30a 1954

Ted Kell

On way to trial—Lt. Robert S. Morgan arriving at the court-martial hearing room yesterday at Fort Dix, N. J.

Ft. Dix Court Martial

G. I. Says He Collapsed 3 Times in Drill Ordeal

By B. J. Cutler

FORT DIX, N. J., July 22.—First Lt. Robert S. Morgan, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a decorated veteran of World War II, went before a special court martial today on charges that he allowed his company of recruits to be held at attention by the first sergeant for nearly an hour under a broiling sun June 21.

A parade of witnesses testified that a dozen trainees fainted in the 92-degree heat. They were revived by buckets of cold water thrown in their faces and forced to resume their places in the ranks, the court was told, while other soldiers were required to support themselves with their toes and palms in the position known as "push-up."

There was no testimony on what led Lt. Morgan or his first sergeant to order the mass punishment. It was reported unofficially, however, that some of the men had failed to keep in step during close order drill.

Lt. Morgan, who was suspended as commanding officer of Company L, 272d Infantry Regiment, after the incident, pleaded innocent to the charge of dereliction of duty. If convicted he faces a maximum penalty of an official reprimand and loss of two-thirds of his pay for six months .

Sgt. 1st Class Richard J. Witbeck, twenty-four, of Wellington, Ohio, who has been suspended as Lt. Morgan's administrative sergeant, is charged with committing the mistreatment that the officer allegedly condoned. He will be court martialed later and can get up to three months at hard labor in addition to losing his rank and two-thirds of his pay.

An Army bandsman, Sgt. 1st Class Norbert DeCoteau, twenty-five, of South Ozone Park, Queens, said he watched the unusual formation. The sergeant testified he saw two or three trainees fall down and have water thrown in their faces to revive them.

Sgt. DeCoteau added that he saw two platoons "freeze in the push-up position." When the men were too weak and would sag from this position, he said, non-commissioned officers put their feet under the men's stomachs and cursed at them until they resumed the push-up position.

He said he saw one non-com hit a soldier in the back with a helmet liner. The recruit collapsed and was carried off to his barracks.

Reports Order by Sergeant

The non-com who originally put the company at attention, Sgt. Frederick C. Meikle jr., of Portland, Ore., said that Sgt. Witbeck ordered the "unusual formation." Sgt. Meikle said that when the first two men passed out, he helped revive them in their barracks, but Sgt. Witbeck ordered the men to come out and stand in the ranks again. The sergeant testified that the men were held in the position of attention for about forty-five minutes. He said he saw Lt. Morgan looking at the company.

Private William D. Brooks, twenty, of Hempstead, L. I., testified that he fainted three times during the ordeal. He said he was revived with water each time and forced to stand at attention. After he passed out the third time, Private Brooks said, he remained unconscious until 11 or 12 o'clock that night, some five hours after the formation.

Revived With Water

Cpl. Malcolm J. Davis, twenty-three, of Cedarhurst, L. I., said three or four men fainted in his platoon. He testified that Lt. Morgan came to the steps of the company orderly room and said, "Throw water on the men and stand them at attention."

Pvt. Donald R. Bacon, twenty, of Syracuse, confirmed Cpl. Davis' testimony. He said he also heard the lieutenant give the order to revive the men and stand them at attention.

Ex-Sgt. Warren H. Pappas, twenty-one, of Binghamton, N. Y., testified that he took part in the formation. He also said that the lieutenant ordered water poured on men who had fainted. Mr. Pappas, who has since been discharged from the Army, said he saw nothing wrong with reviving men with water.

All the witnesses heard today were summoned by the prosecution. Lt. Morgan will put in his defense tomorrow. The twenty-eight-year-old officer served with the 94th Infantry Division in Europe during World War II. He wears on his chest ribbons attesting to his winning the Purple Heart Medal, several commendations and combat badges.

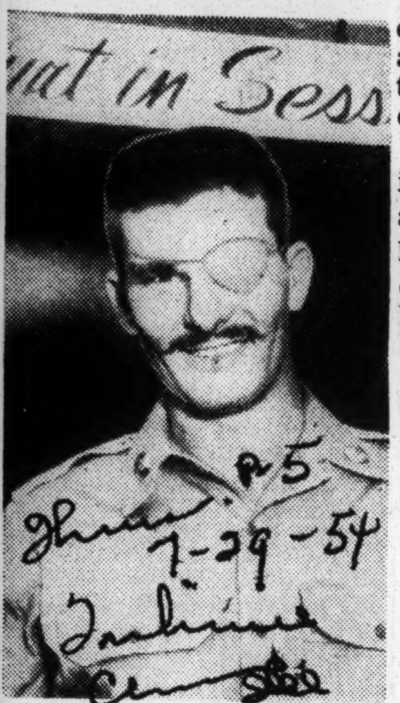
Lt Morgan is a descendant of David Rittenhouse, who designed the first United States coins, and Capt. John Roberts, an officer under Gen. Washington in the American Revolution.

During the day, it was brought out that many trainees harbored resentment against the lieutenant because he canceled the customary week-end passes given recruits upon completion of four weeks of training. His defense attempted to show that many of the enlisted men testifying were biased against him because of the pass situation.

Ted Kell

Pvt. William D. Brooks, a Fort Dix trainee, who told the court-martial board yesterday that he had collapsed three times while standing at attention during a sixty-minute period and was revived each time by a bucket of water thrown in his face. He is shown as he left the trial room yesterday after testifying.

Acquit Sergeant



[Associated Press Wirephoto]

Sgt. 1/C Richard J. Witbeck about to enter court martial room at Fort Dix, N. J. yesterday before his acquittal on charges of keeping 225 army trainees at attention in 92 degree heat.

FIND SERGEANT NOT GUILTY OF ABUSING GIs

Fort Dix, N. J., July 28 (AP)—A three man court martial board today acquitted Sgt. Richard J. Witbeck, 24, of Wellington, O., of charges that he made 225 trainees stand at attention in 92 degree heat for nearly an hour.

The verdict was returned after 40 minutes of deliberation.

The sergeant jumped with joy when the verdict was announced and put his arm around his defense counsel, Capt. Norman Tupper of Winter Park, Fla.

Tells of GIs Fainting

During the one day trial an army private testified he heard his company commander order fallen trainees to a punishment formation doused with water and then heard the sergeant repeat the order.

Pvt. Eugene W. Holland, 20, of Smithtown, N. Y., testifying as a prosecution witness, made the statement under cross-examination.

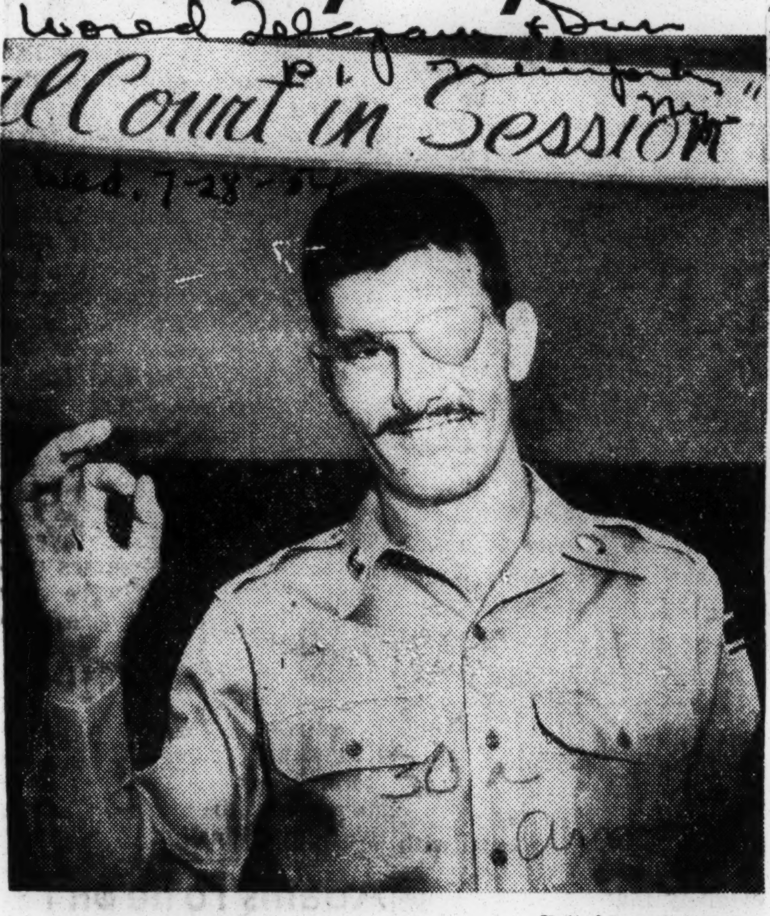
Holland, under direct examination, said that while at attention in the formation, "I heard Sgt. Witbeck saying douse them with water." Holland said numerous men had fainted.

Cross-examined about who ordered water thrown on the men, Holland answered: "Lt. Morgan, Sgt. Witbeck, and Sgt. Pappas."

Lieutenant Cleared

Lt. Robert S. Morgan, 28, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., commander of company L, of the 272d infantry regiment, was cleared last Friday of charges of "dereliction of duty" in connection with the incident. Sgt. Norman Pappas, of Binghamton, N. Y., since discharged, testified last week for the prosecution in the Morgan trial.

Dix GIs Brand Sunshine Sarge A Fiery Tyrant



United Press Telephoto.

Sgt. Richard J. Witbeck gives OK sign at entrance to room where his court-martial began today.

Hot-Drill Victims Burn Soldier They Accuse of Merciless Actions

By GEORGE MONTGOMERY,
Staff Writer.

FORT DIX, N. J., July 28.—Several men who said they were victims of inhuman treatment at the hands of an Army sergeant on trial before a special court-martial testified today that the defendant was a merciless tyrant.

Before the court-martial, which comprised three officers headed by Lt. Col. Walter G. Ball of Dalton, Pa., is Sgt. 1/c Richard J. Witbeck, 24 of Wellington, Ohio.

He is accused of violating Article 93 of the uniform code of military justice in that he abused 225 trainees under his command last June 21 by keeping them in formation and at rigid attention for one hour in 92-degree temperature. He is also charged with ordering water thrown into the faces of men who collapsed.

The prosecution presented less than a dozen witnesses and completed their case in slightly more than two hours.

Says Many Fainted.

After Sgt. Witbeck formally pleaded innocent to the charges, a parade to the witness stand of men who said they had witnessed the inhuman treatment handed out by the defendant began.

Pvt. Eugene W. Holland, 20, of 70 New York Ave., Smithtown, L. I., said he was among those under Sgt. Witbeck's command and that he saw "numerous men fall out from fainting and exhaustion." The sergeant, he said, ordered water thrown into the faces of these men and demanded they struggle back into formation. He said he heard 1st Lt. Robert S. Morgan "give an order from the general direction of the orderly room" to have the men doused with water.

Last week, a courtmartial dismissed similar charges of cruelty against Lt. Morgan on the ground that it was apparent to them that Lt. Morgan was not aware of Sgt. Witbeck's conduct.

Ordered Pushups.

Another witness, Sgt. Frederick C. Meikle Jr., 22, of Philadelphia, said he was a reservist trainee and on Sgt. Witbeck's order put the company at attention and ordered pushups for the men who did not stand in line properly.

"They were at attention about 45 minutes and about 12 men passed out," he testified. "Some passed out more than once. The first two who passed out were taken to the barracks, but Sgt. Witbeck said the rest should be revived by throwing water into their faces and should be put back at attention."

He said the only orders he heard given were given by Sgt. Witbeck, although he saw Lt. Morgan and another officer standing on the orderly room steps at one point.

Sgt. 1/C Norbert M. DeCoteau, 25, of 114-27 141st St., South Ozone Park, Queens, said he saw several indignities heaped on men who fell in the drill, but did not recall seeing Sgt. Witbeck in the area. The witness said he saw the men in formation as he went to the mess hall and again when he had finished eating.

Pvt. John Adler of Purchase Lane, Rye, N. Y., testified he saw no commissioned officers in the vicinity of the company drill and that he heard Sgt. Witbeck order cans from the barracks so that they might be used to soak with water men who collapsed in the line.

Maj. Joseph A. Harris of 361 W. 126th St., New York, was not permitted to testify about his pre-trial investigation of the case because, as the defense pointed out, Sgt. Witbeck had not been told he was going to be a defendant when he talked to the major.

Sgt. Witbeck is a tall, slender man with a crew cut and a small moustache. He is married, has no children and has been in service six years. He has served overseas in Austria and Japan, but saw no combat. He suffered loss of sight in his left eye in a training accident. If convicted he could be imprisoned in a stockade for six months, lose two-thirds of his pay for that period and be reduced to the grade of private.

30a 1954

Okinawa airmen rebuke chaplain for news story

Afro-American P. 1 Baltimore, md

(Special to the AFRO)

A report received from the commander, Twentieth Air Force, states that a complete investigation was made of the allegations contained in your letter.

Chaplain (Major) Booker T. Davis, a colored chaplain, was a member of the investigating team and was present during the entire proceedings.

The report of the investigation proved conclusively that the allegations made to you are without basis of fact.

I hope that this information will be helpful. If we can be of further service to you, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Signed: Theo V. Prochazka, Colonel, USAF, Assistant Chief, Personnel Services Division, D/Military Personnel.

OKINAWA—Reference to the letter to the AFRO about a complete investigation of segregation at Naha and Kadena air bases on Okinawa follows:

Chaplain Booker T. Davis was not just a member of the committee investigating segregation at these two bases; he was the ranking man on the two-man committee. The other member was a white warrant officer.

In many instances, as in the investigation of Naha Air Base, this team split into two in its efforts to find what it was looking for.

FOR YOUR information, the complete investigation consisted of this chaplain and warrant officer looking in at mostly empty barracks and occasionally asking a man who happened to be available if there was any segregation in the barracks.

Many of the officers and men are still trying to determine how Chaplain Davis and his assistant were able to make a report by merely looking at empty bunks.

If he had talked with men at Naha Air Base in any representative number, he would have doubtless found that there is segregation in practice at the NCO club and in many other areas. The men contend that the chaplain found what he was looking for—nothing.

Several officers and men, and others at Ishekawa have complained to the AFRO and to Chaplain Davis that segregation does exist at their units.

THEY CONTEND that since the AFRO's exposure, many of the most obvious violations have been corrected, but now that Chaplain Davis has given the Air Force a clean bill of health they state that segregation is on its way back.

The air force has at its disposal the services of all its police forces—CID, CIC, APs, Inspector General — all of whose personnel is trained to investigate and make reports on how commanders and units are complying with Air Force regulations.

It surely is not the job of a chaplain to become an investigator.

It does not seem in keeping with the dignity of the cloth to have a minister going around looking under the barracks bunks for something wrong, even if he did know what he was looking for.

THERE IS something immoral about persons being segregated according to race or color. And perhaps a chaplain should be concerned about the morals of his men. Perhaps he can use his influence to correct many of the evils of segregation.

But the assignment of Chaplain Davis was to look into barracks. He was doing footwork investigation that could have been done better by people who are trained for such work.

I do not believe that even Chaplain Davis will contend that he was present during all of the "proceedings" of the investigation. In Naha the two-man team split up so as to expedite its look at the barracks.

Chaplain Davis is a veteran of 10 years' service, hails from (Lancaster County), S.C., and expects his family to join him in the next few weeks.

—o O o—

MANY COMMENTS to the AFRO indicate that some persons feel pretty strongly about Chaplain Davis letting himself be used as a cover-up man.

One man stated that the South Carolina-born minister "would not recognize segregation if he saw it" and another said that the chaplain "does not have the courage to take a stand against segregation for fear that it would interfere with his Air Force career."

Still another wrote:

"Chaplain Davis seldom has more than 15 or 20 persons at his services.

"Most of the men would rather stay in the service club next door than to attend the service conducted by a man who does not have their interests at heart. We have lost faith in him as a chaplain."

An Air Force captain contends that Chaplain Davis refuses to consider comment of persons who report instances of segregation.

—o O o—

THERE ARE hundreds of barracks, clubs and other places where segregation can be practiced in Air Force intallations on the island. There are thousands of men who can give the chaplain a breakdown on what is going on.

What was Chaplain Davis' qualification to head the committee on racial segregation? Why was a chaplain taken away from his duties as a chaplain and "ordered" to head a committee of that type?

Did the Air Force feel that it needed both the power of a colored person's voice and that of religion also to bail it out of the accusation of segregation on Okinawa?

Powell assured French attitude toward coloredtroops changed

Afro-American P. 5 Baltimore, md

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— Representative Adam C. Powell, (Dem., N.Y.) returned from an European junket last Friday convinced that the morale of both white and colored American troops was low and high in France, depending upon the location.

The French people, once noted for the rallying cry of the French revolution, liberty, equality and fraternity, have undergone a complete change in their attitudes toward the colored people, Mr. Powell said.

He attributed this change to communist activities, but said that the office of strategic information differed with him.

—o O o—

THE NEW YORK Congressman said that while visiting Chateaurox, he learned that French girls had been ordered not to dance with colored soldiers. He added that they couldn't obtain from where the order came but when it was learned that a colored Congressman was visiting the town, the order was reversed.

Powell also said there was a "hill - billy" gang which visited cafes in Chateaurox and told proprietors that if they served colored troops, they would not patronize his place.

On the other hand, in Germany, Powell said he found no interracial feeling and German girls, who are not prostitutes, socialize with colored soldiers. He attributed this change in racial attitudes to the "magnificent recovery" the German people are making. He said the Germans now feel they are the No. 1 people in Europe.

—o O o—

THE LACK OF recreational facilities for troops in Europe was criticized by Powell. He also charged that colored civilian workers cannot rise higher than grades 5 and 6. In connection with civilian employes, he pointed out there was a very small proportion of colored workers in ratio with those of whites.

Powell stated that he was going to request that action be taken to correct these measures in a three - point recommendation to the Defense Department and to ask for progress reports.

Armed Services Medical Center Involved In Probe

World Birmingham, Ala.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—(ANP)—The Army last week barred the press and held a strictly "closed door" investigation into charges that Negroes are being systematically downgraded and discriminated against at the Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency.

Negro civilians at the agency had complained to President Eisenhower and the Civil Service Commission in Washington about large-scale demotions and transfers of non-white workers.

Reporters who attempted to gain access to the hearings were promptly objected by Army officials.

Col. John J. Christy, news branch chief of the Army, upheld the ban on press coverage of the investigation, stating:

"Publicity at this time is not desirable or necessary. This is part of the internal operation and investigative process of the Army. It is the policy of the Army in cases of this kind that reporters do not sit in."

Meanwhile, it was learned that complaining Negro workers will not be permitted to testify on general conditions affecting Negroes in the Agency.

Instead, they can testify only to incidents which prove that they, individually, were discriminated against.

The witness scheduled to open the meeting, Miss Phyllis McLaurin, a downgraded clerk who protested to conditions in the Agency to the White House was told she will not be able to testify on most of the charges made in her complaints.

Those included a charge that many of the Negro workers were "downgraded, reassigned and transferred into other lower-grade jobs" before their former grades became permanent Sept. 11. She also alleged that Negro supervisors were replaced by whites.

Col. John E. Haughey, the temporary deputy Fair Employment officer conducting the investigation, is supposed to "compile the allegations to see if there is any substance to them," and then file a report with the Army secretary. If the report should be confirmed, it would go to the Civil Service Commission

30a 1954

At Home and Overseas

With the GIs

BERLIN, Germany — Sgt. James Jackson of Dover, Del., operates a truck-mounted device for laying communications wire in Germany, where he is a senior wireman in the First Infantry Division's Fifth Field Artillery Battalion. The 34-year-old soldier, son of Mrs. Mary T. Robinson, 13 North Kirkwood, Dover, entered the Army in 1942 and holds the Bronze Star Medal and the UN and Korean Service Ribbons.

* * *

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Corp. Ellis Romalice Jr., whose parents reside at 7819 Hickory Street, New Orleans, and husband of Mrs. Gloria Moore Romalice, Opa Locka, Fla., was recently promoted to his present rank at the U. S. Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N. C. He is a clerk with the Marine Fighter Squadron 334. He formerly attended B. T. Washington High School, New Orleans.

* * *

KANEOHE BAY, T. H. (FHTNC) — Marine Corp. Alfred Reed, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Boles of Big Oak Road, Yardley, Pa., was promoted to his present rank at the U. S. Marine Corps Air Station here, recently. He is serving with Marine Air Control Squadron 2 which is attached to Marine Air Group 13. Reed, who entered in the Marine Corps in October, 1952, at Trenton, N. J., was graduated from Pennsbury High School in June, 1952.

* * *

Corp. Reed

Lieut. Taylor

APO 35, N. Y.—First Lieut. Christopher L. Taylor of Los Angeles, Calif., now on duty with the United States Army, represented the 769th Medical Detachment, stationed in Germany, at the Federation Dentaire Internationale held at the Hague, Netherlands, June 8-13, 1954. He was accompanied by his wife and son. His wife is the former Corine Jones Kemp of Los Angeles, Calif.

Dr. Taylor, before entering the Army, was Exodontist for the Robert L. Taylor Dental Clinic of Los Angeles, Calif.

PARKS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif.—Corp. James Jones, son of Mrs. Nancy Jones of 638 New Jersey Avenue, Washington, D. C., processed here with the 2349th Personnel Processing Group en route to Korea. Prior to his shipment to the Far East, Corporal Jones was stationed at Grand Island, N. Y., as a chief gunner. He has previously served with the U. S. Army in Europe. Corporal Jones' wife, Alberta, and their four children are presently residing in Buffalo, N. Y.

* * *

HEADQUARTERS, FEAF, Tokyo — A/2c Willie H. Etheridge, 2210 Delrey Street, New Orleans, La., boards a huge U. S. Air Force 374th Troop Carrier Wing C-124 Globemas-

A/2c Etheridge

Corp. Jones

FIRST COLORED WOMAN TO PLACE A WREATH ON THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER in Arlington. It was a very impressive and thrilling sight to see the President of the National Association of Colored Women, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, escorted by a military officer in full dress uniform, march down the wide stairway from the chapel to the Tomb, followed by the National Officers and Escort committee, and reverently place a large, beautiful wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Five bus loads of Delegates to the NACW meeting also witnessed the ceremony.

Crockett Boy To Graduate From US Army School

CAMP GORDON, Ga. — Pvt. Curtis L. Phillips of Crockett, Texas will graduate this week from the Message Center Procedure Course, one of the many courses offered at The Southeastern Signal School, Camp Gordon, Georgia. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Raynor Phillips.

The Message Center Procedure Course, which is 8 weeks in length, trains selected enlisted men as Signal Message Clerks who receive and process messages for transmission by messenger or electrical means of communication.

During his training, Pvt. Phillips received a technical education worth thousands of dollars. He will now be reassigned to an active unit of the United States Army.

The Southeastern Signal School is a component of the Signal Corps Training Center, a mammoth communications college, which supplies trained signal technicians to Army units all over the world.

Here and Abroad

News of Area Men and Women Serving in the Armed Forces

Star P. A-29 Washington D.C. 9-16-54

West Point Cadet David D. Gilpatrick, of Old Dominion drive, McLean, Va., recently spent a month touring American installations in Europe, along with 24 other first classmen.

Young Gilpatrick, 22, said he was "greatly impressed by the way in which peoples of different nationalities can operate in a project such as Radio Free Europe, sponsor of the tour.

*

Col. Charles E. N. Howard, 47, son of Mrs. C. S. Howard, of 1954 Columbia road N.W., recently was named executive officer of the 1st Infantry Division Artillery in Germany.

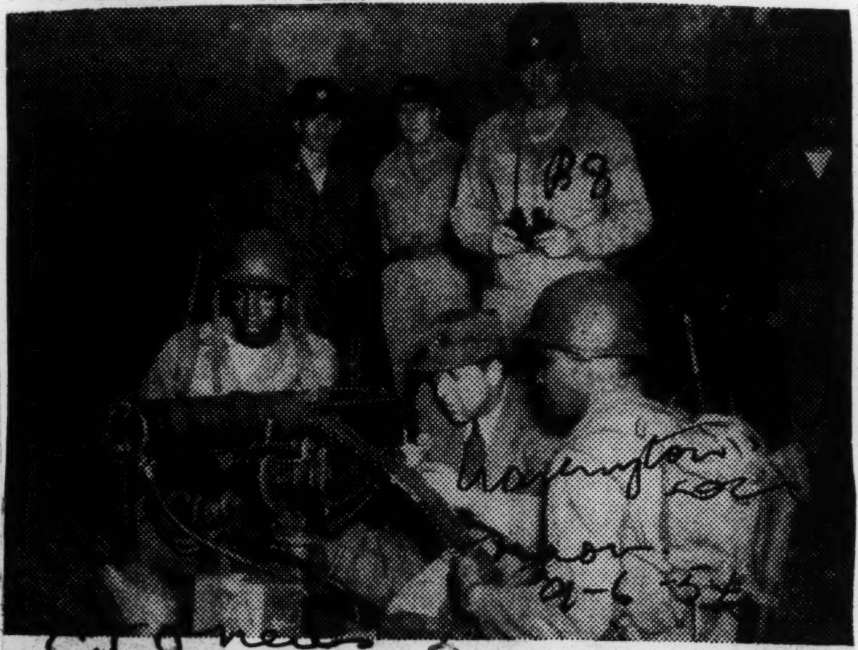
Since entering the Army in 1926, Col. Howard has been awarded the Silver Star, Legion of Merit and the Purple Heart.

Col. Michelson.

Pvt. Smith.

TUSKEGEE

PACE, Pfc. Robert L., died in Okinawa Aug. 18. Remains arrived today for burial and service which will be announced later. Survivors are the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Pace of Tuskegee; three brothers, Joe L., John L., and Eddie Lee Pace of Tuskegee; and two sisters, Mattie B. and Jannie Mae Pace of Tuskegee. The Peoples Funeral Home in charge.



STRAIGHT-SHOOTER—He's witnessed atomic bomb explosions, but Howell's interest in adequate defense also leads him to check firsthand the problems of "G. I. Joes," still the backbone of U. S. security.

PFC. CICERO HARRIS, JR.

2 Midwest Soldiers Die In Typhoon

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-9-54 P. 1

Two Midwest soldiers — one from St. Louis and the other a Chicagoan — were among 1,164 persons who lost their lives last week when the ocean ferry Toya Maru capsized off the Japanese coast during a typhoon.

They were Pfc. Cicero E. Harris, jr., 20, of 741 E. Bowen, Chicago, and Cpl. Clarence L. Davis, 27, of 1836 O'Fallon st., St. Louis.

Harris was the son of Rev. Cicero Harris, 50, of the Apostolic Holiness church. He was a guitar player with an Army show touring service clubs in Japan. Harris enlisted in the Army 18 months ago.

Davis had been in Japan a year and a half. A veteran of World War II, he had been in the Army more than nine years. His wife, Mildred, and their two daughters live at the O'Fallon st. address.

Musical Sergeant Visits

Argus P. 4

St. Louis, Mo. Fri. 10-8-54

"A WHOLE LOT OF TALENT" and the "toast of the Army" have been tagged to M-Sgt. William Paschell, former St. Louisan who is celebrating his 10th year in the Armed Services. The 350 pound dynamic entertainer spent a few days here with his mother and family, Mrs. Florence Paschall, 2427 Belleglade, last week before departing for active duty in the Far East. Sgt. Paschall who was first discovered on a local amateur show has gained national recognition for his style of entertainment and composition work. He was recently cited for an original calypso tune called "ROLLER BANDAGE" and Major Gen. William E. Shambora, the commanding general of Brooke Army Medical Center predicted a bright future and believes Paschall will be a great contribution to the Army. The song was first scored when Paschall was stationed at the Army Medical Training Center, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., early this spring, and has been exploited both at home and abroad.

30a 1954

ARMY

Adam Powell Tells Of Troop Moral In France

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, returned from a European junket Friday morning convinced that the morale of American troops, white and colored, is low in France and high in France.

The French people—once noted for the rallying cry of the French revolution, liberty equality and fraternity—have undergone a complete change in their attitudes toward colored people, Mr. Powell said.

He attributed this change to communist activities, but he said the office of strategic information differed with him.

"HILLY-BILLY" GANG

French girls, he said, have been ordered not to dance with colored soldiers. He added that he could not learn from where the order came. But when it was learned that a colored Congressman was visiting Chateaurox, the girls were ordered to dance with colored soldiers.

Powell also said there was a "hilly-billy" gang which visited the cafes in Chateaurox and told proprietors that if they served colored soldiers, they would not patronize his place.

NUMBER ONE PEOPLE

In Germany, on the other hand, Powell said he found ni interracial feeling and Germany girls, who are not prostitutes, socialize with colored American soldiers.

Powell attributed this change in racial attitudes to the "magnificent recovery" the German people are making. He said the Germans now feel they are the No. 1 people in Europe.

In Orleans, Frances, he said he found the last segregated unit in the United States Army. It was a transportation company, which he discovered July 22, but it had been integrated by August 21.

Colored civilian workers in Europe, Powell charged, cannot rise higher than grades 5 and 6.

Powell said he talked with colored girls in Wiesbaden.

Out of sixty-five special services workers, girls working in enlisted men's clubs, in France, only one was colored, and she had the simulated rank of colonel and was the commanding officer.

The Defense Department in collaboration with the United States Office of Education in Europe runs the schools for the children of civilian employees and servicemen and there are about 5,000 American teachers over there, he said. About seventeen of them are colored.

500 OFFICERS

Out of 500 officers who comprise the general staff in France, he said, there are only two colored officers, one a doctor and the other a WAC colonel.

Powell recommended:

1. That an order be issued immediately to stop the freezing of colored civilian workers in grade 5. In connection with this, he said, he will ask the Defense Department for progress reports.

2. The immediate recruiting of colored women as special service workers and as teachers.

3. That colored officers be sent immediately to the communications zone in France to be members of the commanding general's staff.

Powell said he went to Europe again this year, as he does each year, for the world conference of parliamentarians, which meets week after next in London. He said he was unable to stay for the meeting because of the New York Democratic primary Sept. 14, in which he is opposed by Herbert Bruce, a Tammany leader.

While in France, around Bastile Day, which is the chief national holiday of France and falls on July 14, a group of colored and white GI's came to see him at the American Embassy in Paris and "told me some shocking stories."

He said in the particular town in which these GI's were located the storekeepers, bars, cafes and night clubs were refusing to serve colored soldiers. As soon as he he heard this, he said, he dropped his plans and went on a tour of Army bases.

Powell denied reports reaching this country that he and his wife, Miss Hazel Scott, concert pianist, were touring Europe on a holiday. While in Europe, he said, he saw his wife for only five days. He said he happened to be in Paris where she played at the Moulin Rouge for two months.

The New York Congressman also criticized a lack of recreational facilities for troops in Europe.

He said landlords in France were gouging American personnel stationed there on rents and shopkeepers raised prices as soon as Americans walked into French shops.

At Home and Overseas

With the GIs

FT. BENNING, Ga. — First Lieut. John D. Moorer, son of **Mr.** and Mrs. Daniel J. Moorer, Matthews Road, Orangeburg, S. C., recently arrived at Fort Benning for duty with the Forty-seventh Infantry Division.

Courier P. 18

FORT CAMPBELL, Ky.—Pvt. Donald S. Bowles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Estelle Bowles, 8 Monaca Way, Pittsburgh, Pa., has completed training at the Eleventh Airborne Division Jump School. He is assigned to the Airborne Regimental combat team in the United States.

Sat. 11-30-54

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Charles K. Striblin, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Striblin, Clover Street, Brownsville, Pa., recently was promoted to the rank

Bowles

Striblin

of a corporal where he is a member of Company B of the First Infantry Division's Sixty-third Tank Battalion.

* * *

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Sgt. Columbus Cammon, left, of Kent, Ohio, and First Lieut. Richard Hicks of Milford, Del., measure concrete forms during construction of a parking area at headquarters of the Army's European Communication Zone in Orleans, France.

* * *

KOREA — Marine T/Sgt. Charles Davenport displays the faded, torn banner carried

Dean

Cammon

throughout all the Korean campaigns in which the Seventh Regiment took part. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Herschel H. Davenport, 4146 Sixth Street, Monongahela, Pa.

FORT MONROE, Va.—Corp. Ronald F. Simmons, 129 East Maple Street, York, Pa., has solved his problem of how to go to college when he is discharged. Stationed at Fort Mon-

Davenport

Simmons

roe, he was playing for the post basketball team when he was spotted by the present athletic director of Tennessee State College, and offered a scholarship to that school.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

SANTA ANA, Calif.—Marine Corp. Charles W. Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown of 1110 Crest Avenue, Charleroi, Pa., is serving as a machinist with Headquarters and Maintenance Squadron 36 at the El Toro Marine Air Corps Air Station.

* * *

AMARILLO, Tex.—A3/c Robert C. Wellons, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Wellons of 1220 S

Brown

Wellons

Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, has been assigned to Amarillo Air Force Base where he is a student on a medium jet bomber.

* * *

FORT BRAGG, N. C. — Assignments in the personnel field for his entire eleven years of military service, fully qualify M/Sgt. Louis Williams Jr. for his present job as sergeant-major of the 464th Troop Carrier Wing personnel office here.

* * *

KOREA—Marine Pfc. Howard M. Dean, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Matthews of 265 Rockwell Street, Pontiac, Mich., and husband of the former Rubye King of Ypsilanti, is a mechanic with the Motor Transport Service Company of the First Marine Division in Korea.

* * *

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Corp. Phillip W. Holden, 22, son of Mrs. Martha Holden, Lottsburg, Va., is a member of the Sixteenth Infantry Regiment's Company L which recently was commended for its part in the "Indian Summer" maneuver.

* * *

FORT DEVANS, Mass.—Second Lieut. Saul Arrington was awarded by the town of Bennington, Vt., for having the best marching unit in the recent

Holden

Arrington

Bennington Battle Day Parade. He is a platoon leader of the crack honor guard of the Seventy-fourth Infantry Regimental Combat team at Fort Devans.

* * *

PARKS AFB, Calif. — A/2c Jesse E. Ward Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Davis of 1012 Onachita Avenue, Monroe, La., was processed here with the 2349th Personnel Processing Group en route to Alaska.

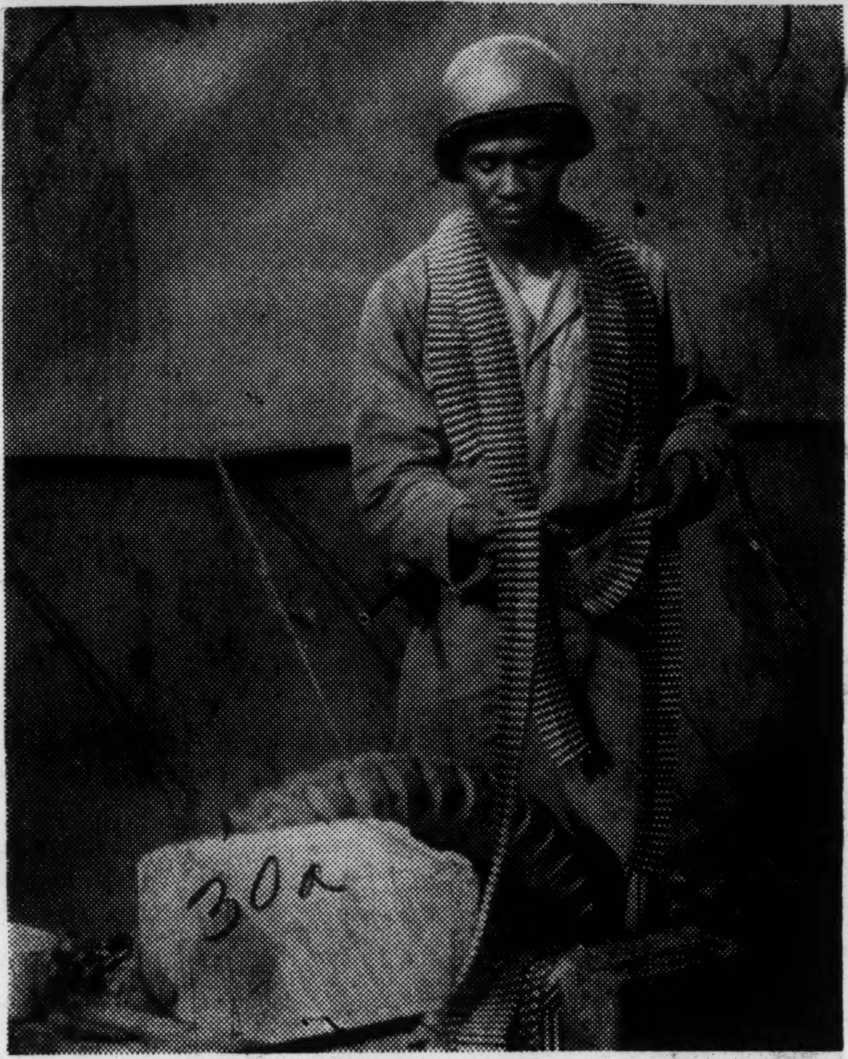
* * *

KOREA—Marine Sgt. Willie L. Whitaker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mamie Daniels of 3115 Haines Street, and husband of

Ward

Whitaker

the former Lettice Webster of 1456 E. Twentieth Street, all of Jacksonville, Fla., is a platoon sergeant with the Fifth Marine Regiment, a unit of the First Marine Depot in Korea.



ARMY CPL. ROBERT D. JONES, 28, of Atlanta, Ga., counts cartridges during the VII Corps maneuver "Westwind," an extensive training exercise recently completed in south central Germany. Corporal Jones, whose wife, Ida, lives at 480 Bowen Cir. No. [illegible] is a driver in Company B of the division's [illegible] Armored Infantry Battalion. Corporal Jones, who has been overseas since July 1952, attended Morris Brown College. He entered the Army in 1945. — (U. S. ARMY PHOTO)

What The People Say

Forgotten Negro GIs

Dear Sir:

I have before me, in manuscript form, the activities of the following Negro regiments from 1899 to 1902 in the Philippines: the 9th and 10th cavalry, the 24th and 25th Infantry, of the regular army, the 48th and 49th Volunteer Infantry.

These six Negro regiments were on duty in and around Manila, on the Island of Luzon, in August, 1899.

The 9th and 10th cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry performed duties, also, in the Southern Islands, Cebu, Samar, Leyte, Bohol, Negros and Iloilo. In the Sulu Archipelego, the 25th Infantry served on the Islands of Mindanao, Basilan and Jolo-Jolo.

These Negro regiments were instrumental in the pacification of hostile natives in Luzon.

The 'Lost Battalion' of the 24th Infantry was composed of companies A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K and members of the regimental band, who acted as attendants to the sick, wounded and the dying.

This expedition of approximately 1,400 officers and enlisted men, was commanded by the late Captain Joseph E. Bachelor. All commissioned officers were white, while the rank and file was made up of Negroes.

One of the notable and outstanding features of the Negroes military service in the Philippines, happened in the Cottabato province of Mindanao and in the city of Cottabato, on the Rio Grande (big river). Here resided Corporal Huff (Negro) of the hospital corps, who, in 1907, was the oldest corporal in the United States army, and had been borrowed from the army and made Provincial Health Officer.

Corporal Huff supervised the construction of hospitals, clinics, maternal wards and other health institutions, which stands out as a monument to his splendid achievements even to day.

He then trained men and women as attendants to these health Institutions. If Corporal Huff had been a white man, he would have been promoted to a Major General of the Medical Corpse of the United States Army.

In addition to his medical science Corporal Huff was the proud possessor of one wife and eight concubines and 14 children, all residing peacefully under the same roof. It should be borne in mind that the adopted sons of Mohammed, provides one wife and as many concubines as deemed essential, to the faithful sons of the Mohammedan faith.

Yes, corporal Huff became a slave of 'Islam.'

Mack C. Nance, M-Sgt. U. S. Army (Rt'd) PO.B 1403—Nogales, Arizona.

Here and Abroad

News of Washington Area Men and Women in Uniform

Miss Jeanne B. Sowter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Sowter of Route 5, Hagerstown, Md., has been appointed a lieutenant (j. g.) in the Naval Reserve.

Lt. Sowter, a graduate of the University of Maryland, enlisted in the Naval Reserve in 1945.

Four Washington men have been assigned to Service Company, 506th Airborne Infantry Regiment, for basic training. They are Pvt. Joseph Green, son of Lawrence Green, 533 L street S.W.; Pvt. Wesley H. Day, 1202 P street N.W.; Pvt. Khalil G. Hadid, 318 Fifth street N.E., and Pvt. William B. West, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. West, 739 Fairmont street N.W.

The basic training course at Fort Jackson, S. C., takes eight weeks. At the end of the course they will have a 14-day leave.

* * * *

Capt. James P. Albrite, medical director of the Army Audiology and Speech Correction Center at Walter Reed Medical Center has been promoted to major. He has headed this department since last December.

* * * *

James S. Burruss, jr., has been graduated from the Pre-Flight School, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Burruss, 1805 Fox street, Hyattsville, Md.

* * * *

Second Lt. Edgar D. Coffman, 1813 North Rhodes street, Arlington, Va., has been assigned to the 3rd Armored Division. He was employed at George Washington University before going on active duty.

* * * *

John R. Babb, son of Mrs. Katherine E. Babb of 813 I street N.E., has been promoted to airman second class. He is serving with the 67th Air Base Group in Korea. He graduated from high school last year.

* * * *

Arthur L. Ridley, 3d, who recently graduated from Maryland State College, is taking advanced

Cadet Ridgely. Airman Babb.

ROTC training at Lockbourne Air Force Base.

Cadet Ridgely, son of Arthur L. Ridgely, jr., of 8400 Central avenue, Landover, Md., will be eligible for appointment as a second lieutenant upon completion of the course.

* * * *

Marine Corpl. Joseph Bernard has completed the 3rd Marine Division's atomic, biological and chemical warfare school at Camp Gifu, Japan.

Corpl. Bernard is married to the former Reginia M. Murray of 1504 13th street N.W.

* * * *

Navy Lt. (j. g.) Richard C. Moon, serving with Carrier Air Group II, participated in maneuvers off the coast of California last month. Lt. Moon's wife,

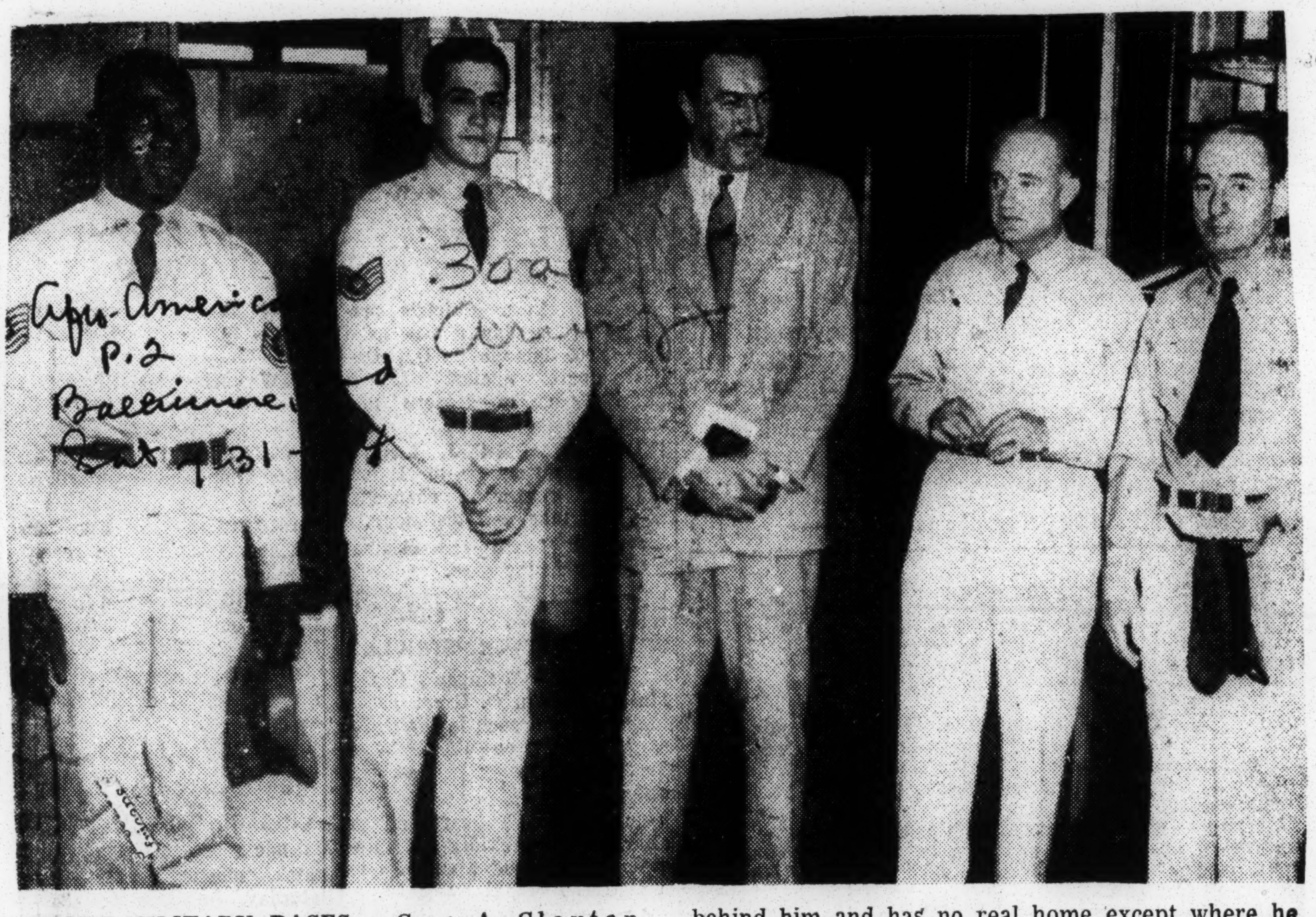
Lt. Sowter. Cadet Burruss.

Murier, lives at 1801 Clydesdale place N.W.

* * * *

Second Lt. Carroll Reed recently spent a seven-day rest leave at Hakata, Japan.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alphonso Reed, 1232 Fourth street N.W. He formerly attended Howard University.



TOURS MILITARY BASES — Cong. A. Clayton Powell is shown at Chateauroux, in Central France, during his tour of military installations in France, Germany and North Africa. Left to right, T/Sgt. Candis W. Whittaker, who has 14 years of service behind him and has no real home except where he is stationed; S/Sgt. Royal P. Castile; Congressman Powell; Col. W. T. Clayton; and Brig. Gen. P. H. Robey, HQ Central Air Material Area.

Army Denies Charge Of Segregation On Okinawa

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Assistant Secretary of the Army Hugh M. Milton, II, Friday denied that the Army is enforcing a policy of racial segregation on the Island of Okinawa.

Speaking for Assistant Secretary Milton, Colonel W. P. Wansboro of the Army General Staff, said the Army had explored fully the question of racial segregation on Okinawa in order that its reply to charges could be "completely responsive."

"There is no directed or enforced segregation on the island," said Colonel Wansboro, adding:

"Quite to the contrary, the only suggestion of racial segregation on Okinawa stems from a practice of Negro soldiers of patronizing certain areas of their choosing.

"This voluntary, off-duty, social activity eventually develops cultural areas within communities which are thought of possessively by groups haviting them. Servicemen adopt these areas, and the areas assume a distinctive character which other groups recognize and respect.

"To the casual observer, it might appear that these social areas are segregated. The fact remains, however, that the isolation is elective and self-imposed."

Colonel Wansboro said the military police will do nothing about such a situation "except the normal enforcement of regulations. Specifically, they do not enforce segregation."

A murder that occurred on Okinawa around midnight on July 28, 1953, had nothing to do with segregation, Colonel Wansboro said. "An intoxicated airman went berserk and, in the opinion of General Ogden, would have shot anyone who stood in his way," Colonel Wansboro stated.

He added that the airman had already shot a native Okinawan before killing a military police officer.

According to information reaching the states from Okinawa in June, which Colonel Wansboro denied, separate troop areas were being maintained on the islands for white and colored servicemen and military police arrested or escorted out persons who got into the wrong area.

U.S. Whites Force French To Discriminate-Powell

WASHINGTON — — Congressman Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY), in a shocking and disturbing letter to President Eisenhower here this week, revealed that many French citizens, through pressure by white American military personnel, are practicing "southern-style" discrimination against American Negro soldiers stationed there.

The letter said this is being done despite the trend toward integration in U. S. armed services.

The text of the letter follows:

My dear Mr. President:

I started in France, then Germany - from there to North Africa, to visit a few installations of United States Armed Forces from which, during the past year or two, I personally (and some of my colleagues) have received letters of criticism. I am interested only in the Negro-white relationships and the Negro-white-civilian relationships. My major fight in the U. S. Congress for ten years has been the integration of black and white troops in the Armed Services. This has just about been accomplished.

In two years I have received more complaints from Negro GIs stationed at Chateauroux (in France) than from GIs at all other installations. Last year I was unable to visit Chateauroux. I did, however, talk to some men who came to Paris on leave. I talked to some more in the States this winter and in Paris this summer. then I went to Chateauroux, July 21st. I was very well briefed by men who had served there. I found on arrival a base with very low moral, which has an extremely high AWOL rate, where the re-enlistment of Negro NCOs is low, where the town voted 42% Communist in the last elections. Here, at this base, which we hope to make the chief operational base of the Air Force in the future - we find a very unfriendly civilian population.

In the past three weeks that Commanding General Robey has been there, he has brought about new hopes and a new attitude and atmosphere. There are about 7,000 to 8,000 troops, 1,200 are Negroes. Within the past three or four weeks there has been a complete change in the command at Chateauroux.

Unless you get below the officer level, you cannot get the true picture of Chateauroux at all. I, therefore, talked to NCOs who said, "This is the worst base that we have ever served at anywhere in the world." I also went out at night with two interpreters, Negro and white, picked by the General - the General also picked five NCOs to go with us. With them, I then went around to the various bars and cafes and talked to the townspeople - to the bartenders and to the girls. I FOUND OUT (AND THIS WAS DEFINITELY BACKED UP BY THE GIs) THAT AT CHATEAUROUX THERE IS NOW BEING PRACTICED BY THE FRENCH CIVILIAN POPULATION AN ANTI-NEGRO POLICY IN ALL OF THE PUBLIC PLACES. THIS IS SHOCKING!

This anti-Negro policy is due to the worst elements of our American way of life in this community. This attitude has been forced on the civilian population through economic pressure by white GIs.

This was particularly bad under General Hicks who is no longer there. At that time the Negroes called Chateauroux "Little Mississippi!" Captain Smith who ran the PX, fired French girls who were friendly with Negro GIs. Smith has been relieved.

I found out that a man by the name of Hall - an American in charge of base housing - tried to segregate Negroes looking for housing. Hall has also been removed from his job.

Once a French girl was friendly with a Negro - even if she was married to him - she was relieved from her position if she worked on the base with no reason given. No other branch of Service would employ her.

The town has three main bars and night clubs. Up until just a while ago, they absolutely refused to serve Negroes.

JOCKEY CLUB: This is the only places where Negro GIs are treated decently by French civilians. White GIs are discouraged from going there by their comrades. On some occasions the Air Force Police have assisted in discouraging whites from going to the Jockey Club. This was totally without approval and unofficial.

LIDO: This is a club which does allow mixed Negroes and Whites to attend. The manager will not let the "business" girls dance with any Negroes. On the day that I arrived these girls were instructed to dance with the Negroes **that day.** The girls told me that if they were friendly with Negroes they would lose their jobs.

THE TIVOLI: This is a place where no Negroes were served in the past and now Negroes are not encouraged to come. The music is stopped when they enter - they got the "freeze treatment." The worst GIs hang out here. Some of the Air Police and Military Police have been aiding in creating this anti-Negro attitude. The Captain of the Air Police, who commutes 108 miles a day told me that some of these things **could** be true but were definitely without his approval.

As soon as the trains come from Paris, they are met by MPs and APs and the girls are interrogated. The first question is whether or not they are "business" girls. The second question oftimes is, "Are you coming to see any Negro GIs?" A French nurse in Paris wanted to get a job in the hospital at Chateauroux. When questioned, "Are you coming to see Negro GIs?" she answered, "No, but I do have some Negro friends." The APs advised her to turn around and go back!

The attitude of the French civilians is distinctly not anti-colored but it is anti-Negro. There are plenty of blacks from North Africa and Morocco who are received in all cafes and bars with open arms. Only the American Negro GIs are not. It is a studied program forced on French civilians by the worst elements of the white GIs.

The Captain of the Air Police said that some of the white GIs may have said to the bartenders, "If you serve Negroes, we will boycott you," to the girl, "If you dance with Negroes, we will boycott you," One Negro GI said, "It isn't a question that we Negroes like white women there just aren't any women but white here!"

What was the most alarming thing - because I am so pro-French and always have been - was that the Negro non-commissioned officers said that they would much rather serve in Germany than at Chateauroux. I talked with men who had been in the Armed Forces ten or twelve years. They unanimously preferred German civilians to French civilians. These who had served at Bordeaux, at La Rochelle, at Orleans all said, "Any other place in France is better compared to Chateauroux."

I saw Major General Gallagher - Commanding Officer of the Orleans area, who said, "When we integrated Negro and white troops in our Army; I was afraid that there would be incidents, but there was not one single incident after integration."

I BELIEVE THAT INTEGRATION MUST NOW GO INTO ITS SECOND STAGE NEGROES MUST BE PROMOTED TO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. AT CHATEAUROUX, TWO HAVE BEEN PROMOTED IN THREE YEARS. AT ORLEANS THERE ARE 500 OFFICERS-THERE IS ONLY ONE NEGRO - A WAC, LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

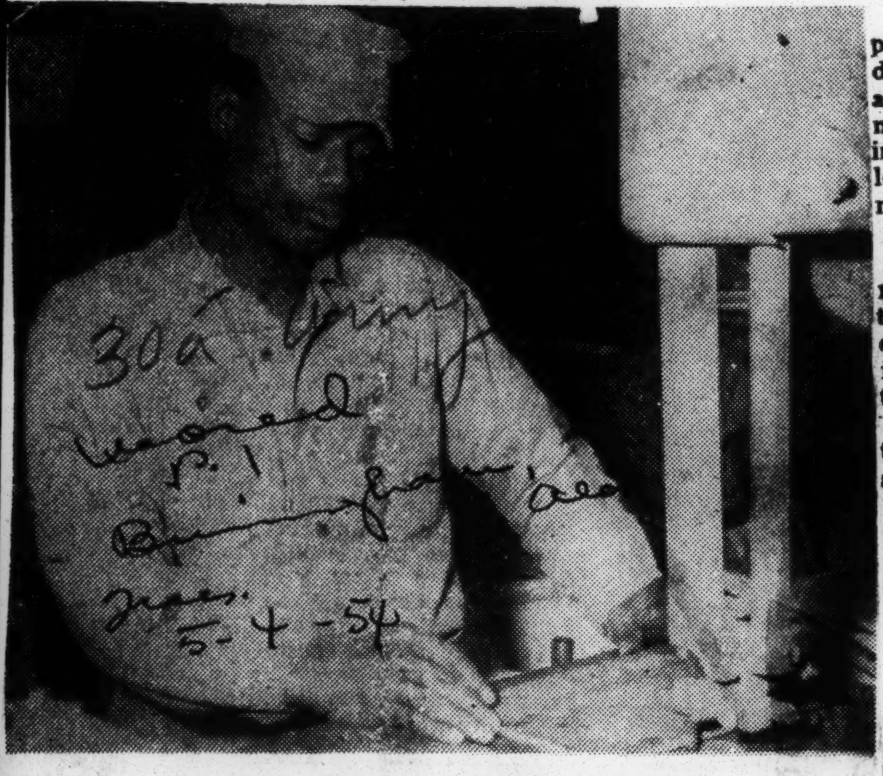
I believe that at Chateauroux the commanding officers should **declare off-limits any establishments that practice racial discrimination.** We call a place off-limits if it breeds venereal disease. We should do the same to a place **that breeds the disease of discrimination.** French civilians would welcome such a move. They have been pressured into practicing discrimination. The French civilians would welcome some kind of law to revoke the license of any establishment that practices racial discrimination.

All this **needs to be done immediately while General Robey** and the other officers are new. I have nothing but the highest praise for General Robey. He said to his men at Chateauroux, "The decision of the United States Supreme Court outlawing segregation in schools will be our way of life here at Chateauroux."

I am now-until August 1st studying conditions in Germany at Garmisch.

Very truly yours,
(signed)
ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR.
Member of Congress

30a 1954



MARINE CORPORAL JAMES J. YOUNG

MONTGOMERY AIR BIRD SAWMAN—ATSUGI, Japan—(SNS)—Marine Cpl. James J. Young (above), of Montgomery, Ala., is shown operating a power saw. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Linnie Young, of 1106 St. James Street, Montgomery, he is serving with the Base Squadron of Marine Aircraft Group 11, a unit of the First Marine Aircraft Wing at the United States Naval Air Station here.

Cpl. Young is the husband of Mrs. James Young of 1022-A Southeast, Washington, D. C.—(U. S. Marine Photo).

OKINAWA

Afro reports J. C. there, gets results Segregation issue solved by putting Oruka, Kaza off-limits

TOKYO, Japan—On July 8, the AFRO-AMERICAN, in a front-page story, told how the commanding officer on Okinawa had segregated colored troops in violation of War Department regulations.

On July 11, the AFRO requested the President to have the War Department make an investigation.

On July 28, the War Department reported there was no segregation of colored troops on Okinawa.

LET US SEE what has happened since the AFRO first upset this little island with its published inquiry into jim crow.

This is no effort to belabor a question that seems corrected, but to give AFRO readers a better picture of how accurately the AFRO reported the jim-crow situation and how fast the "brass" concerned itself about setting its racial house in order.

I really think that the Army owes the AFRO a better explanation than was given by Col. W. P. Wansboro. The explanations were doubtless supplied by persons accused of permitting or tolerating jim crow.

In view of all the pronounced

ARMY

policies against segregation, does the War Department actually feel that an army commander will confess that he is in favor of segregation? How long would he keep his command or stars?

—oOo—

WHETHER THE War Department know it or not, there are thousands of persons of all races, creeds and colors laughing at its denial of a policy of segregation on Okinawa.

Upon receiving the information that the AFRO had published a story about segregation on Okinawa, things began jumping on the island.

There was fear of a board of investergators and the areas where segregation was rampant were immediately put "off-limits."

They still remain off limits.

That is the method that Army officials on Okinawa used to rid themselves of jim crow.

Now they could truthfully report that there was no enforced jim crow on Okinawa.

—oOo—

IT SO HAPPENED that the big brass found medical reasons for putting the jim-crow areas off limits and maybe there is nothing wrong with that. Perhaps a person who tolerates, encourages, promotes or practices jim crow does need medical treatment.

Many persons have been called "upstairs" to assist in solving the segregation dilemma and long before the AFRO published the answer, they knew what it would be—that colored soldiers themselves wanted to "be among their own"; that they set up their own patterns of segregation.

Let's look at the Army's answer.

It says that the "isolation is elective and self imposed."

—oOo—

WHAT IN the h— is the Army coming to when men can "elect" to live contrary to Army policies and regulations and "impose" upon themselves racial segregation in military communities?

Let's level.

What the Army is saying is that some colored soldiers desire jim crow and because these soldiers "wanted it," that the Army worked on the much-used theory that "nothing is too good for its enlisted men."

Are soldiers to be permitted to set up areas of jim crow in military civilian communities throughout the Far East?

If that is true, then these small "sores of segregation" will infect all the democracy that American taxpayers sent to their troubled area.

Is the War Department sincere about giving the local population of the Far East a true picture of how democracy-in-action should work?

If it is, it is doing great damages to this effort by trying to show that the Army is so tolerant that it permits white or colored soldiers to set up their own social pattern based upon their personal desires of prejudices.

—oOo—

OKINAWA IS not affected by local community mores like, say Fort Jackson, S.C.

It is not bound by state segregation laws that make off-duty hours of many GIs a real hell.

Okinawa is a military post and every village comes under the command of the Army and Air Force.

The local people can govern as long as their policies are consistent with "military requirements."

Colonel Wansboro stated that the villages on Okinawa are regulated according to policies set up by the Department of Defense.

The DD should get somebody to the far east to take a look at the situation and see if the same thing is happening in the villages that they have put down on paper.

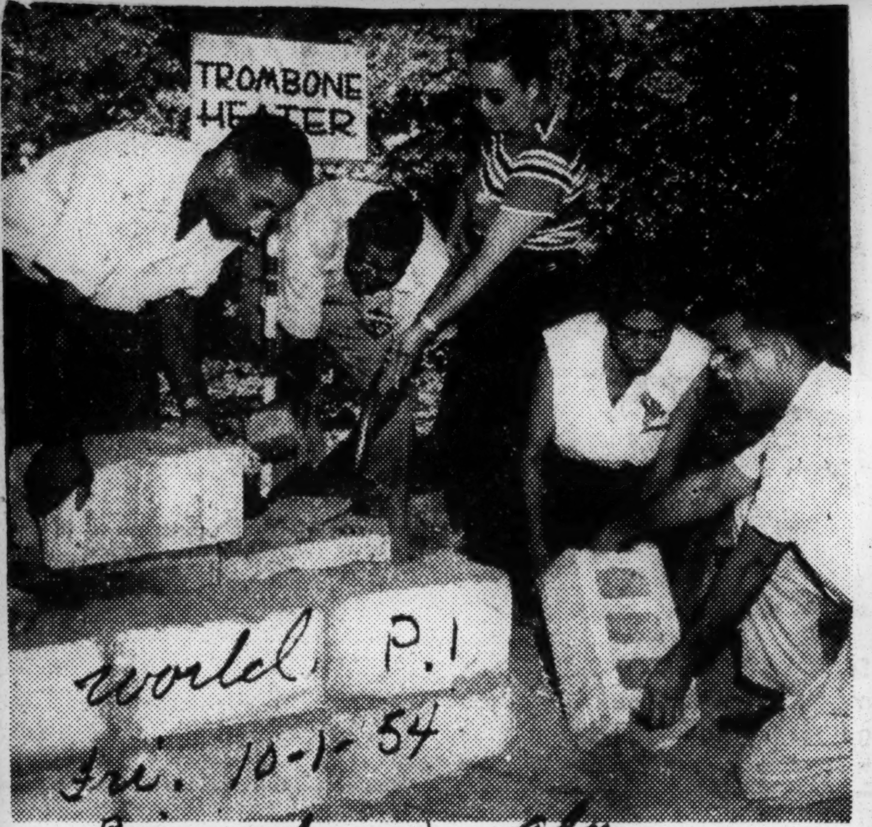
—oOo—

THERE IS ONE thing that Colonel Wansboro stated that is currently correct. "There is no directed or enforced segregation on the Island."

The Army has put jim-crow villages of Oruka and Koza "off-limits." You might say that jim crow is off-limits on Okinawa.

PFC GEORGE E. HARMON

Army PFC George E. Harmon son of Mrs. Angel[illegible] Harmon of Sargent, Ga., was recently selected to serve with the Honor Platoon at headquarters of the Fourth Infantry Division. Harmon, regularly assigned as a rifleman in the Eighth Regiment's Company's A of the Fourth Infantry Division, Private First Class Harmon was selected for his general military excellence. Platoon-members are chosen from the companies of the division in weekly competition. He entered the Army in July 1953 and arrived overseas in December 1953.



World P.1 Fri. 10-1-54 Birmingham, Ala.

TRAINING FOR DISASTER—Fort Benning, Ga.—Five Tuskegee, Ala food specialists construct an emergency heater as part of their training in measures to be taken in the event of a disaster, such as an atomic attack, hurricane, tornado or fire. Left to right are William L. Dixon of the Veterans Administration Hospital, Peter Hunter, Mrs. Marian A. Davis of the Veterans Administration Hospital, Mrs. Lucile H. Maddux and Malcolm N. Peterson of Tuskegee Institute. They are among 120 civilian defense workers, nutritionists, educators and public officials attending the two-day sessions of the Emergency Mass Feeding Program at Fort Benning sponsored by the Regional Federal Civil Defense Administration and Third Army.—(U. S. Army Photo).

IN BIRMINGHAM, THE ARMY TEACHES THEM—Pfc. Tom Armstrong (left) of 3581 Huntsville Rd. examines a U. S. Army Utility Jeep during nighttime classes at Birmingham's U. S. Army Reserve. Others in the picture who attended the Army Reserve Mechanic's course are Pfc. Joseph H. Wood and Pfc. Sidney E. Sulton. Stg. Edward Hopkins (with the pointer), a regular Army NCO conducts the class.—(U. S. Army Photograph).

Report Shows Integration Aided Effectiveness Of Military Units

WASHINGTON — The Department of Defense released last week a comprehensive report on the progress of integration in the Armed Forces prepared by James C. Evans, Civilian Assistant to the Secretary of Defense.

The report noted that all Negro units have been abolished in the military without "untoward incidents" well ahead of the June, 1955 deadline. The results of integration have shown a marked increase in overall combat effectiveness and economies in manpower, material and money."

It also told of the progress of integration of schools on military posts and referred to the directive by the Secretary of Defense of January, 1954 abolishing segregation in education in military facilities, and cited that this was four months in advance of the Supreme Court decision of May 17.

Although, segregation has been eliminated, it was particularly interesting to study the table of percentages on enlistment of Negroes in the various branches of service and to compare the rises particularly in the officer class with the branches.

For example, it was noted that the lowest percentages of Negro officers are in the Navy and the Marine with both .001 percent. On the other hand, the enlisted marines rose from 2.08 percent as of July, 1949 to 6.9 percent as of July, 1954, highest gain of any branch of service.

The Navy enlisted men fell from 4.7 percent to 3.6 percent. Army officers rose 1.8 percent to 2.97 percent. Army enlisted men from 12.4 to 13.7 percent. Air Force officers rose from .56 percent to 1.6 percent and enlisted birdmen went up from 5.6 percent to 8.6 percent.

The report said that the Department of Defense maintains no racial statistics, but the data on which the percentage was based was believed to be sufficiently valid for comparative purpose. In the future it said it would become increasingly difficult to compile such data with the improvement in racial policies.

In summarizing Evans said that the implementation of policies providing for opportunity among civilian employees lags far behind compared with Armed Forces integration.

The ROTC, the National Guard, and other civilian components pose complex problems involving some major factors which are beyond military control.

Community relations as regard to race are greatly improved but much remains to be done to harmoniously effect equality of treatment for Negro service personnel.

Fri. 11-13-54 P.3

Lt. Davis of Smithfield In Korea

NORFOLK—Mrs. Iris H. Davis has received word from her husband, Lt. Willie J. Davis, that he has arrived safely in Korea. Lt. Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie F. Davis, of Smithfield, Va., is a 1952 graduate of Virginia State College with a major in agriculture economics.

Upon his graduation, Lt. Davis was stationed at Fort Knox, Ky., where he was assistant property officer. During his assignment there he attended and graduated from quartermaster school at Fort Lee, Va.

LT. DAVIS spent a 30-day leave with his wife, immediate family and friends prior to his departure from the States on Dec. 3. Mrs. Davis is the librarian at the George Washington Carver High School in South Norfolk, Va.

Lt. C. McCullough Trains In Georgia

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Second Lt. Connie I. McCullough, son of Mrs. Mary E. Bailey of 775 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., is stationed at Fort Benning, Ga. where he has completed the basic infantry officers' course.

A graduate of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., Lt. McCullough was a member of the NFA, the ROTC Officers' Club and a participant of various sports.

The course was given to provide training for newly commissioned officers who have not served with troops. It was also designed to indoctrinate the officer with his responsibilities and tasks as an infantry unit commander.

Veteran U.S. officers fear being ousted

Dozen or more have been refused category extension

(SPECIAL TO THE AFRO)

FORT DIX, N.J. — A widespread fear exists here among veteran colored officers that the Department of Defense is working to eliminate them from the service.

One officer told the AFRO that if the present practice of denying contract renewals continues, the Army will have no colored officers of long service within three years.

Under Army rules, an officer of long service must apply six months before his contract expires for what is called extension of category. Categories run from one to three years.

Veterans of 2 Wars

While it is not known how many colored officers have been refused category extensions, it is believed they number a dozen or more. All are officers who have served in both World War II and Korea.

One such veteran officer, when informed of the move, said:

"This is a shock. We have served our country well in two wars. We've been wounded and sacrificed our families and other interests.

"Now the Pentagon tells us we can not remain in the Army. It's not fair, especially since many similarly placed white officers are not receiving such notices."

In addition to eliminating these officers by denying them contracts, it is also learned that many other veteran colored officers are being eliminated under the Army's economy programs.

Unfair Ratings

This, they say, is also unfair, because the economy program eliminates officers with low efficiency ratings.

Many capable officers, they say, have such low ratings because they served in Korea under prejudiced white officers who themselves were later removed from their posts because of inefficiency.

Officers who called the AFRO's attention to the situation here asked that their names be withheld.

However, it was learned that among the officers who have been denied an opportunity to remain in the Army is one from Boston and another from Long Island, N.Y. attached to the cooks and bakers' school here.

A third, believed to be from Albany, Ga., is said to be the only one of a dozen veteran officers of Korea and World War II to have his time extended.

All of the complainants who talked to the AFRO cited particularly the case of a certain captain, because he was the most recent veteran officer to be denied further service.

His request for extension of contract was denied last month but it is understood he has asked reconsideration.

This captain, a veteran of 14 years in the Army, entered the service as a private in October, 1939 and worked up through the ranks, being commissioned in March, 1945.

They point particularly to the fact that this captain served with the 366th Infantry Regiment in Europe during World War II and in Korea with the 24th Infantry Regiment and later with the 3rd Regiment of the 25th Division.

He planned to make a career of the Army; and denial of his category extension would mean he would have to revert to enlisted status in order to stay in the service.

Washington Whirl

PAN AMERICAN Airways is flying an emergency shipment of 225,000 empty cans to Peru to save the country's tuna fish industry. Peru's major cannery broke down, stopping the canning of tuna fish. Thanks to Pan American, the tuna fish will now be packed in the empty U. S. cans. . . . Russian delegates to the Big Four foreign ministers' conference have stepped out from behind the Iron Curtain long enough to go shopping for new boots. They have quietly exchanged their shoddy Russian boots for shiny, new German footwear. . . . Col. Charles Lindbergh, once the most photographed man in America, refused to attend the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences' dinner until it was guaranteed that no photographers or TV cameras would be present. Lindbergh says he doesn't want to be recognized when he travels. . . . Jiggs Donohue, former commissioner of the District of Columbia and the man who prosecuted Harry Bridges, is the best bet to become new chairman of the Democratic National Committee after Steve Mitchell resigns. . . . An Air Force general will be Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., son of Gen. Ben Davis, the Army's first and only Negro general. . . . Foreign Minister Molotov is so terrified at the possibility of assassination that his bulletproof limousine races through Berlin streets at 60 miles an hour. Two motocycle escorts have cracked up trying to stay alongside him. In addition, all streets are cleared of German pedestrians during his trips. . . . Are the Germans sore.—©

51-year-old soldier gets prom 'tio

HONOLULU, T. H. — Promotion of James R. Carter, 51, husband of Mrs. Margie Carter of Douglas Ariz., S/Sgt., has been announced at Hickam Air Force Base. Sergeant Carter is serving with the Military Air Transport Service, which operates a global airlift of sick, wounded, key military per...

A veteran of both World War II and the Korean conflict, Sergeant Carter has been in the military service since Dec. 16, 1928. At Hickam, S/Sgt. Carter is a shift leader in the base consolidated mess, where most of the enlisted men on the big Hawaii air base are fed.

Recruiter

S/Sgt. Abram Barnes, Lafayette, La., became the first Negro to be assigned to the Army Air Corps recruiting service main office here in New Orleans. Sgt. Barnes, a graduate of the Ross High school of Crowley, La., entered the Air Force in May, 1946, and served 18 months with the Northeast Air Command in Newfoundland. He is the son of Barnes of Crowley, La., is married to the former Miss trude Gillien of Lafayette a the father of three children sons interested in enlisting Air Corps may contact Barnes at the recruiting in the Municipal Auditoriun

Lieutenant Colonel— Professor of military science and tactics, Lieut. Col. Roy W. Sorrell, in charge of the Army ROTC at A. and T. College, was recently promoted to that rank. Lieutenant Colonel Sorrell saw duty with the 366th Infantry Regiment during World War II. He has been decorated three times for valor. Lieutenant Colonel Sorrell is a graduate of Howard University.

DURHAM MAN HEADS ARMY MEDICAL UNIT IN GERMANY

DURHAM

Captain Johnie Gilchrist, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Gilchrist of Durham has been placed in command of a medical clearing station in Bad Nauheim, Germany, according to information received this week.

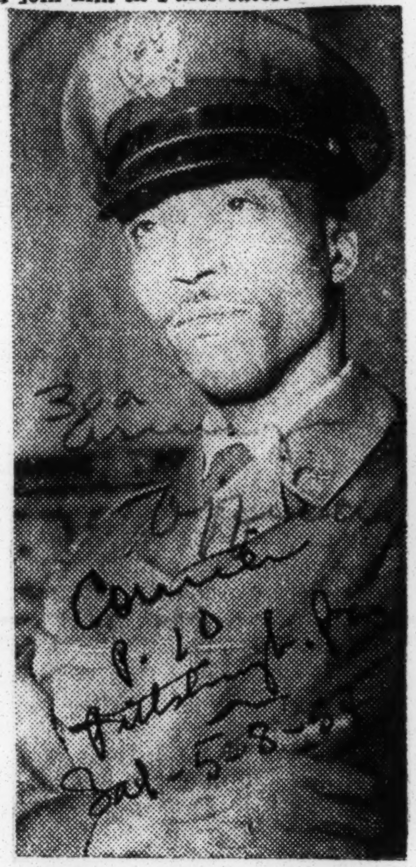
The young army officer is in charge of the fourth division clearing station of the fourth medical battalion which is located in a Bad Nauheim hotel. The clearing station affords dispensary care for division personnel in the Bad Nauheim, Butzbach and Freidburg districts.

Facilities in the new clearing station affords space to handle 40 bed patients, three doctors' offices, a large, well equipped room and an examination room. The dispensary services are shared with the 11th USAREUR Medical detachment. The clearing station jointly operates with the 11th medical detachment., a laboratory, a pharmacy, X-ray room, and provides physiotherapy treatment.

Capt. Gilchrist is a product of the Durham city school system, and received a bachelor's degree from North Carolina College. He earned a degree in medicine at the Howard University medical school and later interned at the Harlem hospital in New York.

The captain entered the army last August and received the commission of second lieutenant. He was married to the former Miss Juanita Hunt of Cleveland in 1949 and she plans to join him in Germany soon.

MAJOR BOLIN A. BYNUM of the U. S. Air Force, left the country last week to assume new duties as public information officer to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Paris, France. A native of Montclair, New Jersey, Major Bynum has been on duty at the Pentagon in Washington, D. C., for the last four years. His family will join him in Paris later.



WEARS LEAF — Capt. Eldridge F. Williams, assistant professor of air science and tactics, AFROTC, at Tennessee State University, was recently promoted to major. Major Williams is married to the former Miss Marell Snipes of Miami, Fla. They have a daughter, Kathryn, 5, and reside at 1030 College Avenue.

Homecoming Planned For Army Medic

MERIDIAN, Miss. — Citizens and civic organizations here are planning a home-coming celebration for Capt. E. L. Clark, well-known physician and surgeon, who will return here soon from a tour of medical duty with the Army.

Spearheaded by the Lauderdale County Democratic club, the homecoming will be highlighted with a parade, a banquet and speech by the honoree on "E. L. Clark Day." The date of the observance will be announced later.

While serving with the Army, Dr. Clark has won numerous decorations and citations for his outstanding service to both soldiers

CAPT. CLARK

and civilians in Korea and other Far Eastern countries.

He was awarded the Commendation Medal for arranging a medical unit that was credited with saving many lives in Korea; the Combat Medical Badge, for outstanding performance while facing the enemy; and the Bronze Star, for maintaining a medical record second to none in Korea.

Dr. Clark aided many destitute persons in his travels in Korea and Asia with clothing and other articles which he solicited from his friends in Mississippi, Illinois, Pennsylvania and California.

A native of Hattiesburg, Miss. he is married and the father of two young sons.

Racial Segregation In Army Abolished, Official Says

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P. 1 Thur. 11-4-54

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Racial segregation has been completely abolished in the Armed Forces, according to a progress report of James C. Evans, civilian assistant in the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, made public Saturday.

The few Army units still carrying racial designations in the records, Mr. Evans said, include a "considerable proportion" of white personnel. Where a small unit may be found containing only colored personnel, he added, "the condition is transient."

FORMAL BARRIERS

Where there is a concentration of colored personnel, as in the case of Navy stewards, Mr Evans stated, "formal barriers do not any longer prevent the transfer of the individual as an individual and without regard to race."

"The abolition of racial quotas for service school selection, and the subsequent selection, training and assignment without regard to race or color," Mr. Evans asserted, "have resulted in more than doubling the number of colored officers and enlisted men in attendance at these schools."

Contrary to predictions, he reported, "removal of racial quotas and other restrictions has not resulted in any imbalance of ratios of colored personnel" in the Armed Forces, but widened opportunities have resulted in a "definite increase" in the number of colored officers.

COLORED PERSONNEL

The percentages of colored personnel against total personnel in the Armed Forces he reported over the period July 1, 1949, to July 1, 1954 are:

Army officers, from 1.8 per cent to 2.97 per cent; Army enlisted men from 12.4 per cent to 13.7 per cent; Navy officers, from nothing to .001 per cent; Air Force officers, from 4.7 per cent to 3.6 per cent; Air Force enlisted men, 5.06 per cent to 8.6 per cent; Marine Corps officer, from no per cent to .001 per cent; Marine Corps enlisted men, 2.08 per cent to 6.9 per cent.

Racial integration in the Armed Forces in the post-war years, Mr Evans reported, has given colored personnel an opportunity to demonstrate their skills and ability. As examples of the responsible positions colored officers are filling on a fully integrated basis, he cited:

Chaplain (Colonel) John A. DeVeaux, president of the Army Chaplain Board; Colonel James H. Robinson, management officer, New York Military District; Brigadier Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., director of operations and training, Far East Air Forces; Leut. Commander Dennis D. Nelson public information officer, San Diego Naval Training Center.

Lieut. Col. Bernice G. Hughes administrative chief of special services, United States Army, Europe; Lieut Col. Thomas B. Taylor, commanding a transportation battalion in Korea; Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, Assistant to the Director of the Selective Service System; Colonel George S. Roberts. Staff Officer, Headquarters Chanute Air Force Base.

Lieut. Col. Steve G. Davis, Staff Officer, Army Department; Colonel George W .Webb, Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel Air Force Headquarters Command; Lieut. Col. James D. Fowler, Logistical Staff Officer, Army Department; Major Ruth Lucas, Military Personnel. Staff Officer, Headquarters Continental Air Command.

Capt. Thomas J. Simmons, Staff Specialist, Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense; Lieut. Eddie DeVoe, Staff Nurse, Naval Hospital, Oakland Calif ; Major Herbert L. Tucker, Commanding an engineer battalion in Korea; and Major Rolin A. Bynum public information officer, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe.

Mr. Evans disclosed that when airmen are to be sent to school for technical training in states having Jim-Crow laws, they are given the option of going to a school which will accept both white and colored airmen.

He termed a "significant step" the Navy's decision to end separate recruitment of stewards. The effect of this policy, he said, is to give all seamen recruits an equal opportunity to qualify and apply for service in any of the Navy's specialty groups at the end of recruit training.

He also disclosed that the Army the omission of racial designations had issued a directive ordering in orders covering reassignment of perronn el btwreneArmyu?Lasa.d personnel between Army Reserve units.

Daily World Thur. 11-4-54

500 Troops Pass In Review As Soldier Retires At Benning

Daily World Wed. 11-10-54 P. 1

FORT BENNING, Ga.—On the Fort Benning field where he hunted rabbits as a young soldier 34 years ago, M-Sgt. Guat J. Lee of Thibodaux, La., stood while 500 troops passed in review in honor of his retirement.

The retiring sergeant recalled that when he first came to Fort Benning in 1920 there were "only cotton stalks and plow furrows" where the massive buildings housing the Infantry School Detachment now stand.

In those days, "I got up at 3:00 o'clock in the morning to feed 500 horses and mules" that were used to transport students to their morning problems and classes.

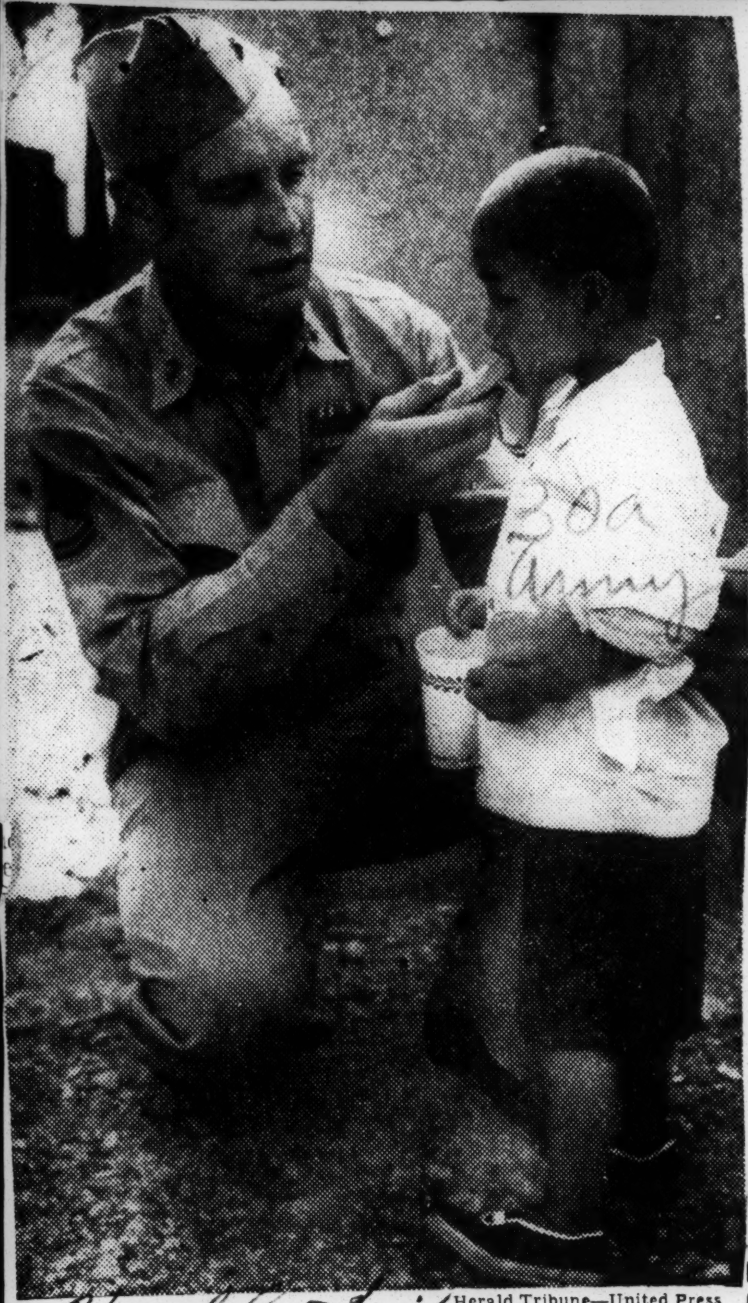
The only building on the young Army post then were tents and a few wooden structures scattered about, he recalled.

Sgt. Lee entered the service at Jackson Barracks in New Orleans, La., July 27, 1920. He spent 25 years with the 24th Infantry Regiment and also served in the South Pacific during World War II with assignments at Guadalcanal, New Guinea and the Philippines.

His latest assignment as construction foreman of the classroom custodial section in The Infantry School's Operations Office brought him an Infantry Center Certificate on Achievement.

On the reviewing stand on the Infantry School Detachment parade ground, he received congratulations from Brig. Gen. Carl F. Fritzsche, assistant commandant of the Infantry School, and Col. Donald Washington, commander of the School Brigade, and organization of the Infantry School Detachment.

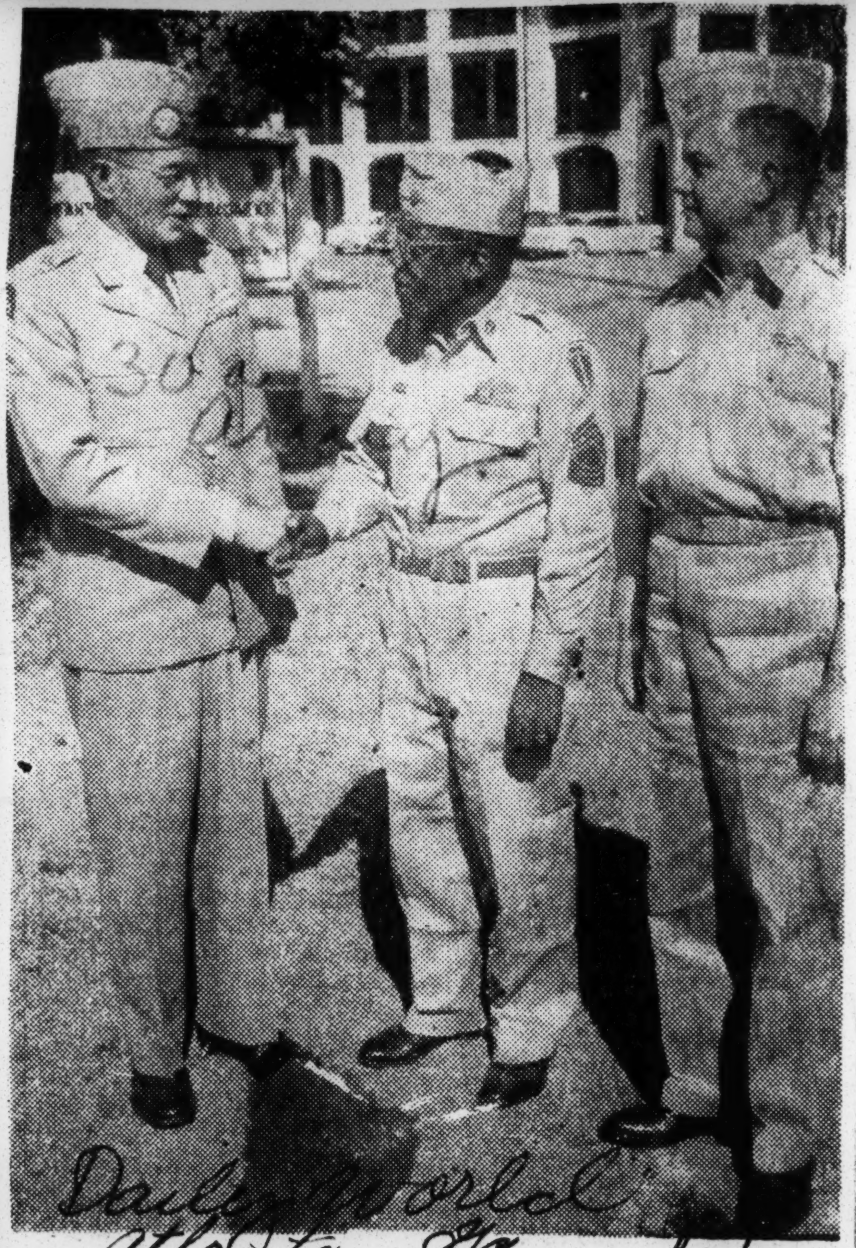
Sgt. Lee will make his home on Macon Road, just outside Columbus (Ga.). He plans to "take it easy and work only to grow a few vegetables" on his small plot of ground.



Herald Tribune—United Press

Son for a Day

Marine Corps T/Sgt. Raymond M. Russ, of Seattle, with his "son for a day"—a day given for Japanese orphans by Sgt. Russ' outfit, the 3d Engineer Battalion, at its base at Camp Okubo. Each child was given a "father" to show him around a carnival set up especially for the children.



FORT BENNING, Ga. — M-Sgt. Gust J. Lee, center, of Thibodaux, La., recalls the old days when Fort Benning was a tent city with Brig. Gen. Carl F. Fritzsche, left, assistant commandant of The Infantry School and Col. Donald M. Washington, commanding officer of The School Brigade. Sgt. Lee has retired at Fort Benning after 34 years of Army service. Five hundred troops passed in review in honor of his retirement.

Georgia sergeant praises opportunities in services

ATLANTA — M/Sgt J. H. Twitty of 480 Tatnall St., S.W., the only colored recruiting representative for the Army in Georgia, said recently that few people realize the benefits offered to members of the Army or the Women's Army Corps.

"The Army," Sergeant Twitty said, "wants personnel who can use their heads as well as their hands. Because of this, it encourages ambitious soldiers to continue their schooling while on active duty.

"Most of us know something about the educational benefits of the GI Bill for World War II and Korean Veterans. Few, however, are aware of the educational opportunities that are found within the Army today.

— o O o—

"A SOLDIER can go to school and prepare himself to receive a high school diploma or high school equivalency certificate from his home state, or even a college degree.

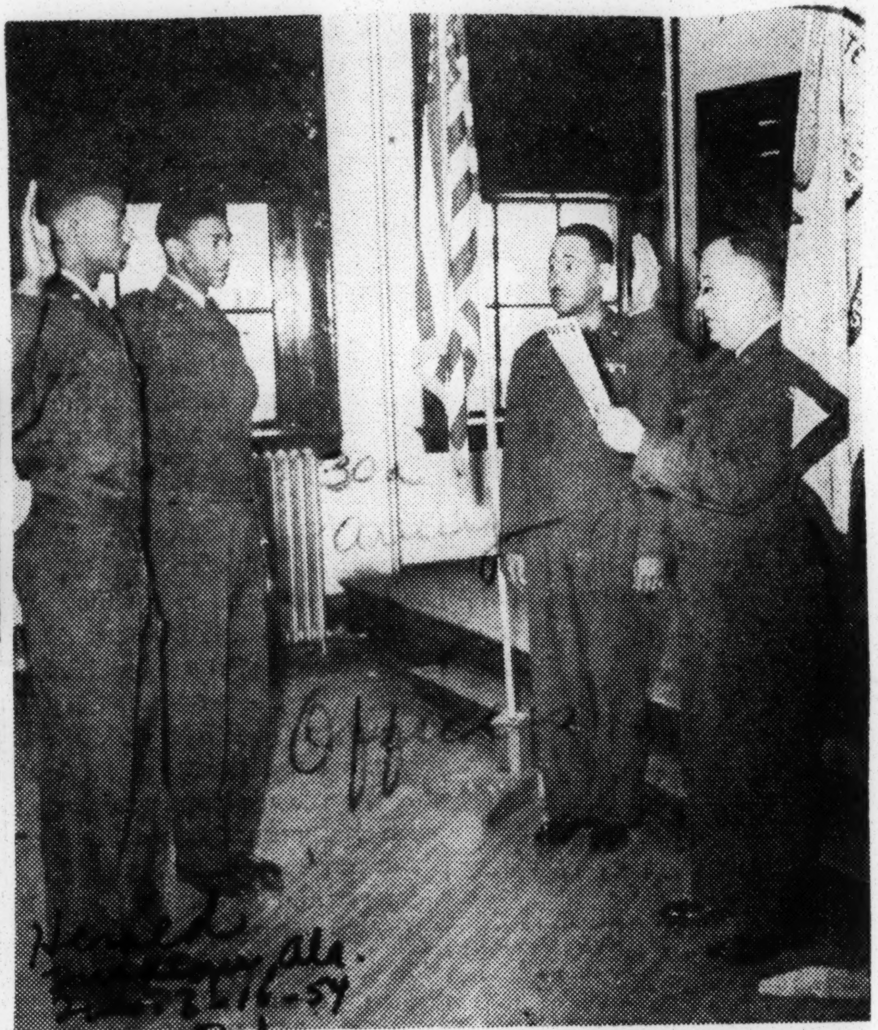
"Some of the courses available are: air conditioning, algebra, arithmetic, biology, business law, commerical art, dairy farming, english, general science, history, journalism, marketing, physics, poultry farming, psychology, radio communications, refrigeration, salesmanship, shorthand and toolmaking," the sergeant said.

M/SGT. J. H. TWITTY

COL. TILGHMAN RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS—Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee Institute president, congratulates Lt. Col. Raymond J. Tilghman for having been selected for appointment to the Regular Army following graduation in May. Major Walter H. Dabney, Infantry ROTC PMS&T looks on.

2nd LT. JESSE DAVIS JR.

BIRMINGHAM OFFICER NOW IN OKINAWA — Second Lt. Jesse Davis, Jr. (above) of Birmingham, recently arrived in Okinawa. A member of the 29th Regimental Combat Team, he is a 1953 graduate of Tuskegee Institute. Davis and his wife, Mrs. Laura Davis, live at 524 South 64th Street, Woodlawn. He is the son of Mrs. Florence Adams of 2311 Fifth Avenue, Tampa, Florida. — (U. S. Army Photo)



TWINS SIGN UP—Maj. D. L. Ritter, commanding officer, Army Reserve Advisor Group, Opelika, administers oath to Cornelius and Theodore Polk, twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Polk, of Tuskegee, as they join the Army Reserve. 5

PROMOTED — Major Walter L. Linton of San Antonio, Texas, has been appointed professor of military science and tactics at Florida A. and M. University, replacing Major Claude C. Clark, who has been transferred to the Far Eastern Command. Major Linton has been a member of the FAMCEE ROTC staff since August 31, 1951.

New colonels

WASHINGTON

Three Regular Army majors were promoted to the permanent rank of lieutenant colonel, while six first lieutenants are now captains, the Army announced.

The new colonels are John Y. Woodruffs, stationed in Japan; Claude C. Clark, ROTC instructor at Florida A. and M.; and Walter A. Dabney, ROTC instructor at Tuskegee Institute.

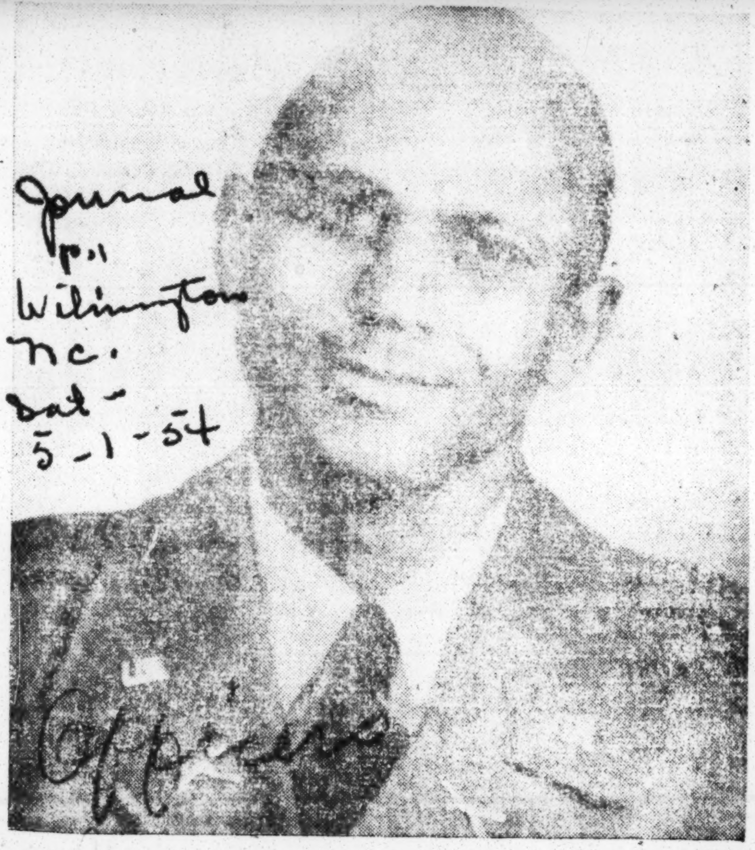
MAJOR J. A. HARRIS, whose mother lives at 264 Fisher ave., Neptune, N.J., is a supply officer with Exercise Flash Burn at Fort Bragg, N.C., which ends in May.

Georgian Is Made First Lieutenant

FIFTH AIR FORCE, Korea — Second Lieutenant Raymond K Smith, Thomaston, Ga., was recently promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, the Eighth Fighter Bomber Wing announced.

Assigned as a Supply Officer in the Eighth Supply Squadron, the Thomaston officer has been in the Air Force since October 31, 1951. He arrived in Korea February 6, 1954, from Carswell Air Force Base, Texas.

Lieutenant Smith's wife, Anna, resides at 711 Herman Ave., Eastman, Georgia. He attended Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in 1951. Lieutenant Smith received his commission from Officer Candidate School at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, on December 12, 1952. (U. S. Air Force Release)



INSTRUCTOR — Capt. Garnett D. Hargrave, Jr., of Wilmington, N. C., who recently arrived on Okinawa, is an instructor with the Ryukyus Command's 29th Regimental Combat Team. Captain Hargrave, whose parents live at 15 S. 11th St., Wilmington, N. C., holds the Bronze Sar Medal, Combat Infantry Badge, World War II Victory Medal, Army of Occupation Medal for service in Germany and the UN and Korean Service Ribbons. His wife Alice, lives at 5217 W. 21st Street, Los Angeles, California (U. S. Army Photo)

Columbia Soldier Commissioned

FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA — In ceremonies Tuesday, April 20, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Lt Williams, Theodore L., son of

Mrs. Marie Williams, 1409 Gregg Columbia, S. C. was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Artillery Branch of the United States Army Reserve.

Lt. Williams was a member of Class No. 51 which completed its twenty-two weeks course of study and training on 20, April 1954. For his first duty assignment Lt. Williams has been assigned to 82d Airborn Div., Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

30a 1954

ARMY OFFICERS

Says Steve Davis Mapped GI Mix

Defender Chicago, Ill. P.1

Sat. 11-6-54

By ETHEL PAYNE

WASHINGTON—Credit for preparation of the successful plan for integration in the army has been accorded to Lt. Col. Steve Davis by Maj. Gen. Herbert B. Powell, chief of staff for the G-1 division of the army.

Col. Davis, a Chicagoan, and chief of the G-1 human relations section, had a plan of operation ready two years ago when integration got under way in earnest. He had been working on it for two years.

Revelation of Col. Davis' part in the successful army experiment was made by Gen. Powell in an article appearing in the Baltimore Sun. Back of the plan, the general pointed out, was the realization that many Negroes were qualified for special jobs which segregated army units did not provide.

INTEGRATION NECESSITY

Efficiency and full utilization of available manpower, he said, made integration a necessity. Anxious not to make any mistake in this crucial forward step, the army proceeded with utmost caution and a complete lack of fanfare. In Korea, under Gen. Matthew Ridgeway's command, integration took place at an accelerated pace, for, in the words of Gen. Powell, "the color line faded before the combat fire."

Elsewhere, integration began at headquarters level and then proceeded to work its way slowly down. Today, there are only two all-Negro units left in the army and these are in process of being desegregated. Col. Davis has followed up integration in every installation of any size in this country and Europe. Says he: "None of the Negro and white soldiers I talked to expressed displeasure or resentment."

He added that there were white soldiers from the South who "voluntarily told me that integration was working all right and they didn't see why the army had ever done it any other way."

Many field commanders told Col. Davis that Negroes transferred to white units were conscious of higher levels of competition than they had experienced in all-Negro units. As a result, they performed as well and often better than white troops.

Colonel Davis said that there were fewer disciplinary problems and that contrary to fears expressed that integration would lower the morale of the army, it was on the upgrade.

Asked about how the plan works socially, Col. Davis said that at post dances, one might find Negroes dancing with Negroes and whites with whites, and there were rarely any instances of friction. All post recreational facilities are open alike for Negro and white.

As for the effect on community relations outside the post, no attempt had been made, he said to carry the same pattern into the mores and folkways of the area. As a result, he says the pattern of integration has been kept flexible and has not become a challenge to the communities which have generally come to accept integration inside as a part of army life.

General Powell concluded his remarks by saying that because all men in its ranks are now treated the same, the army is better off.

Colonel Davis, a career army man, saw service in Europe in World War II. He is married to the former Christine Ray, who is consultant to the minority members of the House Committee on Government Operations. Prior to this, she was secretary to Cong. William L. Dawson of Illinois.

Commentators on the success of integration agree that the Davis plan spelled out in practical terms the Truman order to end segregation in the armed forces and laid the groundwork for further action under the Eisenhower administration.

COL STEVE DAVIS

Lt. Col. Steve Davis drew up integration plan for U.S. Army

Afro-American Baltimore md. P.9 Sat. 10-30-54

WASHINGTON

Integration in the U.S. Army is now an accomplished fact.

And among the individuals who take a special pride in this historic move is a tall, quiet-spoken resident of Washington, Lt. Col. Steve G. Davis.

He is the man who laid out the detailed plan for desegregating the military back in 1949, three years before integration actually started.

THE BASIC principles of Colonel Davis' plan were given to Army commanders when the integration policy was announced in December, 1951.

Utilizing these principles, and with further instructions issued in June, 1952, they proceeded with step-by-step implementa - tion of the policy.

During the two years since implementation began, Colonel Davis has observed the integration policy working successfully in major installations in this country and abroad.

He reports that it is at present incomplete only in one unit which is about to be inactivated within the next few days.

—o O o—

WHAT WAS the detailed plan which Colonel Davis prepared?

The actual text of the plan is still a "classified" document, but its imprtant elements can be made public.

First of all, the plan called for integration to be put into effect in as routine a manner as possible, without sudden up-heavals or disruption.

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NO SPECIFIC time - limit was set and there were also so specific reports called for from the Army commanders.

It was just like any other authorized change in the armed forces—to be accomplished efficiently and expeditiously.

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THE ACTUAL changeover was to be worked out through regulated assignment of enlisted personnel, so as to provide mixed personnel in all units throughout the Army.

Assignment was to be regulated not only in terms of the numbers of men assigned to any given unit, but also in terms of the types of units—that is, men were to be assigned in keeping with their training and experience.

Inevitably the transfers to other units were to be mostly colored, but the changeover was not to be a one-way affair. Care was to be taken however, to preclude units with a 50-50 racial ratio, so as to avoid an alignment that would be half white and half colored.

—o O o—

THOSE WERE the main elements of Colonel Davis' plan, along with a consideration of the objections which had been voiced to integration, and the friuts of his own experience in personnel changeovers in the Army.

He had his basic plan of how integration could work clearly outlined back in 1946 when he was consulted on the initial policy declaration regarding equality of opportunity in the armed forces.

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THIS POLICY was expressed by President Truman in Executive Order 9981, dated July 26, 1948. Then on Jan. 16, 1950, Special Regulation 600-629-1 was issued, dealing in detail with the utilization of colored manpower in the Army.

"All manpower," the regulation stated in part, will be utilized to obtain maximum efficiency in the Army .... Commanders of all echelons of the Army will insure that all personnel under their command are thoroughly oriented in the necessity for the unreserved acceptance of the provision of these policies ..."

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THE INTEGRATION plan was first put into effect in the Far East during the Korean conflict. It has continued through all installations and is working smoothly Colonel Davis reports.

He believes, he says, that the Army's morale is on the up - grade instead of being lowered as a result of integration, as some persons feared.

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THE ISOLATED OBJECTIONS encountered, Colonel Davis further reports were not limited to white persons with diffidence about close association with members of another race.

Some colored soldiers did not mind being on duty with whites, but declared that they did not want to sleep next to them.

It was then necessary to point out to these soldiers that this was simply another new experience in Army life—like observing reveille—to which they would become accustomed.

—o O o—

OTHER OBJECTIONS from colored soldiers were found to be due not to racial considerations but to a fear in some quarters that under integration some non-coms would be excess and might be sent on overseas assignments.

There were also a few cases where good, going units were broken up—as in the case of all-colored bands which had worked together and formed a smoothly operating outfit.

Instances where commanders appeared to be "dragging their feet" on integration were few, Colonel Davis discloses. A visit was then made to the specific installations so that any problems could be discussed and clared up.

—o O o—

IN THE ARMY since 1945, Colonel Davis is now chief of the human-relations section of the human-relations and research branch in the military personnel management division of the Army.

A native of Chicago, he attended Englewood High School and completed his college work at Lewis Institute. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Married to the former Christine Hughes, he resides with his wife at 4366 Argyle Terr., NW.

LT. COL. STEVE G. DAVIS

All-Negro Units Now Abolished, Military Says

Journal & Constitution Sun. 10-31-54 P.17A Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (UP)—A Defense Department report said Saturday that all Negro units have been abolished within the military and that the integration has been carried out ahead of schedule without any "untoward incidents."

The result of the integration, the report said, has been a "marked increase in overall combat effectiveness" and economies in manpower, materiel and money.

James C. Evans, civilian assistant on racial problems, prepared the report.

"During recent years, the armed forces have continuously and vigorously implemented principles of equality of opportunity and treatment for Negro personnel" with the result that the Negro serviceman "is now utilized on the basis of individual merit and proficiency in meeting the needs of the services," the report said.

"It is paradoxical," the report added, "that the Negro citizen in uniform has frequently been made to feel more at home overseas than in his home town."

THE REPORT noted that last June 30 had been agreed upon as the terminal date for abolishing all-Negro units but said the program "proceeded ahead of schedule."

One of the last "formal barriers" to integration was broken down last March when the Navy abandoned its practice of maintaining separate recruitment of Negroes as stewards.

"Thorough evaluation of the battle-tested results to date indicates a marked increase in overall combat effectiveness through integration," the report stated.

"Contrary to earlier predistions," the removal of racial quotas and other restrictions has not resulted in "any imbalance of ratios" of Negro personnel.

• • •

IT CAUTIONED, however, that "problem areas" remain. It said, for instance, that "promising improvements of considerable scope are possible in the college reserve officer training programs, the reserve forces and the National Guard.

The report also noted that equality of opportunity among civilian employes "lags far behind", the military integration.

Fort Dix carrying out Army order on desegregated units

Afro American p 3 Baltimore, md.

FORT DIX, N.J. — Fort Dix, the home of the famous 69th Infantry Division, known as one of the nation's foremost centers for the training of the modern infantryman, daily verifies the Defense Department's report that all-colored units in the Armed Forces no longer exist.

A progress report prepared by the Office of the Civilian Assistant, entitled "A Progress Report on Integration in the Armed Services," by James C. Evans civilian assistant to the assistant defense secretary for manpower and personnel, has now been made public.

It contains information concerning the integration program of the Armed Services throughout the nation and overseas.

* * *

ALREADY PUBLISHED in the daily and weekly newspapers of the country, the Armed Forces Press Service last week, released the report to all publications of the military personnel, including the Fort Dix Post, a weekly publication under the supervision of the Division Information and Education Office.

The Armed Forces had agreed upon June 30, 1954, as the time limit for the termination of any remaining all colored units in the services, but the program proceeded ahead of the schedule and at the present time, there are no longer any such units.

While a few Army units still carry racial designations on the records, a considerable proportion of their personnel is noncolored.

Sat. 12-4-54

THE ONLY all-colored personnel units that may yet be found are small units, and the condition is transient and a temporary one.

(Editor's Note: On April 23 of this year, the Department of the Army, in regulations to all commands, directed the omission of racial designations in orders covering the reassignment of members between Army Reserve units.

(Messages, etc., sent from throughout the country, merely designate personnel by name, grade and serial number, with no racial designation.)

The Defense Department has also abolished racial quotas for service school selection and this selection, training and assignment, without regard to race or color, have resulted in more than doubling the number of colored officers and enlisted men in attendance at these schools.

Another and a great step in the program of integration, here at Fort Dix, is the placing of personnel in sections of the Army command, based simply on the individual's qualification for the job placement.

Throughout the site, colored personnel, both officers and enlisted men, are assigned wherever their military occupational speciality, qualifies them.

(Editor's Note: Our military correspondent, the writer of this article, a former battery clerk and acting unit administrator of a reserve component, Battery D, 458th AAA Battalion, of New York City, was assigned last week to the personnel section, of the 365th Infantry Regiment, 69th Infantry Division.

The only colored man in his particular section, our correspondent, who holds the grade of a sergeant, has the title of administrative clerk.)

The outstanding drawback to the Defense Department's order pertaining to the dropping of racial identity, is that the racial identification still exists on the soldier's most important record, his Form 20, (Soldiers qualification record enlisted personnel), the No. 1 record in his file.

Another fly in the ointment is in the No. 1 record of the Army concerning the daily record of all military personnel, the morning report which also calls for the soldier's racial designation.

This must be one of the following: Caucasian, Negroid, Mongolian, Malayan, or Indian American.

* * *

LAST DATE of issue of this special regulation of the Army, is Aug. 16, 1951, and the Form 20, which is covered by special regulations is last dated Nov. 6, 1951.

This racial designation, which follows after the individual's rank, name and serial number, is placed on all special orders which must accompany the soldier wherever he goes.

* * *

UNTIL A change by the secretary of the Army, rescinding that particular paragraph concerning racial identity, personnel will still be identified by the racial designation.

The immunization register, which gives the soldier's name, serial number, date of birth, race and blood type, is goverened by Army regulation.

Defense Dept. Says All-Negro Units Now Thing of Past

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City
Okla.

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — All-Negro units have been abolished within the military and integration has been carried out ahead of schedule without any "untoward incidents," a Defense department report said last week.

A "marked increase in over-all combat effectiveness" and economics in manpower, material, and money have been the practical results the report said.

Sat. 11-13-54

The statement said the program of integration has advanced more rapidly than had been considered possible in some quarters.

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"There are no longer any all Negro units in the services," the report added. The "few" Army units still carrying racial desegregations in the records include "a considerable proportion on non-Negro personnel," and where a small unit may be found containing only Negro personnel, the condition is transient."

The report stated that one of the last "formal barriers" to integration was shattered last March when the Navy gave up its practice of maintaining separate recruitment of Negroes as stewards.

It was pointed out that implementation of policies providing for equality of opportunity among civilian employes of the Defense department "lags far behind" the miiltary integration program.

In another field, the report said, "much remains to be done" to improve community-military relationship, regarding race.

Integration in armed services show proportional increase in 5 years

FORT DI, N.J—XIn this final series, "Integration in the Armed Services," the article will point out the increase in percentages of colored personnel as compared with the total personnel in the military services over a five-year period.

The removal of racial quotas and other restrictions used previously in the Armed Services, has not hindered progress of the American Army. Contrary to ments on individual merit have resulted in greater opportunities.

At one time it was almost a standard practice for colored enlisted personnel to find "advancement" only by attending a school for bakers and cooks, mess attendants. Colored personnel are sent to

AS REPORTED by James C. Evans, civilian assistant in the Department of Defense, no racial statistics are maintained by Department. Military releases in the future are expected to tell very little, if any, about its personnel, on a racial designation.

Figures released by the Defollows:

With army schools offering all enlisted men opportunities for advancement, the colored GI is now taking advantage of the once-denied opportunity. All ored and white personnel are working together for the benefit of the services.

A final summary of the stand taken by the Department of Defense was made clear in a radio broadcast by former Assistant Secretary of Defense, Dr. John A. Hannah last Feb.

HE SAID "the obligations to defend our country and our beliefs are borne equally by all our citizens without regard to race or color or religion. We believe in the essential dignity of every human being, and that, within certain limits necessary to maintain and orderly society.

"Each individual should have an opportunity to determine the course and patterns of his existence. It should be a real gratification to all thinking Americans to know that our Armed Forces are leading the way in demonstrating both at home and abroad that America provides opportunities for all her people.

Army secretary hails integration program

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Contrary to opinion held by big Army "brass" for many years, racial integration has increased the efficiency of the Army and heightened its morale.

The latter opinion is expressed by Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens in his semi-annual report, just released. The report covers the period from Jan. 1 to June 30.

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"By pursuing a policy of assigning all individuals according to their abilities and the needs of the service without regard to race," the reports states, "the Army has significantly increased the efficiency of its utilization of man power, and eliminated the source of many serious morale problems."

Overseas Integration

Mr. Stevens added: "The process of integration within the Army is in full swing in all overseas areas, and is being gradually put into effect within the continental United States at the discretion of major commanders. Approximately 85 per cent of all units formerly designated as colored units had been integrated by the end of the year.

"The program has been hailed by all overseas commanders, particularly because it has materially reduced the disciplinary problem and increased the overall combat efficiency of units."

Mr. Stevens noted that the problem of segregation in dependent schools operated by the Army at military posts within the United States "was a matter of considerable public interest during the year."

Benning School Mixed

Of six such schools, he said, only the one at Fort Benning, Ga., was still segregated as of June 30, the end of the fiscal year. The school at Fort Benning was integrated at the beginning of the 1953-54 school year.

Nine schools operated on Army posts by local school systems remained on a segregated basis due to the operation of state laws, Mr. Stevens said. He added that, "Efforts are now being made to solve this problem, and achieve full integration, through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare."

Education Program

The Army's education program, said Mr. Stevens, "is designed to cope with the serious problem posed by the fact that men with substandard education (about 10 per cent of all those entering the Army) are unable to absorb military training satisfactorily."

During the last fiscal year, he said, fourth and fifth grade certificates were earned by 69,819, while 8,026 earned eighth grade certificates, a considerable increase in both cases over the previous fiscal year. No racial breakdown was given of the men completing such schooling.

Gen. Mark Clark Praises Troops

Gen. Mark W. Clark this week listed integration of Negro and white troops as one of the beneficial results of the Korean war.

In an article in Feb. Collier's, Clark says integration "proved an unqualified success—against the predictions of many military men, including myself."

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Afro-American P. 13

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Integration In Full Swing

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He said the Army seeks to bring its illiterates up to the fourth grade level, which is the "absolute minimum" at which training can be effective.

During the last fiscal year, he said, fourth and fifth grade certificates were earned by 69,819, while 8,026 earned eighth grade certificates, a considerable increase in both cases over the previous fiscal year. No racial breakdown was given of the men completing such schooling.

Although the Army believes a soldier needs a basic education, basic academic instruction has not been given during duty time. Such instruction has been given also after the completion of basic training.

The present specialized training for illiterates differs from that offered during World War II when such training was a part of the soldier's basic training for a period of thirteen weeks, at the end of which it was determined whether or not he had been raised to an educational level where he would make a good soldier.

Mr. Stevens said an experimental project was established at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, during the past year to provide basic education and basic military training concurrently.

The results obtained through the operation of this program, he said, will determine whether such a system will be adopted Army-wide.

'Breakthrough on the Color Front'

End of Military Bias Described in New Book

WASHINGTON — The U. S. armed forces have wiped out segregation in "an about-face unparalleled by any similar development in modern history," according to Lee Nichols, United Press Washington correspondent, whose book, "Breakthrough on the Color Front," was published last week by Random House, Inc., New York.

"A dozen years ago, segregation of Negroes was the rule in virtually all branches of the service," says Nichols. "Most military leaders expected — many wanted — it to stay that way for a long time to come.

"Yet in 1953 segregation had been officially discarded,

and integration of all service of whatever race or nationality, was the firm policy of every branch of the military service."

Nichols, who tells for the first time the behind-the-scenes story of how this remarkable transformation occurred literally unknown to the public at large, was given access to hundreds of long-secret military documents never before divulged. In addition, he interviewed military and political leaders from former President Truman down, and visited military bases throughout the South to get the authentic picture of the military racial situation today.

He says that although he could find no evidence that Dwight D. Eisenhower sought directly to end segregation as a military leader, "after his election (to the Presidency), Eisenhower took active steps to carry out his campaign promise to end all remaining military segregation."

The author relates that when Navy Secretary Robert B. Anderson indicated early in 1953 that he would not alter the existing Navy policy of permitting segregation of civilian facilities in Southern Navy bases, Eisenhower directed Maxwell M. Rabb, a White House official, to "tell Anderson of the President's strong belief that all military segregation must be ended."

RACE LINE IN ARMED FORCES ALMOST GONE

The race line in the armed forces is just about gone, according to an article "Where Color Line Is Fading," currently released in U. S. News and World Report, weekly magazine.

The factual report on desegregation in the armed forces, states that inside the services the job of desegregation is virtually complete, that segregation as a policy has ended and now, the last step no more segregated post schools is to be effective, September 1955.

The magazine, edited by David Lawrence, provides general background material on the problems of desegregation faced by the Defense department, and pertaining to integration in the post schoolrooms quotes Defense Secretary Wilson as saying: "If local educational agencies cannot operate mixed schools on these posts, then the Federal Government will take them over. Post commanders, with the help of the U. S. Office of Education, will run the schools — mixed.

Army, Navy and Air Force posts affected by the order for integration are in seven southern states — Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia. Fort Bragg, North Carolina, ended segregation two years ago and the last to be converted was Fort Benning, Georgia.

Should the individual states refuse to yield to desegregation, as expected, according to News and World Report, it may cost the Federal Government an estimated 1.5 million dollars a year more to run the schools.

THINK BETTER OF BLONDS:

Study claims Army duty changes race attitudes

PETERSBURG Va. — A recent study by Dr. Harry W. Roberts, sociology head at Virginia State college, published in the Oct., 1953, issue of "Social Problems" indicates that World War II service improved the attitude of colored soldiers toward white Americans.

Titled "The Impact of Military Service Upon Racial Attitudes of Colored Servicemen in World War II," the study is based upon the reactions of 219 war veterans enrolled at Virginia State college and Virginia Union university between 1946 and 1950.

These men gave anonymous answers to a series of written questions and many were either interviewed or engaged in informal conversation by the author.

Seventy-five per cent of the group entered service with negative attitudes toward whites and southern-born men, among whom original hostility was greatest, showed greatest improvement in attitude.

Among northern-born men, however, there was an increase in negative attitudes as a result of experiences during military service.

Commenting on this difference, Dr. Roberts explained that southern-born men being more conditioned to racial segregation in civilian life "found less segregation, discrimination and violence in military service than outside."

Dr. Roberts suggested further research on a more extensive scale to learn whether his findings would be true for all colored servicemen.

Army Integration Works Report Shows

NEW YORK, N Y — Findings of a secret Army study, published for the first time today, shows how mixing Negro and white troops has worked in the Army despite the initial fears of violence.

Dr. Leo Bogart, director of the research project, says in the current issue of The Reporter that the Army's experience is a "source of encouragement for those who face the difficult task of ending segregation in the schools." His article which was cleared by the Defense Department, was based on the study.

"INEVITABLE FRICTION"

Five "trouble areas" were predicted by officers and enlisted men before the Armys integration program got under way. Dr. Bogart compares these with fears now being voiced on the ending of school segregation and lists them as fears that integration of Negroes and whites leads to "inevitable friction" "lowers standards," "creates social problems," that whites "object to taking orders from Negroes" and the belief that "Negroes to be by themselves."

After detailed analysis of 12,000 questionnaires and 1200 interviews of officers and enlisted men on 10 Army posts in the U. S., in Japan and Korea, the research group reported that "episodes of friction have been extremely rare."

The phrase most commonly used by troops commanders in describing the integration program is: "It works."

ARMY'S SURVEY

Although Dr Bogart says that "military discipline was an important factor in reducing incidents during the transition," it was by no means the only one, and the Army's survey shows that "Americans learn to get along with each other even in unaccustomed situations."

The study was conducted by International Research Associates as part of a major survey on utilization of Negro manpower made at the Army's request by the Operations Research Office of Johns Hopkins University. The Operations Research Office was established as an outside study group to advise the Army on diverse military problems.

Dr. Bogart reports that the main reason for the successful integration of Negro and white troops is found "in the actual change in men's attitudes as they worked and lived together."

"To the soldier in an all-white unit, the Negro was an outsider," he says. "All-colored units were separated and conspicuous. But in mixed units, colored soldiers showed up as individuals; they could not all be lumpe together."

Dr Bogart reports that the idea of bringing Negro troops into white units was widely opposed, "but Negro soldiers, once they arrived, met curiosity, not hostility. Those who were hostile did not express their dislike directly when they found themselves in the same unit with Negroes. They simply avoided them."

The question of social problems, even after the successful experience in Korea, remained critcal, Dr. Bogart reports, pointing out that Korea was a combat area with a few leisure-time diversions

"An exhaustive search for episodes of Negro-white friction showed that these were more apt to occur at mixed dances in the South than under any other circumstances," Dr. Bogart writes "The remarkable thing was not that such episodes were uncovered, but that they were extremely unusual."

Studying the question of standards, the research group found in Korea that large Negro troop units like the 24th Infantry Regiment were considered below par. It was feared that mixing Negroes and whites would directly lower the group standards and their presence might lower morale and hence the efficiency of white soldiers.

"In mixed units, only a minority of the white men thought their outfits could do their jobs better without colored soldiers," he says "Officers felt, three to one, that adding Negroes had either no effect— or even a favorable effect— on performance."

Although Army commanders were concerned about Negroes leading whites, they found that "in mixed units, where Negro leaders were accepted and talked about like any others, soldiers assumed that the Army selected its leaders on merit," Dr Bogart writes.

The research group also found that nine to one, in combat and [illegible]arrison, in integrated units and in all colored units of high or low morale, "Negro soldiers preferred assignment as individual members of a unified Army.

MIXED UNIT

Although a few men were uneasy at first, Dr. Bogart found that the Negro solder in a mixed unit felt new pride and self-confidence. He was on his mettle."

The Army study also found that the question of Negro-White ratios in mixed units did not become critical unless the whites became a minority. Most of the whites said they would try to get out of such a situation, Dr. Bogart says.

Questioned on whether the actual proportion of Negroes made any

Morale Low

GI Tells Of Bias In Army

Jim crow has bared its fangs and is striking at the morale of Negro soldiers stationed with the Sixty-first Artillery Battalion of the First Cavalry Division, overseas, according to a letter sent to the Courier home offices this week.

A GI, whose name is being withheld by the Courier, has charged that there is "quite a bit of segregation going on which I know the War Department doesn't allow, and the people who are supposed to be our leaders are not doing anything about it."

He charged that a note was left on the mess hall door which stipulated "no n——s and dogs allowed, white only" and added that in some of the batteries they are putting all of the Negro troops in barracks by themselves.

* * *

THE ARTILLERYMAN further asserted that Negro soldiers are not being given the promotions which they deserve. "I know quite a few," he continued, "in a battery, who should have been promoted some time ago, and they have never 'messed up,' but there are some white fellows who have gone AWOL, wrecked a truck which they stole, but received ratings.

"I could write a letter to the War Department, but it would never get there . . . 'they' would stop it, but this one 'they' won't because it is going to your paper and we are hoping that something will be done about this outfit.

"We have an inspecting general who is supposed to come around and have a talk with the troops and see how they are getting along every six months . . . I have been in this outfit for (withheld) months and haven't seen him yet."

The protesting soldier also pleaded for the NAACP to take an interest in the case and his name and address are on file at the Courier's home office.

Courier p.1 Pittsburgh Sat. 1-9-54

Atlanta Bias Upheld by Army

Jim-Crowed GIs 'Happy,' Claims 3rd Army Gen'l

By **WILLIAM A. FOWLKES**

ATLANTA, Ga.—Lieut. Gen. A. R. Bolling, commanding general of the Third Army, declared his belief Saturday that Fort McPherson's Negro service unit was "happy" in the jim crow Washington Park Recreation area several miles from the main post.

Queried by the Courier on the practice of maintaining the segregated unit where Negro soldiers are quartered and fed apart from McPherson, General Bolling declared:

"If we closed the Washington Park area tomorrow morning, the morale of the men there would be hurt."

SITTING WITH top commanders and aides in the Third Army headquarters, General Bolling denied segregation at Fort McPherson.

However, the Army commander, who has been at the Atlanta post less than a year, could not deny the existence of the Washington Park Post from which Negroes are transported to the fort each morning to work principally at service jobs, transported back to eat at noon, transported back to the fort to work after lunch, and back again for dismissal at night.

Established during World War II as a special service station for troops passing through this area, "Tent City," as Washington Park Area is commonly known to Atlantans, has continued to exist and house soldiers without family attachments in Atlanta.

* * *

ABOUT 70 per cent of the men in the service detachment, which is commanded by a Negro captain, are married and live off the post.

The McPherson commandery said the Negro soldiers, who get upwards of $1.05 more than the subsistence rations allowance for other soldiers who eat at the post, "wouldn't like it" if Tent City were abolished.

General Bolling and aides would not admit a suggestion of the reporter that Tent City "looks bad" in the face of the Army's announced plan of integration.

* * *

THE FACT that Fort McPherson seems to be continuing a known pre-World War II "lily-white" policy, since only a "handful" of Negroes were ever known to stay on the post, brought forth an answer:

"If they could meet the skills quota required here—specialists—we'd be glad to have them in the offices."

The "skills" required, it was explained, included chief clerks, radio operators and so forth radio operators, etc. The Third Army headquarters post has some 4,000 officers and men on the payroll. They rank downward from Three Star General Bolling to buck privates.

General Bollings and his aides based most of their contention that "Tent City represents a good policy" on alleged lack of housing facilities for soldiers who come into Atlanta and have no place to stay. They said Atlanta hotels were inadequate and countered:

"If you can provide housing accommodations for them, we'll abolish the Washington Park area next week."

* * *

THERE WAS no offer to quarter the service detachment in integrated fashion at the fort, because it was contended that space was inadequate for all the white soldiers.

Fort McPherson reserves a lodge and a chateau for white officers en route to new asssignments, while Negroes customarily stay at Tent City.

Courier P.D. Pittsburgh Sat. 2-6-54

'Sneak Jim Crow'

The Army's Fort McPherson Has Separate Quarters for Negroes

By **WILLIAM A. FOWLKES**

ATLANTA, Ga.—Despite "high brass" declarations, military jim crow is still practiced at Fort McPherson.

Here Negro soldiers are systematically segregated from white soldiers and are usually assigned to duties that make them servants of the fort's top officers during their daytime duty. Only in the stockade and in the hospital are Negro and white soldiers integrated.

Much progress reportedly has been made in eliminating Army jim crow from training camps and overseas service, but right here at the headquarters of the Third Army, just outside Atlanta, "sneak jim crow" has been "overlooked" by officials from Washington and even newspapermen on tours of inspection.

Fort McPherson was a completely "lily-white" post until World War II. At that time a few Negro soldiers were i m p o r t e d for maintenance duties.

APPARENTLY IN order to keep them separated from the white troops after their hours of duty were over, special barracks were constructed for them in a Negro neighborhood in Atlanta.

This settlement of some fifty-odd "temporary" wooden huts is known as Tent City. It has been operating since 1941.

Located at 101 Ollie Street, N.W., opposite Washington Park, it is the "home" of Fort McPherson's lone detachment—its all-Negro service unit.

Presently, there are some four thousand white soldiers and officers at Fort McPherson. They all live on the post, unless they are residents of Atlanta.

* * *

THERE ARE about sixty Negro enlisted men and one Negro officer-in-charge, all of whom live in Tent City, unless they are residents of Atlanta.

Of these Negro soldiers, ten work as janitors or housekeepers. Three others are maintenance men for the motor pool, seven are cooks, five are M.P.'s who divide their time between the stockade and patroling Negro areas in the city; two are dental technicians and one is a clerk.

The other men, when not soldiering, have housekeeping duties at the recreational post and other facilities at Tent City.

* * *

THE MEN who work in the Fort McPherson's Officers' Club are servants to the highest military caste here—the top officers directly responsible for the administration of the Fort and the whole Third Army Area.

The Negro soldiers don't even eat at Fort McPherson. Early each morning an Army bus transports them from Tent City to the Fort.

They are brought back to Tent City for lunch; afterwards returned to the Fort. Then, on the fourth and final trip of the day, they are returned to Tent City for the night.

* * *

FORT McPHERSON, as headquarters for the Third Army Area (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida), frequently has to provide overnight accommodations for Army officers who may be en route to new assignments within the area. There is adequate space for this; the Fort reserves a lodge and a chateau for this purpose.

Nevertheless, white officers are provided for at the Fort; Negro officers at Tent City.

Courier p.5 Pittsburgh Sat. 1-30-54

However, on a few occasions exceptions have been made—when the identity of the Negro officer was not known before he arrived and when such an officer protested against being sent out.

* * *

JIM CROW Tent City cannot be denied. Its existence is contrary to the declared policy of the War Department. How it continues existence following the World War II emergency is beyond the comprehension of many area citizens.

Firing squad at Kilmer is segregated

(Editor's Note: Camp Kilmer is one of the Army posts commended for its integration program by the AFRO's Jimmy Hicks. Mr. Gumbs is the local NAACP president).

By NATHAN O. GUMBS JR.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — The local NAACP Branch recently received a letter from Camp Kilmer here revealing discrimination in the selection of non-commissioned officers for firing squad duty.

Stating that the discrimination policy has caused tension among the integrated troops, the letter said in part:

"On March 12, M/Sgt. Joseph Martina, platoon sergeant of the third platoon, made out a detail sheet for the firing squad, placing Sgt. Nathaniel Vance, a colored soldier, in charge.

Drew Assignment

"On March 13, the third platoon, 800 Military Police Co., drew an assignment to furnish a firing squad for Gussie Smith of Perth Amboy.

"While the men and Sergeant Vance were dressing, a Corporal Duffy stated that Capt. Mildord H. Palmquist, commanding officer, ordered the replacement of Sergeant Vance."

The letter stated that the replacement was made because Sergeant Vance "is a colored soldier and a white non - commissioned officer must be in charge of all the firing squads furnished by the company."

It was stated that a sergeant from another platoon replaced Sergeant Vance as head of the firing squad.

A similar order, prohibiting colored non - coms to lead firing squads, was in force on March 22, it was stated.

NAACP PROTESTS

Mr. Gumbs contacted officials of Camp Kilmer and protested the discriminatory orders.

He was informed, he said, that Captain Palmquist had been questioned about the orders and that he had admitted issuing them.

Captain Milman, Camp Kilmer information officer, told Mr. Gumbs that the orders issued by the commanding officer were contrary to present Army policy at the camp.

Washington Concerned

Captain Milman, Mr. Nathan said, told him that the matter was no longer within his jurisdiction, since Camp Kilmer officials had received a telegram from Washington concerning the situation.

The letter to Mr. Nathan from Camp Kilmer stated that the orders given by the commanding officer have given white troops a "superiority complex," although some are inferior in grade to colored non - commissioned officers.

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Charges Army draws color on island of Okinawa

By ARTHUR T. LITTLE

The army is playing with fire on Okinawa. The permitting of military police to enforce Jim Crow in the villages of Oruka and Koza is as dangerous as permitting a small child to tamper with the fuse of an atomic bomb.

Jim Crow is not fit to live in America and it certainly is not a proper product for export. We must look pretty silly to the natives on Okinawa with separate place for white and colored troops in the native villages.

At the same time we preach to them that our brand of democracy is the best medicine that is building the natives better schools. He is imposing upon them Christianity from every nook and corner. The United States has given them a radio station and materials to use in it. We have given them jazz and the jitterbug.

Mirror Americans

We are turning their mud patties into playgrounds and their grass huts into universities. The native women are spending hundreds of dollars in beauty shops trying to curl their hair and thousands more trying to dress like Americans.

But the natives are still colored. They would be placed on the back of busses in Georgia: regimented to the colored section in Alabama and directed to "separate but equal" facilities in South Carolina.

They are too colored to pass for white and too free to accept Jim Crow. They will not accept the folk who do the segregating, even when they are not affected themselves.

News Spreads

Okinawa is not like, say Japan. That island is completely under U.S. military control. The U.S. Military is the native's biggest business. We are in the process of making them our friends and there is little doubt that we need friends in that section of the world.

News in the Orient travels fast. What happens on one small island quickly travels to another. There is little doubt that people all over Asia know that the U.S. military police on Okinawa are supporting the policy of segregation. And it will hurt us!

Everybody Talking

Perhaps farmers in the rice paddies of Indo - China are already debating the American Jim Crow in the villages of Oruka and Koza on Okinawa. "Mamasoms" (slang usually applied to old women) discuss it as they tend their babies and Communists are laughing as they seek a toehole upon the island.

The military and civilian brass can shout "democracy" as loud as they like on Okinawa, but as long as the United States permits Jim Crow to thrive with military backing, as long as American M.P.s escort white soldiers from "colored" sections or give delinquencies" to colored in "white" sections, our voices will just be "sounding brass and tinkling symbols."

Policy Confirmed

Returning GI's have told the AFRO that Jim Crow does exist in villages on Okinawa and that M.P.'s back it up. Men who have served on M.P. duty on the island confirm this policy.

Maj. Gen. D. A. D. Ogden and his staff should be called upon for a racial accounting.

A jim crow bomb in the hands of the Communists in Asia can harm us more than anything over there.

FORT BLISS BIAS CHARGED

Representative Powell Protests in Telegram to President

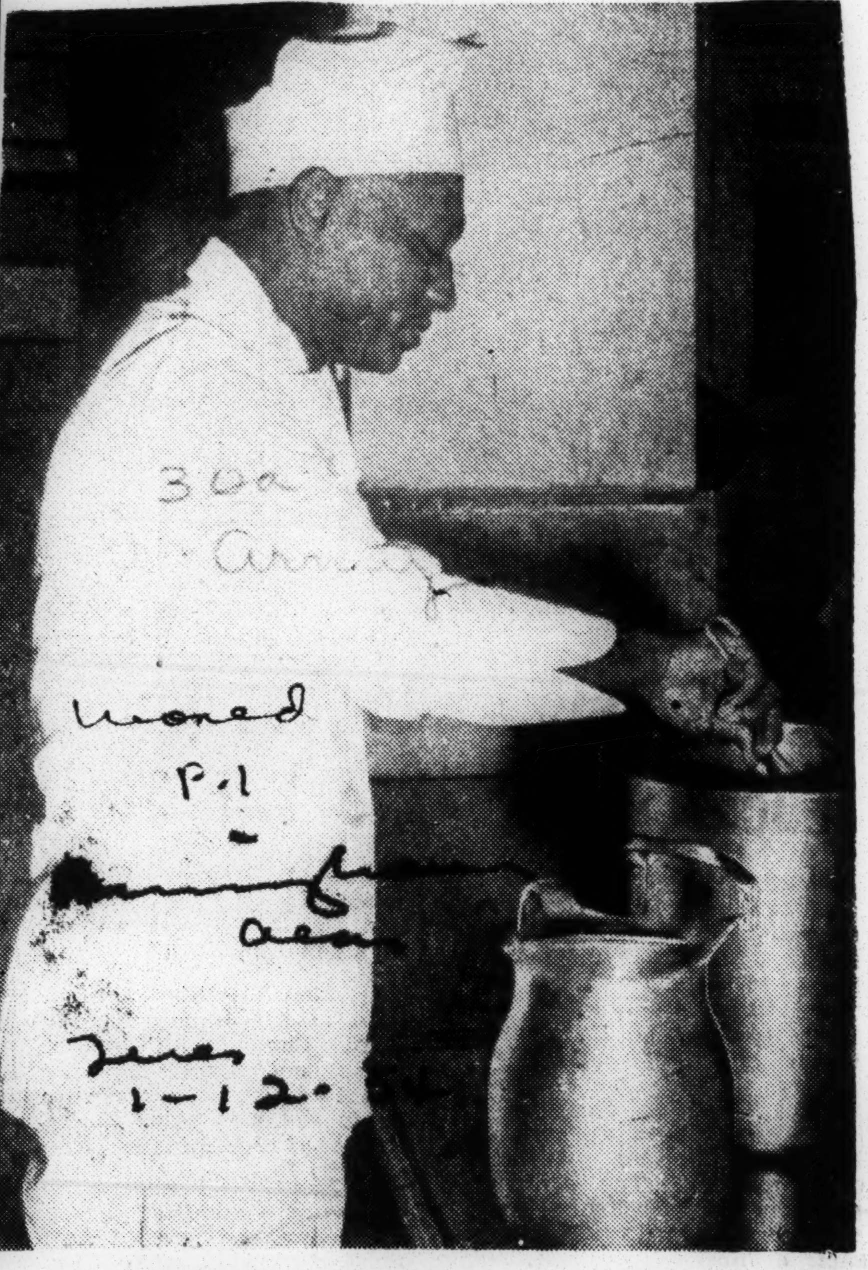
Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat of New York, charged yesterday that the Army permitted discrimination at a Texas post. In a telegram to President Eisenhower he said:

"I have just discovered segregation and discrimination at Fort Bliss, Texas, 591st Military Police Squad. An order was posted Sept. 21 'for Caucasians only.' In the event that this is denied, I have just procured the original order signed by the company commander and will be happy to turn this over to you."

In Denver, where the President is vacationing, his assistant press secretary, Murray Snider, said the President had not received the telegram. Any statement would have to come from the Army "because they have full information," he added.

A Fort Bliss spokesman said the Post Inspector General would investigate.

30a 1954



IT'S YUM, YUM AWAY IN OKINAWA — Sgt. Marvin M. Williams (above), of Birmingham, is shown helping prepare food for United States soldiers on the island of Okinawa in the Pacific. Sgt. Williams a cook in the Heavy Mortar Company of the 29th Regimental Combat Team, is the son of Mrs. Armentrie Murray, of 913 Twenty-third Street, Birmingham. He arrived overseas last June, 1953, from Fort Sill, Oklahoma. The sergeant, whose wife, Mrs. Sara Williams, lives in Camp Hill, Ala., first entered the Army in 1942. — (U. S. Army Photo)

PVT. EDDIE L. MAUL

BIRMINGHAM PILL-BUSTER—Private Eddie L. Maul (above), of Birmingham, Ala., is shown (above) training his sights on a target during a training exercise in Germany, where he is a cannoneer in Battery A of the First Infantry Division's 33rd Field Artillery Battalion. Pvt. Maul, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Maul, of 1625 Tenth Avenue, Birmingham, entered the Army in February, 1951, and arrived overseas in May, 1952.—(U. S. Army Photo).

Draft May Recall 1500 In Alabama

Re-Classification In 1-A Ordered

MONTGOMERY, March 23 (U.P.)—Selective Service officials said today that some 1500 men in Alabama who already have served in the armed forces might be reclassified 1-A and face the possibility of being inducted again.

Acting Director Col. J. T. Johnson Jr. said an executive order called for reclassifying men who entered the service after June 24, 1948, and who were discharged with less than six months of military service.

He said his office had no alternative but to comply with ruling, despite the fact that in many instances it was not the fault of the discharged man that he was released without finishing his military service.

"By the law, registrants who entered the military service on or after June 24, 1948, and were honorably separated without serving six months, must be put in Class 1-A," Johnson said.

He said, however, that "particular attention will be given to hardship cases" and registrants with a child or children.

But Johnson also pointed out that a number of persons were discharged because of dependents or employment in defense industries, and that in many cases the reasons no longer existed and that they would be reclassified.

Alabama's April quota for inductees is 480 men. About half of them will be made up of volunteers.

At Home and Overseas

With Our GIs

UIJONGBU, Korea—Sgt. William B. Jenkins, stationed here with the 107th Transportation Company, APO 358, is a modest fellow concerning his exploits during the recent war. According to Executive Officer Richard G. Pierson, Sergeant Jenkins at one time led a convoy under heavy artillery fire and was the sole survivor of a group bringing ammunition to the front lines.

Sgt. Jenkins

Sergeant Jenkins formerly sold the Courier, handling over 300 copies per week. His place of business was Junction City, Manhattan and Topeka, Kan. His hometown is Germantown, Pa.

* *

PEARL HARBOR, T. H. — Marine Pfc. Robert Brown, son of Mrs. Drucille Morgan of 617 Eighth Street, West Palm Beach, Fla., played guard on the Pearl Harbor Marine football team, runner-up for the Hawaiian University-Armed Forces conference championship.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky. — Robert W. Dalton, a disabled serviceman, has been making the most of his time. He's been writing a book. He says that anyone can do it if they "have the will and the help of God." He is 24 years old, his hometown is Johnson City, Tenn., and he has been here since 1939.

FORT EUSTIS, Va.—M/Sgt. Harold W. Crawford Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Gover, 2419 W. Cumberland Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was recently transferred to headquarters and headquarters company of the Forty-eighth Transportation Group (Highway Transport), where he is serving as the first sergeant from headquarters company of the 126th Transportation Truck Battalion.

He attended Howard University in Washington, D. C., and his assignment to Fort Eustis began in December, 1952.

Sergeant Crawford served in Italy in 1946, where he received the Good Conduct Medal with two clasps and the Mediterrean Theatre Occupation Ribbon.

SCHOOL BIAS TO END AT MILITARY POSTS

Wilson Bids Services Cease All Segregation by '55—Federal Operation Seen

By The United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 — Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense, has ordered the Army, Navy and Air Force to end segregation in all military post schools by Sept. 1, 1955.

His order, issued with the personal backing of President Eisenhower, forbids the services to open any new segregated schools. It requires them to end segregation of Negro and white children on the twenty-one bases still maintaining separate schools by the 1955 deadline.

These schools, on posts in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia, now are run by local school agencies with money provided by the Federal Government.

If the local agencies will not, or because of state laws cannot, run nonsegregated schools on the bases, the United States Office of Education has agreed to operate the schools on an unsegregated basis.

Mr. Wilson's Jan. 12 order ends a behind-the-scenes tug of war between the Defense Department and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, headed by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby.

Reliable sources said Mrs. Hobby had opposed swift action to wipe out remaining segregation in post schools for service men's children, and had carried her fight "to the Cabinet level."

These sources said Mrs. Hobby had been overruled by the President himself, who instructed Mr. Wilson to take decisive action to eliminate the remaining segregated schools. General Eisenhower said last year there was no legal, logical or moral justification for discrimination in the use of Federal funds.

John A. Hannah, Assistant Defense Secretary, confirmed the Wilson order. He told a reporter a "firm order" had been issued to all services to end remaining school segregation by the 1955 fall term.

He said that some state or local school agencies probably would be "unwilling or unable" to operate unsegregated post schools because of local laws or "customs."

"It then becomes the responsibility of the Office of Education to take over and come to Congress for the money," he said. He added he expected a request for such funds to go to Congress next year.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said when a reporter informed him of the Wilson order:

"When segregation ends in schools on military posts, it will be a tribute to the honesty and integrity of Dr. Hannah, who has tried to carry out the President's program against stubborn opposition from diehards within the Government."

Hannah Role Hailed

The decision to end segregation in locally run post schools marks a shift in previous plans. When the President announced last March that segregation of Federally run schools would end last fall, it was disclosed that the Army was making a study to see what could be done to get local agencies to eliminate segregation. Prior to the Wilson order there had been no firm directive to end segregation on post schools.

Of the twenty-one bases ordered to end segregated schools by Sept. 1, 1955, ten are Air Force, eight Army and three Navy. They are:

Alabama—Maxwell Air Force Base; Arkansas—Pine Bluff Army Arsenal; Florida—MacDill, Eglin and Tyndall Air Force Bases and Pensacola Naval Air Station; Maryland—Andrews Air Force Base, Patuxent Naval Air Station and Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head; Oklahoma—Fort Sill; South Carolina—Fort Jackson and Shaw Air Force Base; Texas—Forts Bliss, Hood and Sam Houston, and Randolph, Reese and Sheppard Air Force Bases; Virginia—Forts Belvoir and Monroe and Langley Air Force base.

White Sergeants Get Hard Labor Terms For Brutality

FORT JACKSON, S. C. — After two hours of deliberation, a ten-man court martial Tuesday night convicted two white sergeants on charges of having forced a Negro soldier to stand beside a coal heater until the sustain severe burns.

They were sentenced to one-year hard labor terms and will receive bad conduct discharges.

The convicted sergeants are Sgt. 1 C. Early E. Brown, 21, La France, S. C., and Sgt. Phillip B. Willet 21, of Memphis Tenn. They were accused of having disciplined Pvt. Jeff McGriff, of Nichols, Fla., for being "absent without leave" by forcing him to stand at attention beside the stove for "some time."

Hospitalized with first and second degree burns on his thighs and neck since the incident on January 16, Pvt. McGriff will stay in the hospital two more weeks. According to hospital officials, he sustained no permanent injuries.

SLAPPED BY CLERK

McGriff's first sergeant testified that he had missed "15 or 20" company formations after the first of the year, so on January 16 he was confined to their tank company in the 13th regiment for being AWOL.

Testimony showed that Sgt. Willet, who was company personnel clerk, slapped Pvt. McGriff several times in the orderly room and that Sgt. Brown, who was a platoon leader, struck him with a broom prior to issuing the order to stand beside the stove.

In addition to the prison sentences, Sergeants Brown and Willet will forefit their pay during confinement.

Form Negro Reserve Co.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—An all Negro Reserve Army Combat Engineers Company is in the process of being organized in the Birmingham area, according to Lieut. J. H. Logan, executive officer of the group.

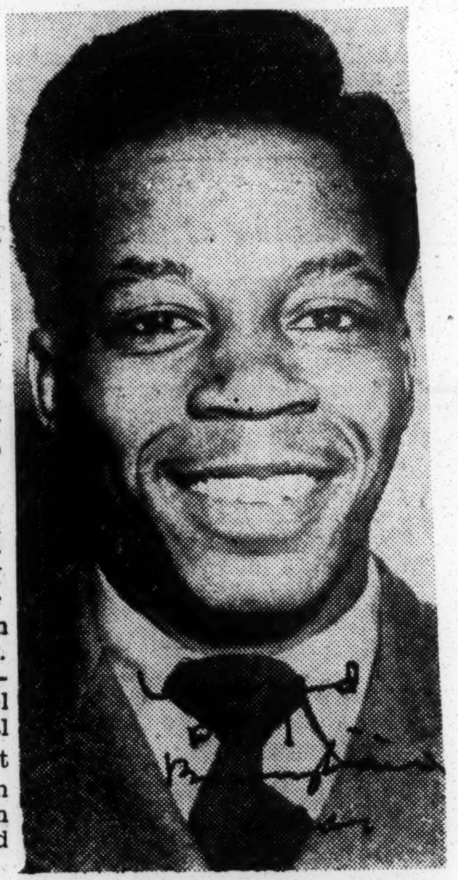
The organized group will be known as Company D of the 312th Combat Engineers which is a part of the Eighty-seventh Division in the local Third Army area.

The group will meet twice a month on the first and third Monday nights at headquarters, 1954 North Fiftieth Street.

* * *

LIEUTENANT LOGAN announces that all ranks are open at present. The group desires a membership of a little over one hundred men.

Capt. F. R. Fry is commanding officer.



PVT. HARRISON A. WATKINS

"CALLING PARKER HIGH" — Pvt. Harrison A. Watkins (above) of Birmingham, who recently arrived in Germany, is a crack radio operator in the first Signal Company, First Infantry Division.

Private Watkins, a graduate of Parker High School, is the son of Mrs. Dorsey Mae Watkins, of 2208 North Eleventh Ave. He entered the Army in June, 1953 and completed basic training at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

(U. S. ARMY PHOTO)

ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE:

Army Nurse Corps to mark 53rd year

FORT LEE, Va. — Army nurses stationed at the United States Army hospital at Fort Lee finished elaborate plans last week for the observance of the 53rd anniversary of the Army Nurse Corps on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Since an urgent need for additional recruits in the Army Nurse Corps exists, special emphasis is being placed upon that recruitment during this anniversary.

Maj. Florence Pecora, chief nurse at Fort Lee, issued an invitation to all registered nurses and to all women enrolled in schools of nursing to attend a tea at the Fort Lee officers open mess, beginning at 3 p.m. Tuesday afternoon.

Program Presented

Commemorating the anniversary, WTVR in Richmond presented a halfhour show Jan. 27 at 2 p.m., marking the history of the Army Nurse Corps and the development of the modern-day uniform.

Dignitaries from both Fort Lee and Camp Pickett, including Maj. Gen. H. L. Peckham, commanding general of the Quartermaster Training Command at Fort Lee, and Brig. Gen. Loyal B. Haynes, commanding general of the Medical Replacement Training Center at Camp Pickett, participated in the event.

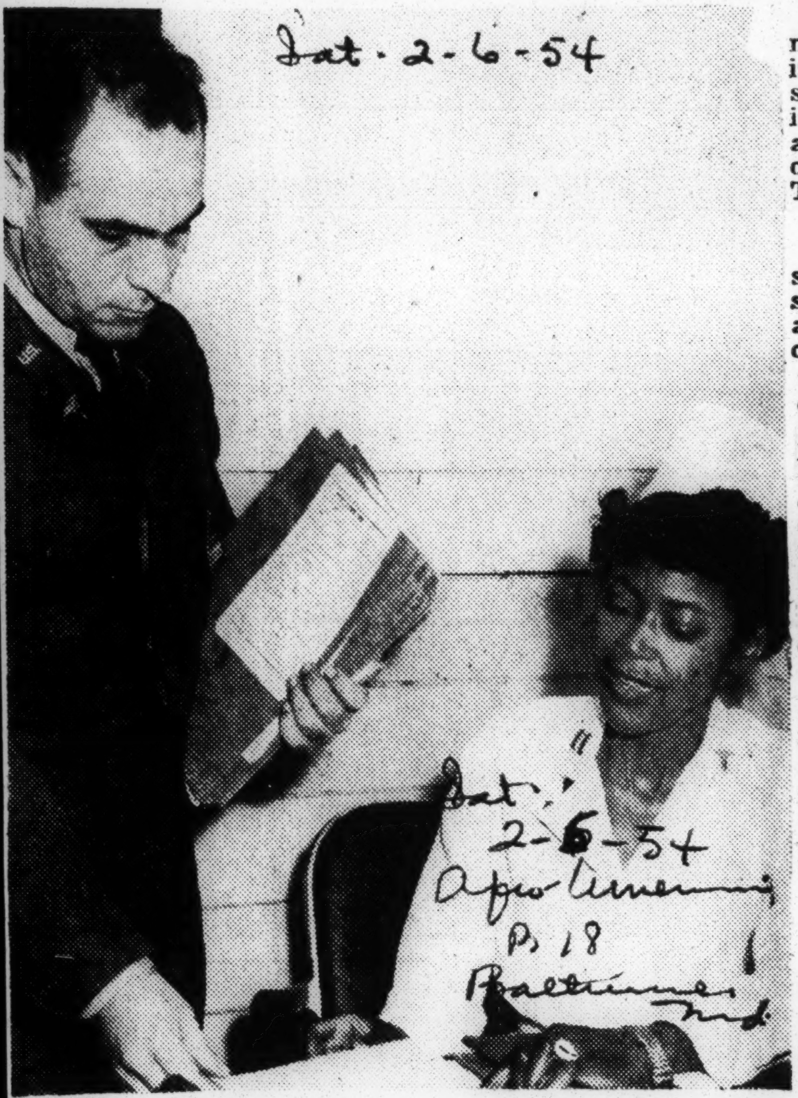
Although officially only 53 years old in February, the history of the Army Nurse Corps dates back to the Revolutionary War when women were first employed as military nurses at the request of Gen. George Washington.

Civil War Nurse

Dorothea Linde Dix led Army nurses during the Civil War and between that period and the Spanish - American War, Army nursing was done solely by hospital corpsmen with little or no training.

During the Spanish American War, the Army nurse, answered again the call to the colors, served in camp hospitals, on troop transports and on the hospital ships, Relief.

In recognition of her outstanding service during that conflict, on Feb. 2, 1901, the nurse corps became an official branch of the medical service.



CAREER WOMAN — Capt. Martha Stokes, a veteran of service with the Army Nurse Corps during the Korean conflict, reviews patients' records from her ward with Capt. Charles A. Copeland, medical records officer of the U.S. Army hospital at Fort Lee, Va. She is one of many nurses who have devoted their careers to the care of America's sick and wounded fighting men. But the need for additional nurses is urgent and a special effort is being made to recruit more.

A member of the Army Nurse Corps, Lieut. Mattie Hicks, Greensboro, N.C., is assigned to the obstetrics ward of the U.S. Army hospital at Fort Lee, Va., where dependents of military personnel receive care. She is shown here sterilizing baby bottles.

Afro American P. 18 Sat. 2-6-54 Baltimore

2D DIV. BACK TO BENNING

Lone Division of GIs Held U.S. Korea Goal

By HAROLD B. HINTON

New York Times News Service, Special to The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Operation of the Eisenhower defense budget now pending before Congress will reduce the Army garrison in Korea to a single infantry division (probably the Seventh) by June 30, 1955, according to the Army Times, published today.

By that time—the end of the fiscal year, covered by the estimates submitted by Secretary of Defense Wilson and approved by the President—there will be on duty in the Republic of Korea 20 "combat-ready" native divisions, backed by the U.S. infantry division and either the First or Third U.S. Marine division and one United Nations division.

Army Department spokesmen declined official comment on the accuracy of the service publications' predictions. Privately, however, there was every indication the breakdown on future deployment was soundly based on operational planning.

In Japan, according to this report, the First Cavalry Division and the 24th Division will remain into the ensuing fiscal year. The Second Division will be shifted from Korea back to Fort Lewis, Wash., and the Third Division from Korea to Fort Benning, Ga. The 25th Division will be moved back to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

Five divisions will remain in Europe throughout the fiscal period — the First, Fourth and Seventh Armored and the successors to the 28th and 43rd. The colors of the 28th will be returned to Pennsylvania, and those of the 43rd to Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont. The organizations remaining in the field will be numbered either the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth or 10th Division.

Our GI's And Girls

By W. M. Davis

LOS ANGELES — I have just returned from Germany. I found many things unpleasant and demoralizing to colored American troops stationed there.

I feel that many white American soldiers in Germany are destroying the principles for which we fought during World War II.

This tactic of spreading false propaganda against colored troops is not a new one. It was done in England, France, Belgium and Germany during World War II.

And it has continued for eight more years, placing its poisonous roots deep in the minds of the German people.

Sad Stories Told

I talked to many soldiers and German civilians who related to me their sad stories. They stated that some of the Am[ericans] are teaching little

children to call colored soldiers derogatory names.

Many girls complained that they are called "n - - - - lovers" by soldiers and civilians when seen in the company of colored soldiers.

German girls who are working and those who have worked for the military government stated if they associated with colored troops they would be fired from their jobs.

Girl Was Warned

One employe of the military government who had a colored boy friend said she had to spend her time with him in another town nearby, because she was warned about associating with Americans who were not white.

German girls who date colored soldiers face constantly the threat of being picked up on venereal disease charges.

They are placed in jail, subjected to long hours of grilling and forced to remain locked up for undetermined periods.

Colored soldiers in Germany are small in number. They have learned it is wise to go to one place (a bar or restaurant) for fear of getting into fights with whites.

Many Fights Occur

Many fights have occurred when a lone soldier ventures to go alone with a German girl to a place where other colored GIs do not frequent.

For example, in Freising, Germany, is stationed the 604th AC and W Squadron. It has about 50 colored troops and 700 white.

The colored men frequent a bar called the Landshuterhof, and the whites gather at a bar called the Gosswein.

One colored soldier decided to take his German girl to the Gosswein. The whites jumped on him and the result was a small riot.

I asked Major Shaw, the provost marshal of Freising, if he was aware of this evil situation. He said he was, but had not talked to the white soldiers against this type of thing.

None Disciplined

He had no record where disciplinary action had been taken against a single soldier.

The soldiers of this outfit also related how a lone colored soldier had his eye knocked out in a day-room brawl with white soldiers.

It seems, that white air police joined in to help. They said no one was held responsible or had been punished for this.

I also met colored soldiers in Frankfurt from Weisbaden who were en route to Korea.

They disliked the treatment in Germany to the extent they had volunteered to endure the rigors of a Korean winter just to get out of Germany.

Belgians Insulted

A group of Belgian tourists visiting Weisbaden also stated they had been rudely approached by white soldiers for associating with colored troops in that town.

They were furious over the insult.

When a soldier is far away from home, feminine friendship or even a kind word means so much.

But the right of our soldiers to even make friends is threatened. The Americans cannot blame this situation on the Germans.

When colored soldiers cross into the British and French zones, they immediately sense a difference in attitudes. There are no hostile glares nor angry mutterings such as they experience in the American zone.

Agency Needed

There should be some type of agency to track down these evil-tongued traitors. Vigorous prosecution should follow.

However, to my knowledge, nothing has been done to correct these conditions. It is not the men in the ranks alone who are responsible. The officers must share the blame as well.

If the United States fails to put an end to this propaganda scheme, she is guilty as well.

If our influence on other countries turns out to be same as our influence on Germany, then God help us in our role of leader of the world's free peoples!

Fadeout For "Professional Privates"

The army is releasing a large number of Class four and Five, the two lowest intellectual levels of groupings in the service. Wonder how many "professional privates" which includes many Negroes this will affect? "Professional Privates" as they are known because they either are not capable of advancing in rank or because they consistently fall back or are busted down include a high proportion of illiterates who are not necessarily low in I. Q. They are the unfortunate victims of segregation and low economic standards. With World War II thousands of persons in these circumstances were drafted into the army under the desperate need for heavy manpower. Once in the service, these men found their lot so much better than civilian life that they settled down to Army life making it a career. The army found, the job of training illiterates to fit them into a higher status, was both costly and burdensome. Now that economy has become the keynote, military authorities are aiming for a leaner tougher and more highly alert army and the answer is to weed out the misfits.

The big question now is to what extent integration has created professional privates by their inability to compete in higher ... This may the high cost of integration. Of all the branches of service, the army is in the most unfortunate position because it gets all of the leftovers from selective service, whereas the other branches have a wider advantage of selection.

However, in the pruning the problem ought to be considered of salvaging as many of these victims of circumstances as possible without damaging the efficiency of the army.

Negro Soldier Was Beaten

Convict Non-Coms For Abuse of GI

FORT JACKSON, S. C.—An aroused citizenry was at vigil here this week following the conviction of two sergeants for abusing 18-year-old Pvt. Jeff McGriff, a member of the minority from Nicholas, Fla.

Offenders were sentenced to individual bad conduct discharges, a year at hard labor, and pay forfeitures during the period.

Citizens were watching developments in the case because both sergeants are white and there is apprehension that the findings may be reviewed and changed due to possible pressures applied by white Southerners.

* * *

SPECIFICALLY, Private McGriff was reported disciplined for missing "fifteen or twenty" company formations since January.

The difficulty arose, however, after it developed that he had been forced to stand near a hot coal heater for some time, resulting in severe burns to his thighs and neck.

Sent to the U. S. Army Hospital at the Fort, Private McGriff is expected to recover.

The abuse followed repeated slapping of the Floridian by convicted Sgt. Philip B. Willet, 21, Memphis, Tenn., and a broom assault at the hands of convicted S/fc Earley E. Brown, 21, LaFrance, S. C.

Survey Reveals

Negro GIs Like Whites Better After Army Life

PETERSBURG, Va.—Service in World War II improved the attitude of Negro soldiers toward white Americans, if the reactions of 219 Negro veterans who figured in a study recently reported are a fair indication.

Dr. Harry W. Roberts, head of the sociology department at Virginia State College, has made some interesting observations on racial attitudes in an article titled, "The Impact of Military Service Upon Racial Attitudes of Negro Servicemen in World War II."

"The most important change associated with military service," Professor Roberts finds, "is a marked over-all improvement in attitude, that is, a shift from a more negative to a less negative, or to a positive attitude toward whites."

The study which the Virginia State College professor reports, was made during the school years 1946-50 with 219 Negro veterans enrolled in Virginia State College and Virginia Union University. The men answered anonymously a series of written questions and many of these and other veterans were interviewed or engaged in informal conversation by the author.

Of the group, 75 per cent entered the service with negative attitudes toward whites. Southern-born men, among whom the percentage or original hostility was highest, showed the greatest improvement in attitude after service. Among Northern-born men, however, there was an increase in negative attitudes as a result of experiences during military service.

Professor Roberts, commenting on this difference, explained that Southern-born men who are more conditioned to racial segregation in civilian life, "found less segregation, discrimination and violence in military service than outside it." Of the thirty-six Northern-born men, 53 per cent entered the service with positive attitudes, but only 29 per cent reported a wholesome reaction after leaving it.

In the entire group there were 165 men who, before entering the service, had negative attitudes of varying degrees of intensity toward whites. Twenty-nine per cent remained the same; 51 per cent showed improvement or a decrease in the negative quality of their attitude. Those born in Southern states other than Virginia showed the greatest improvement, though Virginia-born veterans showed larger improvement than those born farther North.

* * *

DR. ROBERTS recommended that further research should be conducted on a more extensive scale to determine whether the findings hold good for all Negro servicemen. On the basis of his findings, the author concluded that the policy of integration developed by the armed services since World War II will help to develop positive attitudes toward whites among Negro servicemen.

Illiteracy Held Wasting U.S. Military Manpower

One Out of Every Seven Men Flunked Test Last Year, Armed Forces Records Reveal

BY CLARKE BEACH
AP Newsfeatures Writer

Illiteracy is causing a vast waste of the nation's military manpower.

Last year an average of one in every seven men flunked the armed forces general classification tests.

The AFGC tests weigh a man's mental and educational qualifications. Men who can't pass aren't inducted. The armed forces conclude they haven't the ability to absorb military training within reasonable time limits.

High Rejection Rate

Department of Defense records show that 46.2% of Mississippi's draftees failed the test last year. And 40.3% of South Carolina's selectees flunked.

Records not previously made public show that in the year ending June, 1951, 58.3% of South Carolina's draftees didn't pass. The State's percentage of failures in 1952 was 50.7. For these two years South Carolina had the highest rejection rate in the nation.

In the three years men were drafted for the Korean war, eight States always were among the 10 with the biggest percentage failing the AFGC tests.

In addition to South Carolina and Mississippi, those States are Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Arkansas and Tennessee.

The 1950 census showed 39% of South Carolina's population was Negro. And 41% of Mississippians are Negro.

High Medical Rate

However these Southern States with the highest percentage of rejections for educational reasons had a lower rate of medical rejections than the nation as a whole.

The highest physical rejection rates in 1953 occurred in the more literate States: New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Minnesota.

The statistics show no correlation between mental and physical failures.

Minnesota, for instance, had the nation's lowest percentage tests last year—only 1.4%. Yet 20.3% of Minnesota men flunked their physicals—fourth highest rate in the nation.

The eight Southern States mentioned above have the lowest educational level in the nation. In Louisiana, according to the 1950 census, 28.7% of adults 25 and older have completed less than five years of schooling. Such persons are rated by the U.S. Office of Education as "functionally illiterate."

The functional illiteracy rate among the other seven States ranged from 27.4% in South Carolina to 18.3% in Tennessee.

Among Low 10

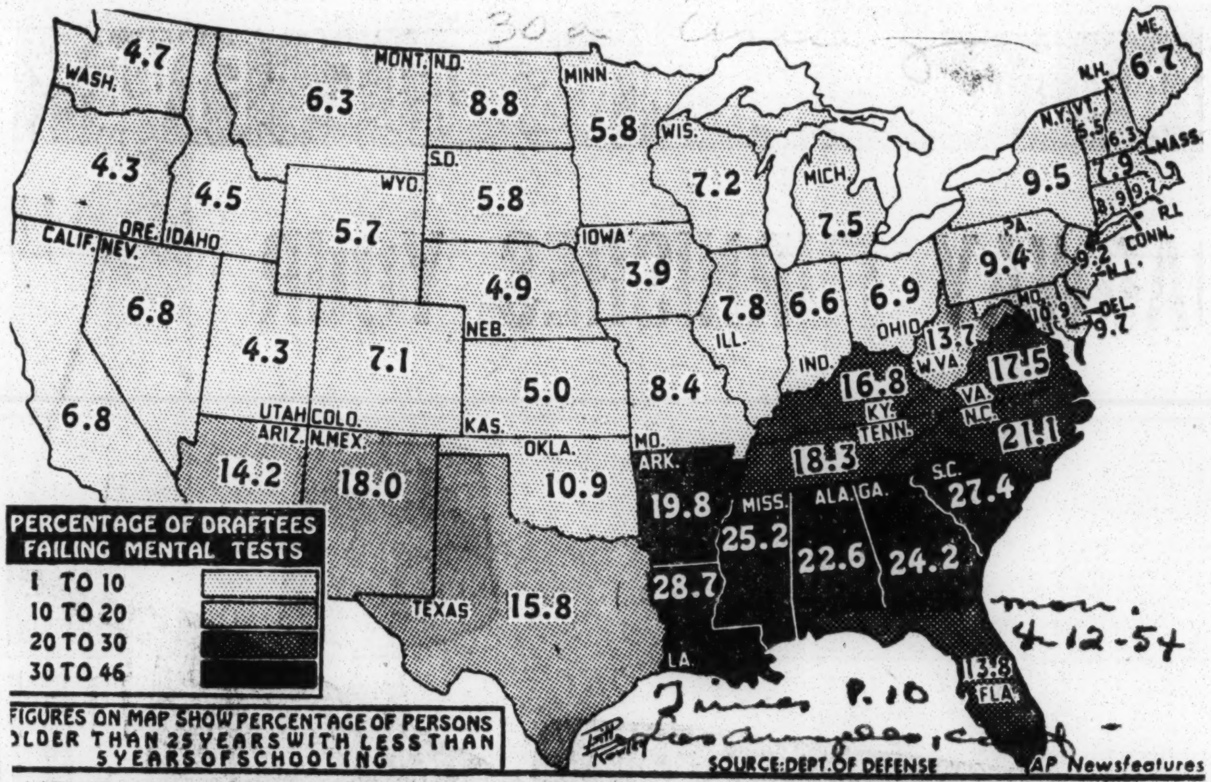
Virginia, Florida and Arizona are other States which in the last three years have been among the 10 with the highest percentage of AFGC test failures. They also have very high illiteracy rates.

There's a big literacy gap between most of these States and the rest of the nation.

The national average for functional illiteracy is 11%. Thirty-three States are below that, but many Southern States show more than twice the national average.

Moreover, the number of AFGC test failures is generally in proportion to a State's degree of illiteracy.

Dr. Samuel M. Brownell, U.S. commissioner of education, said it is a matter of national concern because high rejection rates place an extra draft burden on other States.



MENTAL FAILURES—Shadings on map show the varying percentages of draftees failing in armed forces mental tests and figures show functional illiteracy rates.

(AP) Newsfeatures

Baltimore soldier gets high rating

FORT CAMPBELL, Ky. —Sgt. Lloyd Tillman, the son of Mrs. Lucille Tillman of 1637 N. Broadway st., Baltimore, helped lead his battery to the top of the standings in physical education in the Division Artillery.

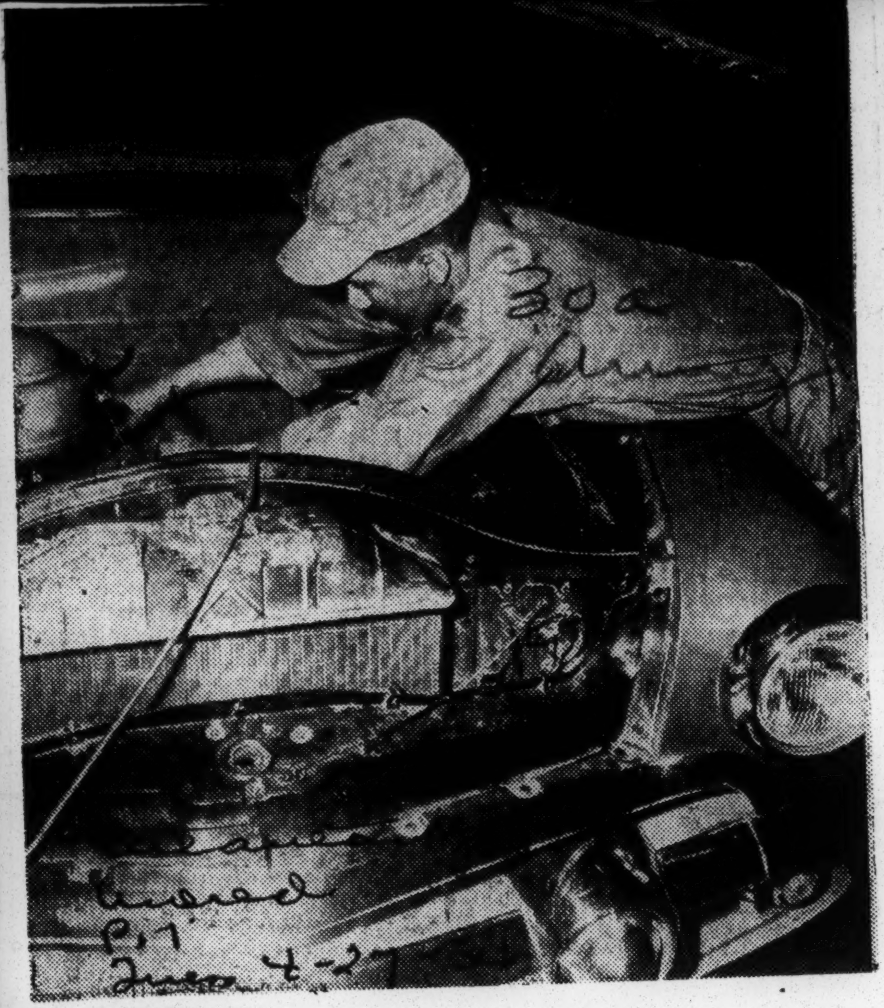
His score of 420 placed him in front of the rest of the battery in the five tests — pull - ups, push - ups, squat-jumps, sit-ups, and the 300-yard run.

Sergeant Tillman has served in the Army since 1948, most of which time has been spent at Fort Campbell and in the 88th AA Battalion.

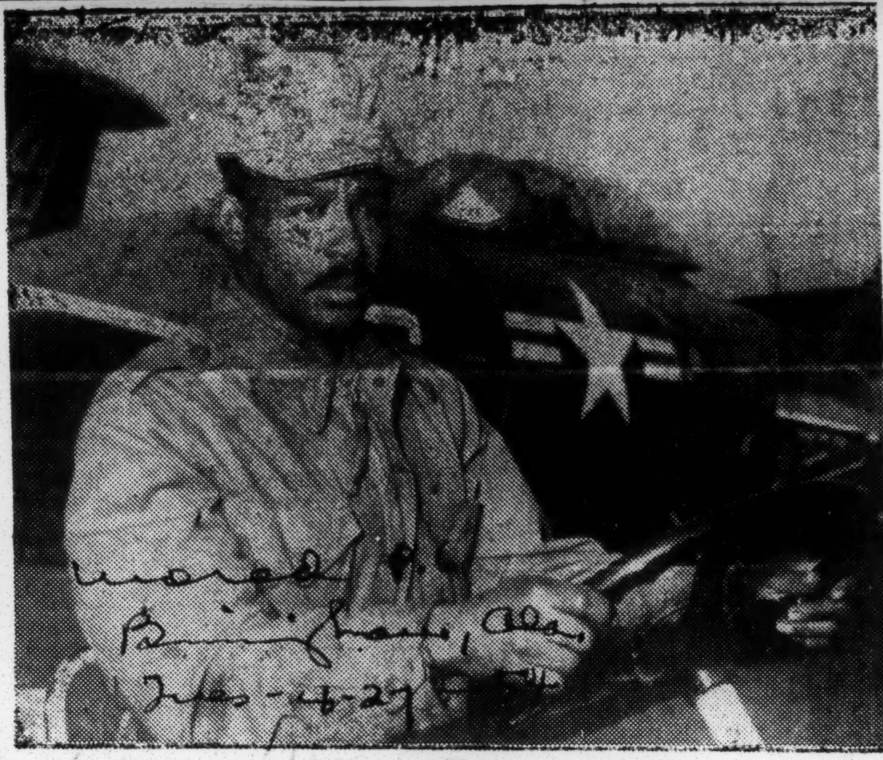
He is currently serving as a section leader of the 40mm AA gun crew and is a staunch advocate of physical training as a prerequisite to being a paratrooper.

Sgt. Lloyd Tillman

CHECKERS IN JAPAN—Pvt. David W. Powell of Baltimore, plays checkers with a Red Cross Grey Lady in Japan, where he is a patient in the Tokyo Army hospital. Before his hospitalization, the 26-year-old soldier was an ammunition handler with the 57th Field Artillery Battalion's Battery A in Korea. Powell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Powell, 34 N. Poppleton st., entered the Army in August, 1952, and arrived overseas last June.

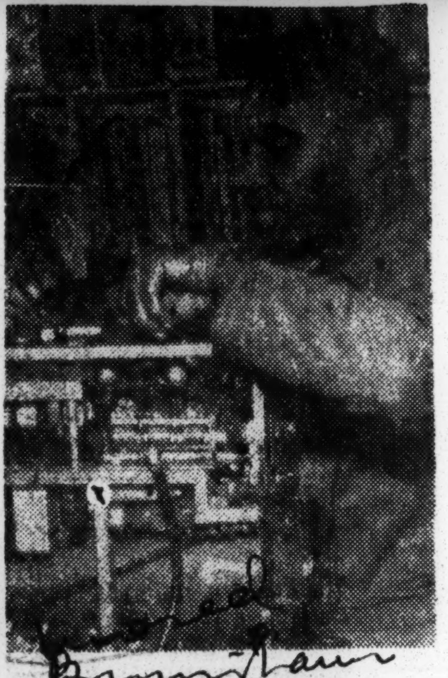


ARMY MECHANIC Pfc. Frank L. Price, Memphis, Tenn., replaces a sparkplug in an Army sedan in the garage of the 14th Car Company, Fort Monroe, Va. Soldiers like Price keep nearly 100 vehicles in top condition and operate their motor pool on a 24-hour basis for the Office, Chief of Army Field Forces, the agency responsible for training the U. S. Army, and Post personnel. Private Price learned his trade as a mechanic since enlisting in the Regular Army.—U. S. Army Photo.



MARINE Cpl. DUNNIES E. JOHNSON

MOBILE CAPTAIN OF THE BATTLING BULLDOGS—ATSUGI, Japan—(SNS)—Marine Corporal Dunnies E. Johnson (above), of Mobile, Ala., is shown preparing to tow a jet aircraft to a parking space. He is a plane captain with the "Battling Bulldogs", a jet fighter-bomber squadron of Marine Aircraft Group 11, a unit of the First Marine Aircraft Wing at the Naval Air Station here. He is the son of Mrs. Cleo Johnson of 205 South Scott Street, Mobile. A 1950 graduate of Central High School, he entered the service in November, 1951, and arrived in Japan, last September.—U. S. Marine Corps. Photo).



SGT. JOE E. JACKSON

FAIRFIELD MARINE RADIOMAN—Marine Sgt. Joe E. Jackson (above), of Fairfield, Ala., is shown checking over a radio set at an air base of the First Marine Aircraft Wing in Korea.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Jackson, of 6736 Avenue H. Fairfield, Sgt. Jackson is serving as a radio repairman in the communications section of the Marine Air Control Group 2. He is also the husband of Mrs. Lovie Jackson, of Route 1, Whatley, Ala.—(U. S. MARINE PHOTO.)

De-Segregation Of Army Is 98 Percent Complete

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Army spokesman said last week that the program of ending segregation in the Armed Forces is almost completed.

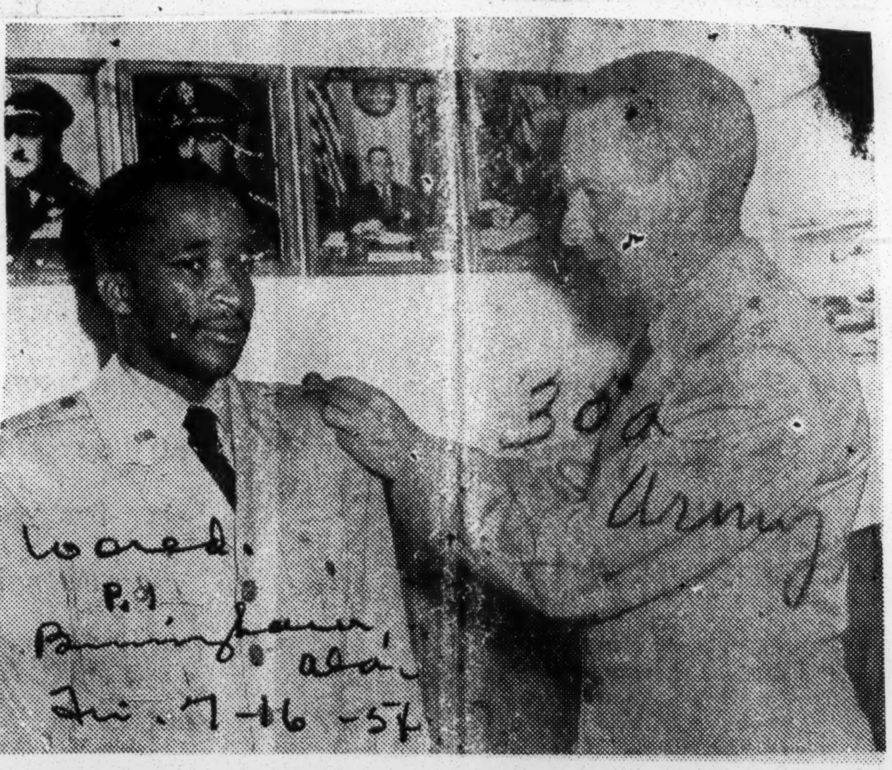
An estimated 98 percent of Negroes are now integrated into white units. About 15 all-Negro units remain, none larger than a company.

These are specialized units which are being broken up by attrition, the normal process of discharge and assignment.

The historic step of accomplishing the basic integration in the armed services began in 1945 when the Navy experimented in mixing Negroes in with white crews of 25 auxiliary ships.

In 1946, James E. Forrestal, late secretary of the Navy ordered all berths in the Navy opened to Negroes and barred separation of sleeping or eating facilities. In 1949, the Air Force ordered segregation ended throughout its world-wide command.

The Army began the unsegregated training of officers at the start of World War II. The real breakdown in the color lines began after the start of the Korean War four years ago when President Truman issued his executive order after receiving the report of a special committee he had appointed to study the situation.



LT. RAYMOND SMITH GETS NEW BARS — Second Lt. Raymond Smith, serving overseas has been promoted to First Lieutenant and receives his bars from an unidentified officer. The newly-promoted military man is the son of Mrs. Marietta Smith of Thomaston, Ga.

30a 1954

Co. H, 289th Inf. Rgt.

Beaumont Gets First Negro Reserve Unit

BEAUMONT — Company "H", 289th Infantry, located at the Army Training Center 3020 College Street, has been designated as Beaumont's first Negro army reserved unit. This was announced today by Lt. Col. Bryan J. Watkins, the army unit advisor.

Captain Lyle W. Amy, Route 2, Box 137b, Beaumont, is the company commander of this unit, which is a heavy weapons company of the second battalion of the 289th infantry regiment. The new unit has its principal weapons the 81mm mortar, the machine gun, and the recoilless rifle.

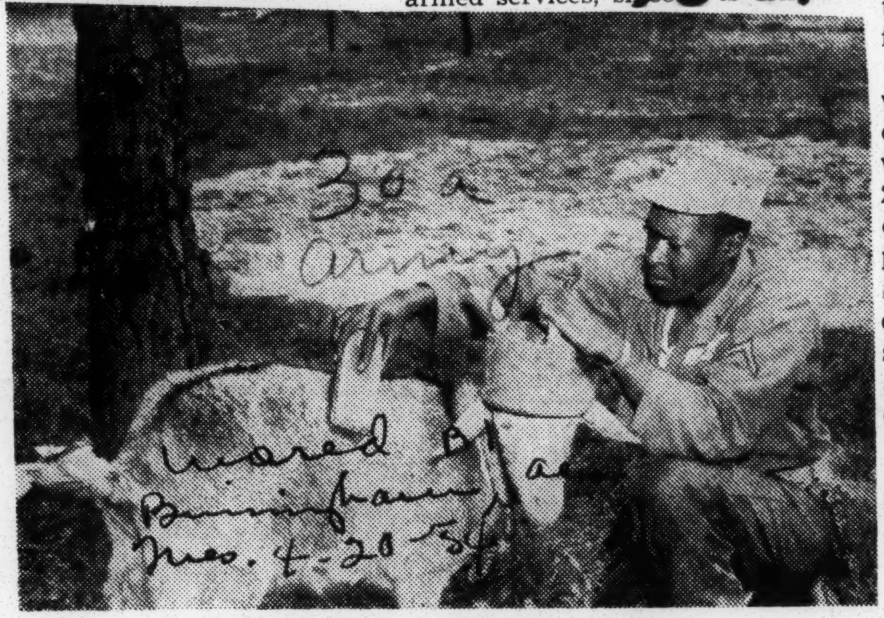
A campaign is in progress to immediately recruit men to fill the key positions. These men, it was announced, must be between the ages of 18 and 35 years, with or without prior military service, and able to pass a physical examination. Those enlisting can apply as administration non-commissioned officers or clerks, platoon leaders, machine-gunners, cooks, motor-men or truck drivers, and, if qualified, can be appointed in grades from privates to master sergeants.

These new reservists Negroes, must realize they are obligated to attende drills twice a month and be present for 15 days summer field training each year, Captain Amy said.

The new unit will drill on the first and third Thursday of each month from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. at the Army Training Center.

Reservists who attend drills will receive a day's pay equivalent to his grade or rank and can earn points towards retirement at the age of 60, promotions to higher grades and increase this base pay by longevity.

Information regarding enlisting can be obtained by phoning Captain Amy at 2-6038, contacting Alvin Lovan at 365 Jeanette Street, phone 2-1574), or by telephoning (home phone 2-1574), or by telephoning the Army Training Center 4-4132.



Pfc. ROBERT H. LaGRAND AND "BUTT CAN"

"READYING NEWEST SECRET WEAPON: H. B. BOMB"—Fort Bragg N. C.—(SNS)—Just like the soldiers in her outfit, the newest, devastating "secret weapon"—the H. B. Bomb (Head-Butting Bomb)—"Butt Can", the goat (above) is grooming for Exercise Flash Burn, a large atomic maneuver to be held in the Fort Bragg's Camp Mackall, North Carolina area during this month and May. The "nanny" is the mascot of Company A, Third Armored Cavalry Regiment which is serving as an Aggressor unit in the maneuver.

Private First Class Robert H. LaGrand, also a member of Company A, is shown readying "Butt Can" for the head-on attack against the "enemy." LaGrand, holder of the International Goat Grooming Medal, is the son of Mrs. Dennie Lawson, of Route 1, Box 669, Bessemer. Alabama.—(U. S. Army Photo)

Iowa's Literacy Highest In Nation As Disclosed In Military Examinations

Iowa's illiteracy rate of 3.9 per cent, as disclosed in armed forces general classification tests, last year, ranked as lowest in the nation, the Iowa Development Commission reports.

In a recent report from the U. S. Department of Defense, records show that illiteracy in other states is causing a vast waste of the nation's military manpower.

An average of one in every seven men flunked the examinations, which weigh a man's mental and educational qualifications. Those who cannot pass the test are rejected by the armed services, since it is concluded that such persons, rated by the U. S. office of education as "functionally illiterate," haven't the ability to absorb military training within a reasonable time limit.

Dr. Samuel M. Brownell, U. S. Commissioner of education, has cited this situation as a matter of national concern, because high rejections rates place extra draft burdens on other states.

National Concern

While the national average for functional illiteracy is 11 per cent, as compared to Iowa's 3.9 per cent, a total of thirty-three statese rank below the national average, with many southern states showing more than twice the national average for functional illiteracy.

The State of Louisiana is lowest with a rating of 28.7 per cent, closely followed by South Carolina, with 27.4 per cent; Mississippi, with 25.2 per cent; Georgia, with 24.2 per cent; and North Carolina, with 21.1 per cent.

During the three years men were drafted for the Korean crisis, eight southern states were consistently among the 10 with the largest percentage of test failures.

In addition to Louisiana, they were South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Alabama.

However, these southern states with the highest precentage of rejection for educational reasons had a lower rate of medical rejections than the nation as a whole.

Physical Rejection

The highest physical rejection rates in 1953 occurred in the literate states, including New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Minnesota. The statistics show no correlation between mental and physical failures.

For instance, Minnesota had the nation's lowest percentage of draftees flunking mental tests, last year, with only 1.4 per cent, while 20.3 per cent of Minnesota men flunked their physicals—fourth highest rate in the nation.

The number of test failures is generally in proportion to a state's degree of illiteracy, the report concludes.

Iowa's superior educational system and social environment provide its people with outstanding opportunities for secure and successful careers in Iowa, the most literate state in the union.

The intelligence records made by Iowans in the armed services reflect the education and excellence of the state's public instruction, colleges, and universities.

PFC. LEO WILSON

B'HAM DRIVER TOP RIFLEMAN — Private First Class Leo Wilson (above) of Birmingham, a member of the 86th Transportation Truck Company, is presently at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, taking part in the Exercise Flash Burn, an Army maneuver including training in the tactical use of atomic weapons.

The 22-year-old soldier, son of Mrs. Pearl Wilson of 37293 Wylam Avenue, Birmingham, entered the Army in September, 1951.

Wilson, who holds the coveted Combat Infantryman's Badge, is a veteran of the bitter fighting in Korea. —U. S. ARMY PHOTO)

CAPTAIN LEROY ROBERTS, JR., 511 South Sage Street, Toccoa, Ga. Officer in Charge of the Instrument Trainer School at Hahn Air Base, Germany, is shown instructing Lt. Col. James F. Hackler, 50th Fighter-Bomber Group commander, in operation of a jet instrument trainer. The trainer electronically simulates an actual jet fighter plane and can present realistic flight operating problems on the ground under the supervision of an instructor, which would require hours of more expensive flight time.

98% of our GIs in integrated units

Army steps, begun by necessity, now seems services' salvation

WASHINGTON (ANP) — With the exception of a few special units, segregation in the Army has virtually come to an end, a spokesman for that service said last week.

What started as a feeble gesture in World War II and gained momentum in the Korean War, today is just about a reality. More than 98 per cent of colored soldiers in the Army now are "integrated" into white units, the spokesman pointed out.

All-colored units still active largely are "specialized" units which are being desegregated by discharge and reassignment.

Colonel Hill Pioneer

The Army experimented with integration on a small scale during the Battle of the Bulge during World War II. It wasn't, however, until the Korean fracas that integration really got its start.

One of the first officers to attempt integration was Col. John G. Hill, commanding officer of the Ninth Infantry Regiment, one of the first to land in Korea.

Finding himself with a shortage of personnel for his white units and an over supply of colored soldiers, Col. Hill did the logical thing of putting his excess colored GIs into white units.

South Carolina Activity

While this was going on in Korea, a situation developed in South Carolina which gave integration a shot in the arm.

In that state, Brig. Gen Frank McConnell, in command of the training base at Ft. Jackson, was confronted with an incoming flood of draftees as the nation hastily called up men.

General McConnell found the task of assigning the men to separate units an impossible one. He, therefore, began putting the men into platoons as they arrived, regardless of color.

The Army then decided that integration worked better than segregation, and proceeded toward integration of all its units.

Press Speed Up Process

However, despite its official policy, it was sometime before actual integration took place.

In fact, when a representative of the ANP toured Europe in 1952, he reported that most units he saw still were segregated. A subsequent series of articles helped to focus attention on the situation.

Since then segregation has moved out at a steady pace. Things were going along so well that John A. Hannah, assistant defense secretary, predicted eight months ago that integration would be completed by June of this year.

Other Services Integrated

In addition to the Army, the Air Force, the Marine Corps and the Navy are practically integrated. The Navy adopted a policy some months ago of inducting white men into its steward branch, once colored-dominated.

"Breakthrough on the Color Front," written by a newspaperman in Washington, well describes the progress from a segregated to an integrated Armed Forces.

Government officials were so well satisfied with results of integration in the Armed Forces that experiences were used in arguments to end school segregation.

BESSEMER G. I. MEETS AN ANGEL IN TOKYO— Corporal Robert L. Kernegay (above) of Bessemer, Ala., currently a patient at the Tokyo Army Hospital in Japan, cannot get out to see the famous Japanese cherry blossoms these days. So, Miss Toshiko Wakabayashi (left), a Japanese employee at the hospital, happily brought them to him. Cpl. Kernegay's wife, Mrs. Gussie Kernegay, and mother, Mrs. Suzie Kernegay, both live in Bessemer.—(U. S. Army Photo).

Army Near End Of Segregation

WASHINGTON, July 5 (UP).—The Army virtually has completed its program of ending segregation of its white and Negro soldiers, an Army spokesman said today.

He said more than 98 percent of Army Negroes now are "integrated" into white units and that "no more than 15" all-Negro units remain, none larger than a company. A normal company is something under 200 men.

TAKES MORE TIME

Those Negro units still in existence are largely "specialized" units. They are being de-segregated by attrition—the normal process of discharge and assignment. As a result, it is taking a little longer to integrate them, the spokesman said.

But military racial experts said that to all intents and purposes the Army was now "integrated."

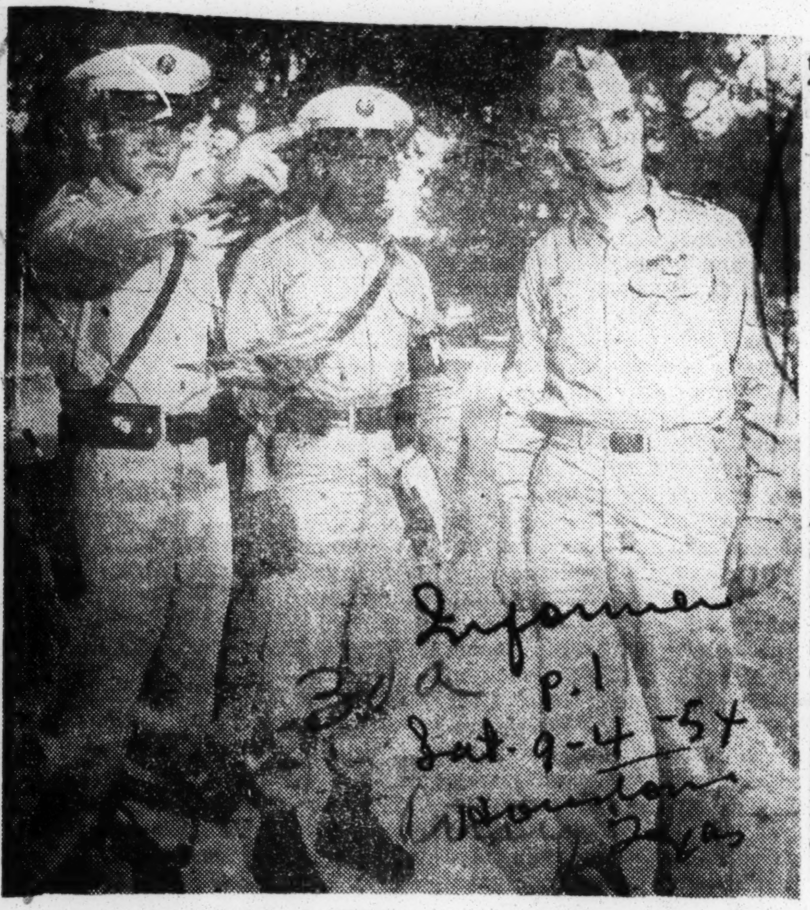
This is a historic step, completing the basic integration of the armed forces begun in 1945 when the Navy tried the "bold" experiment of mixing Negroes in with white crews of 25 auxiliary ships —tankers, patrol craft and the like.

ORDERED BY FORRESTAL

In 1946 the late Navy Secretary James Forrestal ordered all berths in the Navy opened to Negroes, and barred separation of sleeping or eating facilities.

In 1949, the Air Force ordered segregation ended throughout its world-wide command.

The Army, which took small steps toward integration starting with unsegregated training of officers—at the start of the Second World War, began a real breakdown of its color lines after the start of the Korean war four years ago.



Informer p.1 Sat. 9-4-54 Houston Texas

IS ARMY INTEGRATION WORKING? - When integration in the Armed Service was ordered in 1950, predictions of bloodshed and disaster were made by Southern diehards. In a full page "behind the scenes" picture story in the week-end edition, the Informer brings you a revealing answer. The picture above shows two Military Policemen stationed at integrated Ft. Benning, Ga. helping out a new recruit.

SERVICES ABOLISH ALL-NEGRO UNITS

Times

Defense Department Report Says Integration Program Is Ahead of Schedule

Sun. 10-31-54

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (UP)—A Defense Department report said today that all-Negro units had been abolished within the military and that the integration had been carried out ahead of schedule without any "untoward incidents."

P. 6-23

The result of the integration, the report continued, has been a "marked increase in over-all combat effectiveness" and economies in manpower, matériel and money.

These statements were contained in "A Progress Report on Integration in the Armed Services," prepared by James C. Evans, civilian assistant on racial problems to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for manpower and personnel.

"During recent years," the report said, "the armed forces have continuously and vigorously implemented principles of equality of opportunity and treatment for Negro personnel," with the result that the Negro service man "is now utilized on the basis of individual merit and proficiency in meeting the needs of the services."

This program of integration, the report added, "has advanced more rapidly than had been considered possible in some quarters, and there have been no untoward incidents."

The report noted that last June 30 had been agreed upon as the terminal date for abolishing all-Negro units in the services but said the program "proceeded ahead of schedule" so that by that time the question became "one of mere definition."

"There are no longer any all-Negro units in the services," the report added. The "few" Army units still carrying racial designations in the records include "a considerable proportion of non-Negro personnel" and "where a small unit may be found containing only Negro personnel, the condition is transient."

The report said that one of the last "formal barriers" to integration was broken down last March when the Navy abandoned its practice of maintaining separate recruitment of Negroes as stewards. Now all Navy recruits, white and Negro, are put through basic training with an equal opportunity to qualify and apply for specialty training.

"Thorough evaluation of the battle-tested results to date indicates a marked increase in over-all combat effectiveness through integration," the report asserted. "Economies in manpower, matériel and money have resulted from the elimination of racially duplicated facilities and operations."

The report stressed that, "contrary to earlier predictions," the removal of racial quotas and other restrictions had not resulted in "any imbalance of ratios" of Negro personnel in the services. It cautioned, however, that "problem areas" remain. It said, for instance, that "promising improvements of considerable scope are possible in the college reserve officer training programs, the Reserve forces and the National Guard as well as in the further routine advancement of qualified officers now on duty."

The report also said implementation of policies providing for equality of opportunity among civilian employes of the Defense Department "lags far behind" the military integration program.

In another field, the report said, "much remains to be done" to improve community-military relationships regarding race.

"It is paradoxical," it added, "that the Negro citizen in uniform has frequently been made to feel more at home overseas than in his home town."

Says Steve Davis Mapped GI Mix

Defender P.1

By ETHEL PAYNE

WASHINGTON—Credit for preparation of the successful plan for integration in the army has been accorded to Lt. Col. Steve Davis by Maj. Gen. Herbert B. Powell, chief of staff for the G-1 division of the army.

Col. Davis, a Chicagoan, and chief of the G-1 human relations section, had a plan of operation ready two years ago when integration got under way in earnest. He had been working on it for two years.

Sat. 11-6-54

Revelation of Col. Davis' part in the successful army experiment was made by Gen. Powell in an article appearing in the Baltimore Sun. Back of the plan, the general pointed out, was the realization that many Negroes were qualified for special jobs which segregated army units did not provide.

INTEGRATION NECESSITY

Efficiency and full utilization of available manpower, he said, made integration a necessity. Anxious not to make any mistake in this crucial forward step, the army proceeded with utmost caution and a complete lack of fanfare. In Korea, under Gen. Matthew Ridgeway's command, integration took place at an accelerated pace, for, in the words of Gen. Powell, "the color line faded before the combat fire."

Elsewhere, integration began at headquarters level and then proceeded to work its way slowly down. Today, there are only two all-Negro units left in the army and these are in process of being desegregated. Col. Davis has followed up integration in every installation of any size in this country and Europe. Says he: "None of the Negro and white soldiers I talked to expressed displeasure or resentment."

He added that there were white soldiers from the South who "voluntarily told me that integration was working all right and they didn't see why the army had ever done it any other way."

Many field commanders told Col. Davis that Negroes transferred to white units were conscious of higher levels of competition than they had experienced in all-Negro units. As a result, they performed as well and often better than white troops.

Colonel Davis said that there were fewer disciplinary problems and that contrary to fears expressed that integration would lower the morale of the army, it was on the upgrade.

Asked about how the plan works socially, Col. Davis said that at post dances, one might find Negroes dancing with Negroes, and whites with whites and there were rarely any instances of friction. All post recreational facilities are open alike for Negro and white.

As for the effect on community relations outside the post, no attempt had been made, he said to carry the same pattern into the mores and folkways of the area. As a result, he says the pattern of integration has been kept flexible and has not become a challenge to the communities which have generally come to accept integration inside as a part of army life.

General Powell concluded his remarks by saying that because all men in its ranks are now treated the same, the army is better off.

Colonel Davis, a career army man, saw service in Europe in World War II. He is married to the former Christine Ray, who is consultant to the minority members of the House Committee on Government Operations. Prior to this, she was secretary to Cong. William L. Dawson of Illinois.

Commentators on the success of integration agree that the Davis plan spelled out in practical terms the Truman order to end segregation in the armed forces and laid the groundwork for further action under the Eisenhower administration.

COL STEVE DAVIS

Afro-American P. 8

Sat. 11-13-54

Racial segregation completely abolished in U. S. Armed Forces

Twice as many of our men now seeking promotions through study

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Racial segregation has been completely abolished in the Armed Forces, according to a progress report of James C. Evans, civilian assistant in the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, made public Saturday.

The few Army units still carrying racial designations in the records, Mr. Evans said, include a "considerable proportion" of white personnel.

Where a small unit may be found containing only colored personnel, he added, "the condition is transient."

Baltimore - Md.

WHERE THERE is a concentration of colored personnel, as in the case of Navy stewards, Mr. Evans stated, "formal barriers do not any longer prevent the transfer of the individual as an individual and without regard to race."

"The abolition of racial quotas for service school selection, and the subsequent selection, training and assignment without regard to race or color," Mr. Evans asserted, "have resulted in more than doubling the number of colored officers and enlisted men in attendance at these schools."

Contrary to predictions, he reported, "removal of racial quotas and other restrictions has not resulted in any imbalance of ratios of colored personnel" in the Armed Forces, but widened opportunities have resulted in a "definite increase" in the number of colored officers.

—o O o—

THE PERCENTAGES of colored personnel against total personnel in the Armed Forces he reported over the period July 1, 1949, to July 1, 1954, are:

Army officers, from 1.8 per cent to 2.97 per cent; Army enlisted men, from 12.4 per cent to 13.7 per cent; Navy officers, from nothing to .001 per cent; Air Force officers, from 4.7 per cent to 3.6 per cent;

Air Force enlisted men, 5.06 per cent to 8.6 per cent; Marine Corps officers, from no per cent to .001 per cent; Marine Corps enlisted men, 2.08 per cent to 6.9 per cent.

Racial integration in the Armed Forces in the post-war years, Mr. Evans reported, has given colored personnel an opportunity to demonstrate their skills and ability.

—o O o—

AS EXAMPLES OF the responsible positions colored officers are filling on a fully integrated basis, he cited:

Chaplain (Col.) John A. DeVeaux, president of the Army Chaplain Board; Col. James H. Robinson, management officer, New York Military District; Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., director of operations and training, Far East Air Force;

Lt. Commander Dennis D. Nelson, public information officer, San Diego Naval Training Center;

Lt. Col. Bernice G. Hughes, administrative chief of special services, U.S. Army, Europe;

Lt. Col. Thomas B. Taylor, commanding a transportation battalion in Korea; Col. Campbell C. Johnson, assistant to the director of the Selective Service System; Col. George S. Roberts, staff officer, headquarters, Chanute Air Force Base;

—o O o—

LT. COL. Steve G. Davis, staff officer, Army Department; Col. George W. Webb, deputy chief of staff, personnel, Air Force Headquarters Command; Lt. Col. James D. Fowler, logistical staff officer, Army Department; Major Ruth Lucas, military personnel staff officer, headquarters Continental Air Command;

Capt. Thomas J. Simmons, Staff specialist, office of Assistant Secretary of Defense; Lt. Edith DeVoe, staff nurse, Naval Hospital, Oakland, Calif.; Major Herbert L. Tucker, commanding an engineer battalion in Korea; and Major Rolin A. Bynum, public information officer, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe.

—o O o—

MR. EVANS disclosed that when airmen are to be sent to school for technical training in states having jim-crow laws, they are given the option of going to a school which will accept both white and colored airmen.

He termed a "significant step" the Navy's decision to end separate recruitment of stewards.

The effect of this policy, he said, is to give all seamen recruits an equal opportunity to qualify and apply for service in any of the Navy's specialty groups at the end of recruit training.

He also disclosed that the Army had issued a directive ordering the omission of racial designations in orders covering reassignment of personnel between Army Reserve units.

Segregated Units Ended by Services

Past Times Herald

By John W. Finney
United Press

A Defense Department report said yesterday that all Negro units have been abolished within the military and that the integration has been carried out ahead of schedule, without any "untoward incidents."

The result of the integration, the report said, has been a "marked increase in overall combat effectiveness" and economies in manpower, materiel and money.

P. 6m

These statements were contained in "A Progress Report on Integration in the Armed Services" prepared by James C. Evans, civilian assistant on racial problems to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Personnel.

"During recent years," the report said, "the armed forces have continuously and vigorously implemented principles of equality of opportunity and treatment for Negro personnel" with the result that the Negro serviceman "is now utilized on the basis of individual merit and proficiency in meeting the needs of the services."

Nov. 11-21-54

This program of integration, the report said, "has advanced more rapidly than had been considered possible in some quarters, and there have been no untoward incidents."

The report noted that last June 30 had been agreed upon as the terminal date for abolishing all-Negro units but said the program "proceeded ahead of schedule" so that by that time the question became "one of mere definition."

"There are no longer any all-Negro units in the services," the report stated. The "few" Army units still carrying racial designations in the records include "a considerable proportion of non-Negro personnel" and "where a small unit may be found containing only Negro personnel, the condition is transient."

Washington D.C.

The report said one of the last "formal barriers" to integration was broken down last March when the Navy abandoned its practice of separate recruitment of Negroes as stewards. Now all Navy recruits are put through basic training with an equal opportunity for specialty training.

"Thorough evaluation of the battle-tested results to date indicates a marked increase in overall combat effectiveness through integration," the report stated. "Economies in manpower, materiel and money have resulted from the elimination of racially duplicated facilities and operations."

Dixiecrats Rap Order Integrating Schools

WASHINGTON — Southern reaction to Defense Sec. Wilson's order to end segregation on schools on military posts in the South was fast and angry this week.

Rep. William M. Tuck (D-Va.) said "The order flagrantly flaunts the state laws and in other respects is violative of fundamental principles."

He added Wilson should "devote himself exclusively to our national defense" and leave school matters to others.

Georgia's Rep. James C. Davis claimed the order was inspired by leftwing groups. He predicted a fight in Congress when the defense department seeks funds to finance operation of non-segregated schools.

Virginia school authorities have already stated they would be unable to operate the schools without segregation, which is required by state law.

Under the order the federal department of education will operate schools from which the states withdraw.

In the meantime, a former Klan leader, William Hendrix of Tallahassee, Fla., has filed suit against the order charging it violates the 14th and 15th Amendments.

Post School Bias Must Stop in '55

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (UP).—Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson has ordered the Army, Navy and Air Force to end segregation in all military post schools by Sept. 1, 1955, it was learned today.

His order, issued with the personal backing of President Eisenhower, forbids the services to open any new segregated schools. It requires them to end segregation of Negro and white children on the twenty-one bases still maintaining separate schools by the 1955 deadline.

These schools, on posts in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, now are run by local school agencies with money provided by the Federal government.

U. S. Would Run Schools

If the local agencies will not, or because of state laws can not run non-segregated schools on the bases, the United States Office of Education has agreed to operate the schools on an unsegregated basis.

Mr. Wilson's Jan. 12 order ends a behind-the-scenes tug of war between the Defense Department and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, under Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby.

Reliable sources said Mrs. Hobby opposed swift action to wipe out remaining segregation in post schools for servicemen's children, and carried her fight "to the Cabinet level."

Overruled by President

These sources said Mrs. Hobby was overruled by the President himself, who instructed Mr. Wilson to take decisive action to eliminate the remaining segregated schools. Gen Eisenhower said last year there was no legal, logical or moral justification for discrimination in use of Federal funds.

He announced at the time that segregation in post schools run by the Federal government would be ended by the fall of 1953. The last such school, at Fort Benning, Ga., was opened on a non-segregated basis in the fall and is operating with no racial distinctions.

Assistant Defense Secretary John A. Hannah confirmed the Wilson order. He told The United Press a "firm order" had been issued to all services to end remaining school segregation by the 1955 fall term.

"Customs" Considered

He said that some state or local school agencies probably will be "unwilling or unable" to operate unsegregated post schools, due to local laws or "customs."

"It then becomes the responsibility of the Office of Education to take over and come to Congress for the money," he said. He added he expects a request for such funds to go to Congress next year.

Some experts think Federal operation of the schools on an unsegregated basis actually would cost no more—and perhaps less—than present Federal contributions to local agencies to run them. They point out that post school buildings already are Federally owned, and teachers already are being paid with Federal funds through the local school boards.

Of th etwenty-one bases ordered to end segregated schools by Sept. 1, 1955, ten are Air Force, eight Army and three Navy. They are: Alabama—Maxwell Air Force Base; Arkansas—Pine Bluff Army Arsenal; Florida — MacDill, Elgin and Tundall Air Force Bases and Pensacola Naval Air Station; Maryland—Andrews Air Force Base, Patuxent Naval Air Station and Naval Powder Factory, Indianhead; Oklahoma — Fort Sill; South Carolina—Fort Jackson and Shaw Air Force Base; Texas—Forts Bliss, Hood and Sam Houston, and Randolph, Reese and Sheppard Air Force Bases; Virginia — Forts Belvoir and Monroe and Langley Air Force Base.

Cabinet Rift On Military Bias Denied

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UP).—Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson said today "there is absolutely no truth to stories . . . that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has opposed integrated schools on military bases."

He made the statement in making public his formal order to end segregation of white and non-white children in all military post schools no later than Sept. 1, 1955.

Mr. Wilson said Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Welfare Secretary, has "actively assisted" in working out details of the non-segregation program "at the earliest possible moment." The program was requested by President Eisenhower.

Mrs. Hobby also issued a statement saying "there never has been any difference of opinion between the President, Secretary Wilson, and myself as to the objectives of the desirability of moving ahead toward the elimination of segregation in schools on military bases at the earliest possible time."

Statements Are Disputed

A high Defense Department official, however, said Mrs. Hobby's department had been "dragging its feet" on the program. Other persons in a position to know said Mrs. Hobby opposed swift action and carried her fight "to the Cabinet level." These sources said Mrs. Hobby was overruled by tne President.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also said last November that some officials in the Defense Department and the United States Office of Education were slowing down the integration program.

But Mr. Wilson insisted today that "there has never been any difference of opinion between the President, Mrs. Hobby or myself regarding what should be done, nor any dragging of feet by any of us in regard to the matter."

The formal notice requires schools on twenty-one bases in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia to end segregation of Negro and white children by the deadline. The schools affected are run by local agencies with money provided by the Federal government.

Mrs. Hobby said the Office of Education will not operate unsegregated schools itself on posts where local agencies will not do so, but will give money to the armed forces to run such schools.

Racial Barriers Fall

More progress has been made and more realism shown on race relations by the Eisenhower administration than by recent administrations. Now Secretary of Defense Wilson has directed the Army, Navy and Air Force to end segregation in all military post schools by Sept. 1, 1955. Thus, while the Supreme Court wrestles with the public-school problem, the country will have a chance to see that segregation can be dealt with at least in limited areas. Already it has been ended in all post schools run by the Federal government. The last such school was the one at Fort Benning, Ga., which opened this fall without any racial barriers.

By acting firmly in those areas over which the Executive Department has full authority, President Eisenhower is giving the country the benefit of a large-scale pilot study; he is showing the fears of those who would cling to an outmoded tradition, or who urge slower action, to be groundless. The major ingredient for success in adopting a non-segregation policy is determination—a quality that this Administration clearly has in full measure.

School Segregation On Federal Pos[ts]

Washington (ANP).—Segregation in schools on federal reservations will be ended by September, 1955.

Charles E. Wilson, secretary of defense, last week issued an order, with the backing of President Eisenhower, to abolish jim crow schools by that date. The order thus brings to a close a behind-the-scenes tift between Wilson and Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, head of the department of health, education and welfare, who runs the federal educational program.

Mrs. Hobby is said to have opposed the defense department's move toward integration on grounds of unfavorable political repercussions in her native Texas.

The touchy issue reached the cabinet level and saw the President siding with Wilson.

The defense secretary's order forbids the services to open any new segregated schools. It requires them to end segregation of Negro and white children on the 21 bases still maintaining separate schools by the 1955 deadline.

Posts with jim crow schools are in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia. They now are run by local school agencies with money provided by the federal government.

The U. S. office of education plans to operate the schools on an unsegregated basis if the local agencies will not, or because of state laws, cannot run non-segregated schools on the bases.

The order is in line with sentiments expressed by the President last year. At that time, Mr. Eisenhower said there was no legal, logical or moral justification for discrimination in use of federal funds.

Segregation Will End in Post Schools

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Defense Department said tonight that the Eisenhower administration has worked out a plan that will bring an end to segregated schools on the nation's military posts by Sept. 1, 1955.

John B. Hannah, president of Michigan State College and assistant secretary of defense, said the plan was worked out with the Health, Education and Welfare Department to implement a directive handed down by President Eisenhower last March.

Post Segregation Ban Hit By Davis as Leftist Trick

Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Defense department heads were taken to task here today by Rep. James C. Davis of Georgia for the order issued yesterday ending segregation in all military post schools by Sept. 1955.

The Decatur congressman said he viewed the order as a move inspired by leftwing groups in an effort to influence the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court on the pending public school segregation cases. He predicted that a fight would develop in Congress when the Defense department asks for appropriations to finance the operation of desegregated military post schools.

Judge Davis reiterated his feeling that the Supreme Court has no authority to ban segregation in the public schools of the states.

"For the court to outlaw segregation," he declared, "would be to amend the Constitution and change the law. In my opinion the court has no authority to do that. Nowhere has the Supreme Court been given authority to change the law.

"This is purely a legislative function. Operation of state schools is purely a state function and not a federal function."

No Segregated Post Schools in Georgia

A check of military installations in Georgia showed there are no segregated schools at any of them. Ft. Benning had a separate school for Negro children, but abolished it last September and ordered children of both races to attend the school formerly reserved for white children.

Wilson Recalls Negro Boy as A Schoolmate

New York Times News Service
Special to The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON, May 23—Secretary of Defense Wilson anticipated the Supreme Court by four months in deciding last January to outlaw racial segregation in schools on military posts.

At an appropriations hearing later he was taken to task by Rep. George H. Mahon (D-Tex), who said segregation was required by law in many states and asked Wilson whether he had carefully considered the decision.

"Yes," the defense secretary replied conclusively. "I went to grade school with a little colored boy 55 years ago and it did not hurt me any."

U.S. Asks: Kill Suit on Post Segregation

U.S. attorneys here have asked the dismissal of an injunction suit against Secretary of Defense Wilson and the captain of the Atlanta Naval Air Station that would halt nonsegregation policies among civilian employes.

The suit was entered by the National Patrick Henry Organization of Columbus, which charged the government's nonsegregation directive on military posts violated the U.S. Constitution's 10th or "states' rights" Amendment.

Assistant U.S. Atty. Charles W. Read Jr. filed the government's motion, stating that the suit was of a "vexatious and frivolous nature."

The allegations in the suit are also "vague, involved, disconnected and incoherent," he charged.

The Patrick Henry group has asked for repeal of the 14th Amendment in its suit on the grounds of unconstitutionality.

Generally called the "due process of law" and "equal protection" amendment, the 14th Amendment was written in Reconstruction days. States that had seceded from the Union were required to ratify the amendment before being recognized as part of the Union by Congress.

2 Post Schools Plan Integration In September

Commanders to Run Units at Fort Myer And Fort Belvoir

By William J. Elvin

Nearby Virginia will have at least two integrated schools this fall, although the State school system will remain segregated.

Fort Myer and Fort Belvoir schools will be operated by the post commanders under regulations of the Virginia State Board of Education.

Arlington County has been educating Fort Myer children, and Fairfax County has been conducting the school at Belvoir. Under Virginia segregation law, the two counties have served notice that they are bowing out of the military education program at the end of the current session.

Military, school and Federal officials predict, however, that when integration goes into effect in Virginia, the schools on the military posts will be brought into the county systems.

School Completed.

At Fort Myer, a new elementary school planned before an executive order on integration and the Supreme Court decision, has been completed. It will serve a student body of about 400, including about 20 Negro children. Funds for the school amounting to about $440,000 were set aside by the Office of Education for the modern, 12-classroom building. The structure is brick, stone and glass on the outside and includes a multi-purpose room, kitchen and library.

Fort Myer children of elementary school age now attend Brandon School on Shirley highway in Arlington. Brandon is to be closed and sold.

Next fall, high school students from Fort Myer will attend segregated Arlington schools. Parents on the post can send their children to a private school if they desire, according to Lt. Col. Robert B. Pridgen, executive officer at Fort Myer.

At Fort Belvoir where a new addition to the school on the post was opened about two years ago, Fairfax County has been educating post children. About 800 white children and 60 colored will attend next fall in 19 permanent classrooms and 6 temporary.

More Space Sought.

Fort Belvoir has asked the Office of Education to provide more space to ease crowded conditions.

High school students from Belvoir will attend Fairfax schools.

Quantico Marine Base has a school which includes both elementary and high school courses. A similar integration policy would be followed there, officials said, but there are no colored children on the base.

The Fort Myer and Fort Belvoir schools were built under a Federal program that has constructed about 1,400 school projects in the Nation since 1950, an Office of Education spokesman said.

About 1,300 of these schools were built by local school systems with Federal funds and are operated by local officials. The other 100 were built and are being operated by the Office of Education or the military installations because the States involved were unable under their laws to do so, the spokesman said.

Segregation Will End in Post Schools

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Defense Department said tonight that the Eisenhower administration has worked out a plan that will bring an end to segregated schools on the nation's military posts by Sept. 1, 1955.

John B. Hannah, president of Michigan State College and assistant secretary of defense, said the plan was worked out with the Health, Education and Welfare Department to implement a directive handed down by President Eisenhower last March.

No Segregated Post Schools in Georgia

A check of military installations in Georgia showed there are no segregated schools at any of them. Ft. Benning had a separate school for Negro children, but abolished it last September and ordered children of both races to attend the school formerly reserved for white children.

Definite Date

End Army Post School Bias in '55

WASHINGTON — The Eisenhower Administration has worked out a plan that will bring an end to segregated schools on the nation's military posts by Sept. 1, 1955, the Defense Department announced Sunday night.

John B. Hannah, president of Michigan State College and assistant secretary of defense, said the plan was worked out with the Health, Education and Welfare Department to implement a directive issued by President Eisenhower last March.

He said details of the plan were worked out in conference with Dr. Samuel Brownell, new United States Commissioner of Education, who works under Secretary of Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby.

"We thought we had worked this thing out pretty well last summer," Hannah said, "but we found it was necessary to conduct some negotiations with Mrs. Hobby's department to settle what would be done in states which have laws forbidding non-segregated schools."

President Eisenhower announced in March, 1953, segregation would end by 1955.

Wilson orders military posts to mix schools

Deadline date set after showdown with Mrs. Hobby

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, acting on direct orders from President Eisenhower has directed all military installations throughout the United States to abolish segregated schools on federal reservations by September, 1955, the AFRO learned Wednesday.

The order, which has not yet been released for publication, came only after a top level showdown cabinet fight between Secretary of Defense Wilson and Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, head of the Department of Health Education and Welfare, with the president eventually siding with Mr. Wilson.

Mrs. Hobby, it was learned, entered the fight against military school integration shortly after she became a member of the Eisenhower team.

The Defense Department had been steadily moving toward complete integration of the schools for more than a year when she arrived on the scene.

Under the department's plan, its first move was to integrate the segregated schools which the Department of the Army itself was operating at military bases.

This has been done, with Fort Benning being the last school in that category to be integrated.

Second Phase

The second phase of the Defense Department's program called for the integration of those schools at military bases operated by state and local officials who opposed integration.

In order to get around the opposition of state and local laws barring teachers from teaching in mixed schools, even on a military base, the Defense Department hit upon the idea of turning the schools over to the U.S. office of Education and having that office operate the schools by making contracts with local officials.

The U.S. Office of Education is in the Health, Education and Welfare Agency, headed by Mrs. Hobby.

Condemned Move

It was learned that when Defense Department officials presented this plan to President Eisenhower, Mrs. Hobby personally went to the White House to advise against such integration.

It is said that she felt such a move would hurt her political ambitions in segregated Texas, her home state.

President Eisenhower is said to have first been inclined to go along with Mrs. Hobby, but it was learned that the assistant secretary of defense, John A. Hannah, refused to back down and took the matter up with his chief, Secretary Wilson.

Took Up Issue

Secretary Wilson then took the side of Mr. Hannah and the issue was aired at the cabinet level.

Mrs. Hobby is said to have bitterly opposed the Defense Department's use of her agency to integrate the schools, because three of the schools which would be affected are in her own home state of Texas.

They are located at Fort Bliss, Fort Hood and Fort Sam Houston.

Other Schools

Other segregated schools, which must be integrated by September, 1955, include Fort Sill, Okla., Fort Belvoir, Va., and the military school officials who operate the lily - white school at Fort Belvoir, have vigorously opposed integration.

Despite the fact that the new integration order of Mr. Wilson has already been drawn, it remains one of the hottest, and least-talked-about subjects in the Pentagon today.

AFRO Statement

The AFRO, in a written inquiry to the Defense Department Wednesday, reminded the department of President Eisenhower's statement at a press conference last year that all military schools should be integrated, and asked the department what moves had been taken to comply with the president's statement.

Public information officers for both the Army and the Department of Defense either did not know of the new Wilson order, or felt that it was too "loaded" to make public at this time.

The Defense Department said there are presently 20 schools operating at military bases on a segregated basis, under arrangement with local authorities. Three such schools have been integrated since December, 1953.

Third Phase

It was further learned Wednesday that the Department of Defense has a third phase to its program for complete integration of schools attended by dependents of military personnel.

This involves those students of high school level who are forced to go off the military establishment for high school training.

High School Plans

A high Pentagon source said Wednesday that the department has already outlined steps, which will force the integration of such students into high schools near military establishment. He did not say, however, what these steps are.

The source said that both the White House and the Pentagon would be "very much relieved" if the U.S. Supreme Court would hand down an early decision on the entire school situation and thus take the weight off those high officials who are now divided and wrestling over the problem.

Service Base Schools Must End Segregation By September, 1955

The Defense Department has ordered the Army, Navy and Air Force to end segregation in base schools by September 1, 1955.

President Eisenhower directed last March that segregation in schools on military bases be ended. The setting of the date is an implementation of the original order.

21 Bases Are Affected.

Affected are 21 military bases in Maryland, Virginia, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas. The Virginia bases are Fort Belvoir, Fort Monroe and Langley Air Force Base, while in Maryland they are the Andrews Air Force Base, Patuxent Naval Air Station and the Naval Powder Factory at Indian Head.

Assistant Secretary of Defense John B. Hannah said details of the plan to operate the schools—if local authorities refuse as expected—have been worked out with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The schools now are operated by local school boards with Federal financial assistance. The Welfare Department's Office of Education would take over operation of the schools where local authorities cannot because of State laws forbidding non-segregated schools.

"We thought we had worked this thing out pretty well last summer," Mr. Hannah said, "but we found it necessary to conduct some negotiations with Mrs. Hobby's department (Welfare Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby) to settle what would be done in States which have laws forbidding non-segregated schools."

Three Virginia Bases.

At Fort Monroe some 300 white children attend a base grade school, while a few colored children go to a local school off the base.

At Fort Belvoir, approximately 525 white children attend a military elementary school while 25 colored children go to the nearby Gum Springs School.

At Langley, some 300 white children attend grade school on the base and several colored children go to a local school off base.

There are no high schools on the three bases. Even after the order goes into effect, the high school studnts presumably would continue to go to off-base segregated schools unless the Federal Government constructs high schools on the posts.

Armed Forces To End School Segregation

Order Sets September, 1955, As Deadline

Washington, Jan. 31 (U.P.)—Defense Secretary Wilson has ordered the Army, Navy, and Air Force to end segregation in all military-post schools by September 1, 1955.

His order was issued with the personal backing of President Eisenhower. It forbids the services to open any new segregated schools. It requires them to end segregation of Negro and white children on the 21 bases still maintaining separate schools.

These schools are on posts in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia. They are now run by local school agencies with money provided by the Federal Government.

If the local agencies will not, or because of State laws cannot, run nonsegregated schools on the bases, the United States Office of Education will operate the schools on the bases, the United States Office of Education will operate the schools on an unsegregated basis.

Wilson's January 12 order ends a behind-the-scenes tug of war between the Defense Department and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, under Secretary Hobby.

Reliable sources said Mrs. Hobby opposed swift action to wipe out remaining segregation in post schools for servicemen's children, and had carried her fight to the Cabinet level.

These sources said Mrs. Hobby was overruled by the President himself, who instructed Wilson to take decisive action to eliminate the remaining segregated schools.

Eisenhower said last year that there was no legal, logical, or moral justification for discrimination in use of federal funds.

He announced at the time that segregation in post schools run by the Federal Government would be ended by the fall of 1953. The last such school, at Fort Benning, Ga., was opened on a nonsegregated basis last fall and is now operating with no racial distinctions.

Assistant Defense Secretary John A. Hannah confirmed the Wilson order. He said a firm order had been issued to all services to end remaining school segregation by the 1955 fall term.

He said that some State or local school agencies will probably be unwilling or unable to operate unsegregated post schools because of local laws or customs.

"It then becomes the responsibility of the Office of Education to take over and come to Congress for the money," he said. He added that he expects a request for such funds to go to Congress next year.

Of the 21 bases ordered to end segregated schools, 10 are Air Force, eight Army, and three Navy. They are:

Alabama—Maxwell Air Force Base; Arkansas—Pine Bluff Army Arsenal; Florida—MacDill, Eglin, and Tyndall Air Force bases and Pensacola Naval Air Station; Maryland—Andrews Air Force Base; Patuxent Naval Air Station, and Naval Powder Factory, Indianhead; Oklahoma—Fort Sill; South Carolina—Fort Jackson and Shaw Air Force Base; Texas—Forts Bliss, Hood, and Sam Houston, and Randolph, Reese, and Sheppard Air Force bases; Virginia—Forts Belvoir and Monroe and Langley Air Force Base.

New Order Ends U.S. School Bias

Defender Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — On the heels of the Hobby-Spaulding fiasco over the issue of integration of schools on military posts, the conflagration flared anew after a new order issued last week by Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson fixing Sept. 1, 1955 as the specific date for the termination of segregation in schools on 21 military posts and ordering that no more new segregated schools would be opened.

After daily papers throughout the country had fixed the "lag" in integration to the secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, (many Negro papers have for months been hammering away with evidence that Mrs. Hobby was the key person in stalling the President's order of last year) both Mrs. Hobby and Secretary Wilson issued statements denying that they had had any part in the slow down.

The Defense Department has been accused of complicity with Mrs. Hobby in the delay.

News of the new order was broken on Sunday by Dr. John Hannah, assistant secretary of defense on his return from Michigan where he is president of the state college.

As soon as the news broke Virginia and Maryland served notice that they would withdraw from the operation of schools on military posts when the order was affected. Citing the state constitutions which prohibit integration of schools, Congressman Tuck of Virginia charged that the order was an attempt to influence the Supreme court in the decisions pending on segregation in public school.

FUND CONTROVERSY

Wilson denied that there had ever been any difference of opinion between the president, Mrs. Hobby and himself. However, sources close to the White House said that President Eisenhower stepped in to back up the Wilson order of last Monday after Mrs. Hobby had again used her cabinet rank to make a plea for delay.

HOBBY TALKS

Mrs. Hobby, herself, issued a brief statement saying that there was no difference between the President, Secretary Wilson, or herself as to the "objectives or desirability of moving ahead toward the elimination of segregation in schools on military bases."

But Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, who has been persistently digging away on the issue angrily declared that ever since the President's announcement of last Spring of his intention to end segregation, "officials of the Health, Education, and Welfare agency have tried to delay and confuse the settlement of this problem. In this they have had cooperation from some persons in the armed services. If this had not happened the schools would be integrated now."

The bases affected by the order include 10 Air Force, eight Army and three Navy Bases. They are Alabama, Maxwell AF base; Arkansas, Pine Bluff Army Arsenal; Florida, MacDill, Elgin, and Tyn-Naval Air station; Maryland, Andrews AF base; Patuxent Naval Air Station and Navel Powder factory, Indianhead, Oklahoma, Fort Sill.

Others are South Carolina, Fort Jackson and Shaw AF Base; Texas, Forts Bliss Hood and Sam Houston and Randolph, Reese, and Seppard AF bases; Virginia, Fort Belvoir and Monroe, and Langley AF base.

Mrs. Hobby Denies Fighting Intergration In GI Schools

WASHINGTON — (ANP) -- Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, last week, denied previously published reports that her department had made any effort to slow up the program of integration in schools on military bases as proposed by the President of the United States.

Her statement was supported by a similar statement issued by the Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson.

Mrs. Hobby claimed that there had never been any difference of opinion between the President, Secretary Wilson, and herself on the integration proposal.

She contended, however, that according to law the Office of Education, which comes under her department, "cannot operate any schools on Federal property."

The Commissioner of Education can, however, transfer funds to the armed forces which can in turn, staff and run their own non-segregated base schools.

Mrs. Hobby's statement came as a reply to charges made by the press and radio that in spite of opposition raised by the welfare secretary, the defense secretary had issued an order to end segregation in all schools located on army, navy or air force bases.

Integration of schools on military posts was ordered by President Eisenhower last March immediately after ANP's White House reporter had informed him that those conditions existed. No specific date for action was set, however, in the original order.

The delay in carrying out the President's order was blamed upon Mrs. Hobby's department after Assistant Secretary of Defense John B. Hannah had said:

"We thought we had worked this thing out pretty well last summer, but we found it necessary to conduct some negotiations with Mrs. Hobby's department."

In an apparent effort to shield the HEW secretary from a barrage of criticism for her reported opposition to swift action in wiping out segregation in the 21 schools where it remains, the Defense Secretary came out with a statement that:

"There has never been any difference of opinion between the President, Mrs. Hobby or myself regarding what should be done, nor any 'dragging of feet' by any of us in regard to the matter.

He claimed that there is absolutely no truth to the statement that the department of Health, Education and Welfare has opposed integration in these schools.

"Quite to the contrary," he added, "Mrs. Hobby . . has actually assisted the Defense Department in working out a program to end segregation in schools on military establishmens at the earliest possible moment, in line with President Eisenhower's statments issued last spring."

The Office of Education is expected to call upon congress for funds to begin opening these military schools on an integrated basis by September of next year.

30a 1954

ARMY OFFICERS

ROTC Instructor Gets Promotion

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 29 — Announcement was made on Monday by the Department of the Army in Special Order 224 that Maj. Walter H. Dabney, P.M.S.&T. Army ROTC at Tuskegee Institute, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel as of Nov. 15.

Lt. Col. Dabney is in his fourth year as P.M.S.&T. at Tuskegee. He formerly served three years in Germany where he commanded the 370th Infantry Battalion. During World War II he served with the 36th Infantry in Italy as Company Commander and Operations Officer. He was wounded in action and awarded the Purple Heart. Other decorations include the Bronze Star with an Oak Leaf Cluster.

He entered the Army from Washington, D. C. In civilian life he was associate professor of Civil Engineering at Tennessee A.&I. University. He is a ROTC graduate from Howard, Class of 1929.

Segregation Seen Ended in Military

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.) said today that "our armed services have broken down racial segregation in every type of military unit."

Sen. Saltonstall, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, made this report in a statement prepared for a Senate Labor subcommittee.

He urged enactment of legislation to establish a federal anti-discrimination commission on employment with powers to enforce its decisions.

"Negroes are serving in every part of our country in integrated units," the Senator said.

"The ending of racial barriers in the military services has been accomplished without any serious friction which had been forecast by its opponents. Everywhere it has been carried out, it has worked."

Newark Telegram
3-1-54

Virgin Is. Gets First Army Unit

30a Army

Courier

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands—The first military unit in the history of the American Virgin Islands was established here Feb. 7. The unit, the 420th Quartermaster Service Company, was inaugurated during a gala celebration.

Pittsburgh Pa

The Army Reserve Company, commanded by First Lieut. Albert Ragster, took part in the inauguration ceremony in Emancipation Garden here.

Sat. 2/27/54

30a Army

IN HONOR OF the occasion, Army officers from Headquarters U. S. Army Forces Antilles and Military District of Puerto Rico journeyed to Charlotte Amalie. They were headed by Brig. Gen. Kenneth E. Eweany, commanding U. S. Army Forces, Antilles, and Lieut. Col. George M. Nevius, Senior Army adviser, Army Reserve.

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General Sweany spoke briefly and presented a guidon to the Reserve Company's CO, Lieutenant Ragster.

Morris F. de Castro, Governor of the Virgin Islands, made the closing speech at the inauguration ceremonies.

30a 1954

AVIATION

Emmett West, III., Is Nominated To Attend National Air Academy

Alcoa Youth Becomes First Negro Youth To Be Nominated To Military Academy From State of Tennessee; Is Hampton Alumnus, And Honor Grad From U. of Indiana

Alcoa, Tenn.—History was made here this week when Congressman Howard Baker, representative from Tennessee's First Congressional District, announced that he had appointed Emmett West, III, to the United States National Air Academy at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The history-making announcement came as a surprise throughout the country. The appointment is said to be the first of such from the State of Tennessee and perhaps the first from the entire southland.

Baker, a republican, comes from the rock-ribbed Republican section of east state.

Honor Student

West, the son of Emmett West, II, principal of Charles Hall High School here, was an honor student at both Hampton Institute and at the University of Indiana.

At the Indiana University, he was enrolled in the School of Business.

Should young West pass the physical requirements, observer are predicting that he will come thru with "flying colors" scholastically in view of his previous scholastic attainments.

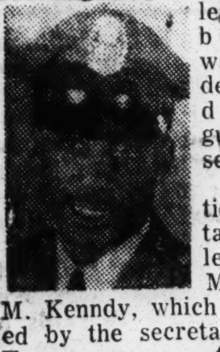
Hampton has been noted over the years for its fine instruction in military science and tactics. A large number of its graduates from the ROTC in recent years have been commissioned Second Lieutenants in the U. S. Army.

While there has been no comment from other congressmen in the Tennessee delegation, the appointment of Baker is expected to focus these other members in the spotlight along this line.

Over the years qualified Negro youths have been denied the right to attend federal military academies because they would not get appointments from the state's representatives in the U. S. Congress.

Roanoke youth cited by AF

ROANOKE, Va.—Cadet Capt. Felix Barbour Jr., a member of the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N.C., was recently designated a distinguished reserve trainee.



The designation was contained in a letter from Maj. Elmore M. Kenndy, which was authorized by the secretary of the Air Force.

Cadet Barbour, son of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Barbour Sr., 526 Harrison St., Roanoke, is a graduate of Lucy Addison High School, 1951. He was informed that he would receive special consideration if he wishes to seek a career in the Air Force.

Two airmen pilot flaming jet plane from city, then bail out

Heroism of officers averts disastrous crash in Norwell

By LYDIA T. BROWN

NORWELL, Mass. — Two heroic Army lieutenants stayed with their burning Jet plane, until they had piloted it away from this teeming community, last week, then bailed out seconds before the $700,000 craft burst into flames in a wooded sector as it crashed.

The plane had left the Otis Air Force Base at Falmouth, Mass., on Cape Cod, only a short time before on a routine flight, with Lt. Alfred M. Yahanda, as pilot and Lt. Herbert Forman, as radarman.

Lieutenant Yahanda, 25, a native of Mineapolis, Minn., who has been in the Air Force four years and four months found that shortly after his take off his plane had caught fire.

REALIZING HE was over a heavily - populated area, he ordered his radarman, Lieutenant Forman, to bail out at 3,000 feet, then rode the plane down 2,000 feet and blew himself out, in a tree top.

The plane crashed at 8:35 p.m. Sunday night, Dec. 12th, 35 minutes after its takeoff.

Lieutenant Yahanda was unhurt, but was unable to free himself from the parachute.

* * *

MRS. SARAH WILLIS and her 13-year-old son who were driving through the sector where the officer was treed, rescued him and took him to the home of Howard Jackson. Mr. Jackson drove the officer to the State Police barracks.

Mrs. Frank E. Donovan of Pleasant St. near whose home the plane crashed, said she was on the second floor of her home when she heard the plane "flying so low I knew something was wrong."

"As I looked out of the window, a bright flash lit up the country side, followed by a loud blast. I thought it was a bomb," she said. "I thought the plane had flown low and dropped some thing."

* * *

LIEUTENANT FORMAN, while drifting down in his parachute, watched the progress of the plane. He landed in the woods, seven miles away from where the pilot landed. The 27-year-old Philadelphian was also unhurt.

He walked to the home of James E. Thompson of 440 Broadway, Hanover, where 20 young women were gathered at a shower for a neighbor.

Mr. Thompson drove him to the office of Dr. Allen Enos, who gave the lieutenant a preliminary examination and found him apparently unhurt. Then Mr. Thompson drove him to the office of Police Chief John Stoddard of Hanover, who brought Lieutenant Forman to the State Police barracks.

* * *

BOTH FLIERS are attached to to the 58th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at Otis Field, Falmouth.

Prompt action on the part of the Norwell Fire Department prevented what might have been a serious forest fire when they responded to the call and doused the burning plane.

Both policemen and firemen, acting on what they called "orders from the Air Force," kept the approximately 1,000 spectators away from the scene.

* * *

THIS WAS LATER explained by Col. Luther A. Richmond, commander of Otis Airbase.

The plane was equipped with rockets and it was possible they might not have all been destroyed in the exploison and might be discharged later, periling persons within range, he said.

* * *

COLONEL RICHMOND praised the airmen for their heroism, stating that Lieutenant Yahanda whose orders were, in case of serious trouble, to bail out at 15,000 feet, stayed with the plane longer than even the Air Force could reasonably expect."

By doing so, he was able to avoid hitting homes. No cause was given for the fire.

Radioman Is Airman Of Month

ERNEST HARMON AIR FORCE BASE — Newfoundland — The first "fly boy" in the 52nd Air Rescue Squadron at Northeast Air Command's Ernest Harmon Air Force Base to be presented the coveted "Airman of the Month" award is Airman First Class Kiah T. Thomas. The airborne radio operator was presented the award by Lt. Col. R. C. Carnick, unit commander.

AFC Thomas

Airman Thomas was honored because of his outstanding devotion to duty, high degree of skill and outstanding military courtesy and bearing.

The Montevallo, Ala. airman received a three day pass, 30 days exemption from squadron duties and $25.

"Tommy," as he is known after duty, is one of eight children, having a brother, SFC Frank Thomas, with 19 years service with the U. S. Army.

Born in Montevallo, Ala., Airman Thomas attended Shelby County High school, where he was a three letter man. Upon graduation, he entered the USAF. Prior to his assignment to the 52nd Air Rescue Squadron, A1-C Thomas served in the Korean conflict where he was in charge of a radio combat contact team.

... radio man has just under 1000 flying hours on SB-29 C-54 and SA-16 type aircraft.

Upon rotation to the ZI in late December, the airman is planning on making application for cadets, and subsequently an Air Force career.

TRAINING SPECIALIST —1st Lt. Ernest H. Slaughter, Jr., of Tougaloo, has recently been assigned to the 2253D Air Reserve Center in Pittsburgh. He received his commission through the ROTC detachment at Tuskegee, where he received his bachelor of science degree.

CAPT. LEONARD M. JACKSON

Heroic airman killed in crash

Shot down 3 Nazi planes in last war

WASHINGTON

Captain Leonard M. Jackson, 34, former 99th Fighter Squadron pilot and air hero in Italy during World War II, and a fellow officer were killed early Saturday in a plane crash near Harrisburg, Pa.

The two officers, en route to Andrews Air Force Base here from Bryan Air Force Base, Texas, were killed when a jet trainer plane crashed and burned near the Pennsylvania Turnpike. Capt. Jackson was the pilot.

The other officer was Second Lieutenant W. K. Sharp. Both were stationed at the Bryan, Texas base.

—o O o—

CAPT JACKSON was the only colored instructor attached to the Bryan bawe. Officials at the Bryan base praised him as an outstanding teacher and pilot.

As a pilot in the 99th Fighter Squadron, based in Italy during World War II, Capt. Jackson shot down three German planes and won the Distinguished Flying Cross. He also was recipient of the Air Medal with seven Oak Leaf Clusters.

After the war, Capt. Jackson, whose home was in Fort Worth, Texas, worked in an airplane factory in California and only a little over a year ago rejoined the Air Force.

—o O o—

HIS WIFE, Mrs. Sarah Jackson, was in Washington awaiting his arrival when the crash occurred. He also is survived by a daughter, Rosalind, 9, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Jackson, of Fort Worth. The younger Jacksons recently had been making their home in Bryan.

Capt. Jackson recently was a guest on the television program, "What's My Line."

Lt. Sharp was the son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Sharp of Saline, Texas.

—o O o—

THE TWO officers were on a routine training flight. Identification of the men was made by officials at the U.S. Air Force materiel depot at Middletown, Pa.

According to Air Force officials, the crash occurred within 75 yards of the Harrisburg west shore interchange of the turnpike, just across the Susquehanna River near Harrisburg.

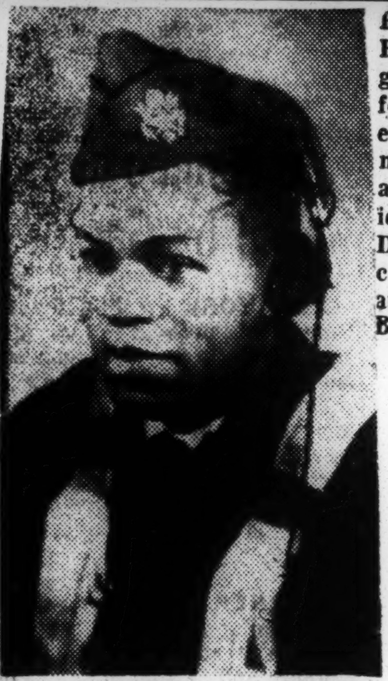
The plane was unable to land at Andrews Air Base in Washington due to an electrical storm. Wesley Wheeler, control tower operator at Harrisburg Airport said there was no radio contact with the plane before it attempted to land.

Wheeler added that the plane came in too high and was banking around the field, apparently for another try, when it crashed into a cantaloupe patch on a farm near the field.

An Air Force board of officers from Middletown has been named to investigate the cause of the crash

Staff Photo By Evans

SOLO "WINGS"—Lt. Willie Dixon, Taylor, Tex., center, is kidded by Lt. Charles Hardy, Denver, Colo., left, and Lt. John C. Martin II, Clayton, as he wears his "wings", a large tin cutout designating his first solo flight in a helicopter. Dixon represented exactly half the class now in training at Camp Rucker who have soloed in the 22-week training program. Martin, right, is the son of Mrs. Charles Giles of Clayton.



LT. THOMAS W. STEELE

PFC. BOBBY WAYNE Daniels of Headquarters company, 928th Engineer Aviation Group in Hertfordshire England, has been selected by the Third Air Force command to attend a resident course at Cambridge university. Pfc. Daniels is the son of Mrs. Willie L. Daniels of Pine Bluff, Ark. He received the Master of Arts degree at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1953.

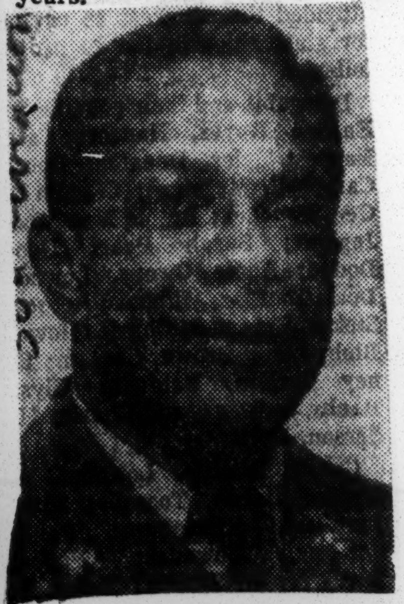
Air officer dies in crash

BALTIMORE

Lt. Thomas W. Steele, 23, was killed with the pilot of a starfire jet fighter plane in a night local transition flight at Langley Air Force Base, Va. on Oct. 7.

He was the nephew of Mrs. Lillian Brown of 1424 W. Lanvale St. and husband of Mrs. Bobbie Steele of 6411 Whitewood, Detroit. His father, Elliott Steele also survives

The plane, piloted by 2nd Lt. Glen E. Bucholz, 21, of Elmhurst, Ill., crashed and burned just short of the air base runway. Lt. Steele had been in the service three years.



Air Force denies punishing officers who resist segregated travel laws in Dixie

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) —The Air Force Monday denied charges made by the Washington bureau of the NAACP that it had reprimanded colored officers who refused to submit to racial segregation while traveling interstate on buses and trains in the South.

James P. Goode, deputy for manpower, personnel and organization, said Clarence Mitchell, head of the NAACP's Washington bureau, had not correctly represented the situation concerning the release from the Air Force of Lt. Thomas Williams.

Mr. Mitchell had charged that Lt. Williams, who was a pilot in training at the Craig Air Force Base, Ala., had been dropped from the Air Force "under guise of a reduction in force," but actually was dropped because he refused to obey a bus company rule requiring racial segregation.

Mitchell's Charges

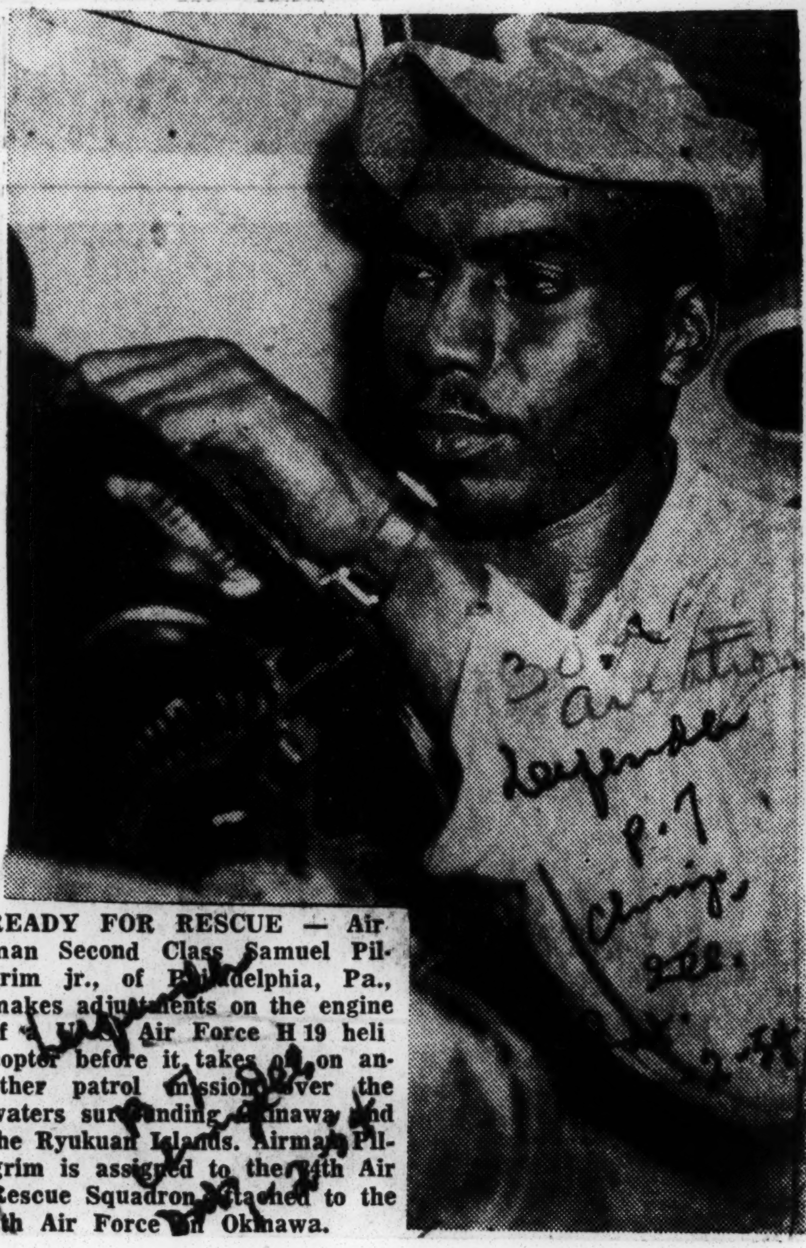
Mr. Mitchell charged that top Air Force officers were seeking to compel colored servicemen and officers to comply with segregation rules although the United States Supreme Court had ruled segregation in interstate travel was unconstitution.

Commenting upon Mr. Mitchell's charges, Assistant Secretary Goode said: "In view of budgetary restrictions the Air Force was required to release some 6,500 officers under the reduction in force program. Included among the 6,500 officers selected for release was Lt. Williams.

"At the time of his selection there was no evidence in his files concerning any racial incidents. Lt. Williams was never punished for his refusal to obey the segregation laws of the State of Florida.

Mr. Mitchell quoted General James F. Powell as saying, in reprimanding a colored officer, that "Your open violation of the segregation policy established by this railroad (Louisville and Nashville) and the State of Alabama is indicative of extremely poor judgment on your part and reflects unfavorably on your qualfications as a commissioned officer."

Mr. Goode said: "I do not believe that commanders should abuse this authority to impose punishment under the Articles of War on colored military personnel who are peacefully attempting to test the constitutionality of local segregation laws on interstae carrirs.



READY FOR RESCUE — Airman Second Class Samuel Pilgrim jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., makes adjustments on the engine of a U.S. Air Force H 19 helicopter before it takes off on another patrol mission over the waters surrounding Okinawa and the Ryukuan Islands. Airman Pilgrim is assigned to the 34th Air Rescue Squadron attached to the 2th Air Force on Okinawa.

IN SERVICE — A.3C. Wilson Hayes Jr., 18, was recently assigned to the 4907th Supply Squadron, Kirtland Air Force Base. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Hayes, 771 Davidson St., Montgomery. A.3C. Hayes received his basic training at Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas. He first entered the service in September 1954.

Pioneer Airman Forecasts Amazing Changes In The Realm Of Aviation

(Space ships carrying 1,500 to 2,000 passengers at speeds up to 5,000 miles per hour. . . Guided atomic missiles swooshing to targets at 25,000 miles per hour. . . Giant military and commercial planes so built and controlled as to be impervious to any weather conditions. . .

(These are some of the amazing possibilities envisaged in the next half century of aviation, by one of America's pioneer and best known airmen, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, who herewith gazes dramatically into the future and "the next fifty years of aviation.")

By CAPTAIN EDDIE RICKENBACKER
Chairman of the Board, Eastern Air Lines
(Written Expressly for International News Service)

NEW YORK—(INS)—Any attempt to visualize, within 50 percent of reality, what will be accomplished in the next 50 years of aviation would, in the eyes of his friends, qualify one as a fit subject for an insane asylum.

I can speak from experience because, just twenty-five years ago, I ventured such a glimpse twenty-five years ahead.

Despite the fact that several of my predictions fell far short of what actually has taken place, my description of multi-engined transports, of trans-oceanic air services, of wide-ranging, high-flying military aircraft, and, yes, helicopters, sounded to many like the outpourings of an unbalanced mind.

Yet, with this popular penalty vividly in mind, I will make the following predictions for aviation fifty years from now:

* * *

LONG BEFORE that year is reached military aircraft, both fighters and heavy bombers, will progress from turbo-jet engines at the speed of sound to the more powerful ram-jet engines that will drive speeds up to 2,500 to 3,000 miles per hour.

These will be but stepping stones to rocket-driven guided missiles which will make obsolete our present conceptions of fighters and bombers. Carrying a much further developed and devastating atomic bomb, these war machines will be controlled electronically, and will require the help of human beings only at point of take off.

Speeds of these nuclear-powered guided missiles will increase progressively from 2,500 miles an hour to 25,000 miles an hour and will locate their targets with acoustical devices as yet undeveloped.

* * *

THIS, I ADMIT, is an ugly picture, but yet as man developed his ability to engineer those deadly instruments, the need for them will diminish proportionately. In this lies mankind's greatest hope since the beginning of time.

Spectacular as are the developments ahead for military aircraft, the advance of aviation as the world's primary transportation means of travel over any appreciable distance will be equally fantastic.

* * *

TRANSPORT PLANES will progressively graduate from today's "giant" aircraft with their 350 miles an hour speeds to veritable air liners which will cruise high above the weather with silent vibrationless comfort, initially in the speed band of round or about 600 miles per hour.

Continuing advances in the development of jet-power will move these speeds even up to 2,500 miles per hour. New York and Miami will then be but 30 minutes apart. You will be able to cross the continent in scarcely more than an hour and span the Atlantic to Europe in less than two hours.

* * *

THE APPLICATION of atomic power to transport aircraft will bring to reality aviation's inherent potential of being man's most economic, as well as safest, means of travel.

Because of the infinitesimal weight of atomic engine fuel by comparison with the weight of thousands upon thousands of gallons of gasoline now required for propulsion, the atomic engine will make possible tremendously increased payloads and ranges. This will mean far more efficient aircraft and consequently lower and lower cost for the traveling public and the shipper.

* * *

WHILE THESE atomic powered airliners will link all major cities over the continent and across the world, helicopters will progress from today's reciprocating engines first to jet powered and then to atomic propulsion, increasing in size and carrying from 50 to 100 passengers and in speed to the swiftness of our present transport aircraft.

To utilize this advanced means of transportation, all cities of any size will zone building heights in their downtown area and bring streets to make heliports of adequate size an ideal convenience for the greatest number of people.

* * *

ALL FLYING, from the development of electronic devices and control, will be made independent of the weather.

Finally, in the span of this next half century of aviation, space ships may become commonplace for interplanetary travel.

* * *

WITH LUXURIOUS accommodations for 1500 to 2000 passengers they will use atomic power to develop speeds up to 5,000 miles per hour or better and will have a practically unlimited range. In fact, space ships by the year 2054 will be semi self-sustaining planets in themselves.

What lies ahead for aviation? Our progress will be limited only by the limits of human imagination. To make these things and even far greater wonders, man already has God-given intelligence, the capacity for the knowledge they will require.

YET, UNLESS we can anchor our knowledge to moral principles, science may turn out to be not the guide, but the betrayer of humanity. With aviation's development in the hands of men of good will, we will have, for the first time in the long history of man, the one instrument which can forever eliminate the barriers of time and distance, of ignorance and misunderstanding, which since time began have set men apart from and against each other.

In terms of human relationships, these advances in aviation mean that the world will grow progressively smaller. Then people of all nationalities will have, within their own hands, the means of meeting and understanding all people and for eliminating the petty hates and jealousies which breed wars.

* * *

FOR IN THE years ahead every community on the face of the earth will be a port of entry and departure for every other city, town and hamlet, on the vast ocean of air on whose shores every man lives.

Then, instead of being the most deadly weapon God ever let man create, the airplane will truly become the angel of peace he intended it to be.

To Take Action Against Abuse Of Authority

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The Air Force will take corrective action in cases where its commanders discipline colored military personnel for failure to obey local segregation laws while traveling on interstate carriers, according to H. Lee White, assistant secretary of the air force.

This announcement was made in a letter to Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, following a conference with the Air Force official on behalf of Lt. Thomas Williams and Lt. Noah H. Calhoun.

The assistant secretary's statement claimed:

"In general, violations of local laws will not be condoned by military commanders since they disturb the satisfactory community relationships so essential to the normal conduct of the Air Force mission. Thus, where there are violations of local laws, the commander is expected to take prompt and effective action to prevent recurrences."

He added, however, that he did not believe that commanders should abuse this authority to impose punishment under the articles of war on colored military personnel who are peacefully attempting to test the constitutionality of local segregation laws on interstate carriers while traveling as interstate passengers in view of the authoritative decisions of the Supreme court on this subject."

According to NAACP officials, Lt. Calhoun, who was stationed at Kessler Field, Miss., received a severe reprimand from Maj. Gen. James F. Powell in April, 1953, because he did not obey a segregation requirement while a passenger in interstate commerce.

Gen. Powell said the refusal to obey the segregation requirement reflected unfavorably on the lieutenant's qualifications as a commissioned officer, and that further trouble along this line would result "in stringent corrective action..."

Lt. Williams was reprimanded while stationed at Craig Air Force Base, Ala. and fined $100 for refusing to accept a seat in the colored section of a bus bound from Florida to Alabama in June, 1953.

After attending the hearing on the segregation case, Lt. Williams was arrested on his way from the court house and charged with speeding.

He was reprimanded at Craig base by the local commander for involvement in the segregation case. Later he was transferred to Texas preventing him to appear in court to defend himself on the "cooked up" speeding charge. He was therefore found guilty and later dropped from the air force.

This case was carried directly to President Eisenhower in a memorandum left with him during a conference with NAACP officials on Jan. 13.

White contended that Lt. Williams had not been dropped because of segregation matters.

He further stated that he did not feel that any further action is necessary in the Calhoun case since his reprimand was of an administrative nature and not intended as judicial punishment. It was actually withdrawn by the commander on his own accord last August so that Lt. Calhoun could be promoted to captain the following month. he said. Capt. Calhoun later left the military service on his own accord to resume the practice of dentistry, said White.

AF Will Protect Negro GIs in Interstate Travel

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U.S. to Send First Jets to North Africa

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The United States is sending the first unit of B-47 jet bombers, capable of atomic warfare, to a North African base.

The Air Force announced Friday that 45 Boeing Stratojets, composing the 301st Medium Bombardment Wing now at Barksdale Air Force Base, La., will fly non-stop to a forward base of the 5th Air Division in French Morocco next month for 60 days of rotational duty.

This is the same system used in manning bases in England with bombers. A wing remains overseas for two months and then is relieved by another from a home base in the United States.

The wing of planes, which will make the Atlantic crossing in small elements, will be refueled in flight by tanker planes, probably near Bermuda. The distance from Louisiana to North Africa is 4,775 miles.

The Air Force now has three Moroccan airdromes operating. A fourth base is under construction. Headquarters of the 5th Air Division is at Rabat, Morocco.

COMPLETING AIR FORCE BASIC.—Shown above are four Kansas Citians who are now completing their Air Force basic airmen indoctrination courses at Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas. From left to right, they are: top row, Sylvester A. Harris, 18, son of Mrs. Leona Stewart, 1411 E. 11th St.; Jerry N. Anderson, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Anderson, 2508 Brooklyn; bottom row, Herman L. Boggess, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Boggess, 2544 Troost, and Eugene A. Kerr, 19, son of Mr. Bert A. Kerr, 2524 Prospect.

FOR RESISTING SEGREGATION:

Air Force will not discipline officers

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The assistant secretary's statement claimed:

General Violations

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Lt. Calhoun Case

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Lieutenant Williams was reprimanded while stationed at Craig Air Force Base, Ala. and fined $100 for refusing to accept a seat in the colored section of a bus bound from Florida to Alabama in June, 1953.

COMMISSIONED —Russell L. Platt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carlie Platt of Latta, S. C., was recently commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force Medical Service and assigned to the 3882nd School Group, Gunter Branch, USAF School of Aviation Medicine, Gunter AFB, Montgomery, Ala.

Lt. Platt received his B. S. degree from S. C. State College in 1945 and the M. A. from Ohio State University in 1952.

80 paratroopers hurt in big jump

By LT. MELL SCOTT

FORT BRAGG, N.C.— When paratroopers of the celebrated 82nd Airborne Division staged the largest mass airborne operation since World War II, Thursday, two were killed and 80 injured.

Several thousand of paratroopers from all parts of the United States participated in the monentous leap. Of those injured seven were colored.

They were:

Sgt. Willie Hicks, 34, Atlanta; Cpl. David Lesuj, 26, St. Louis, Mo.; Pvt. Fred C. Fletcher, 21, Baytown, Texas; Pvt. Harold Vinson, 22, New York City; Pfc. William L. Holoway, 18, Fayetteville, N.C.; Pfc. Leonard Gibbs, 2, Fayetteville, N.C.; and Pvt. Bruce A. Foster, 20, Palestine, Ohio.

All of the men's injuries were minor, Privates Holoway and Gibbs being the only ones having to get hospital treatment. They were released from the Station Hospital on Saturday.

Larger Exercise Set

The spectacular operation, dubbed Exercise Long Thrust, was the 82nd's last major rehearsal for an even bigger maneuver scheduled to take place at this post next month.

It took nearly 200 troop carrier aircraft to drop the division's three infantry regiments and supporting units, with their additional tons of heavy weapons, equipment and supplies.

Approximately 9,000 paratroopers were used in the exercise.

Integration Accomplished

Long Thrust was reminiscent of the 82nd's combat jumps into Sicily, Normandy and Holland, 10 years ago, when the 82nd jumped into Normandy to spear head the great crusade to liberate Europe.

Then there were no colored paratroopers in the division. But Thursday well over 1,000 colored paratroopers were aloft in the big planes above Fort Bragg as Long Thrust began to unfold about 9 a.m.

Many of these troopers are seasoned airborne veterans who have been jumping in training exercises since the late 40's as members of the all-colored 555th Airborne Infantry Battalion; while others are youngsters getting their first real experience in America's most famous military unit.

Left Bragg Last Week

The paratroopers left here early last week for staging areas throughout North and South Carolina.

C-119 packet troop carrier ships started to converge on Fort Bragg early Thursday, laden with airborne Pathfinders, who jumped in first to prepare the drop zones for the main bodies of assault troops.

By mid-morning the skies above this reservation were a colorful panorama of thousands of fighting men dangling from billowing camouflaged parachutes.

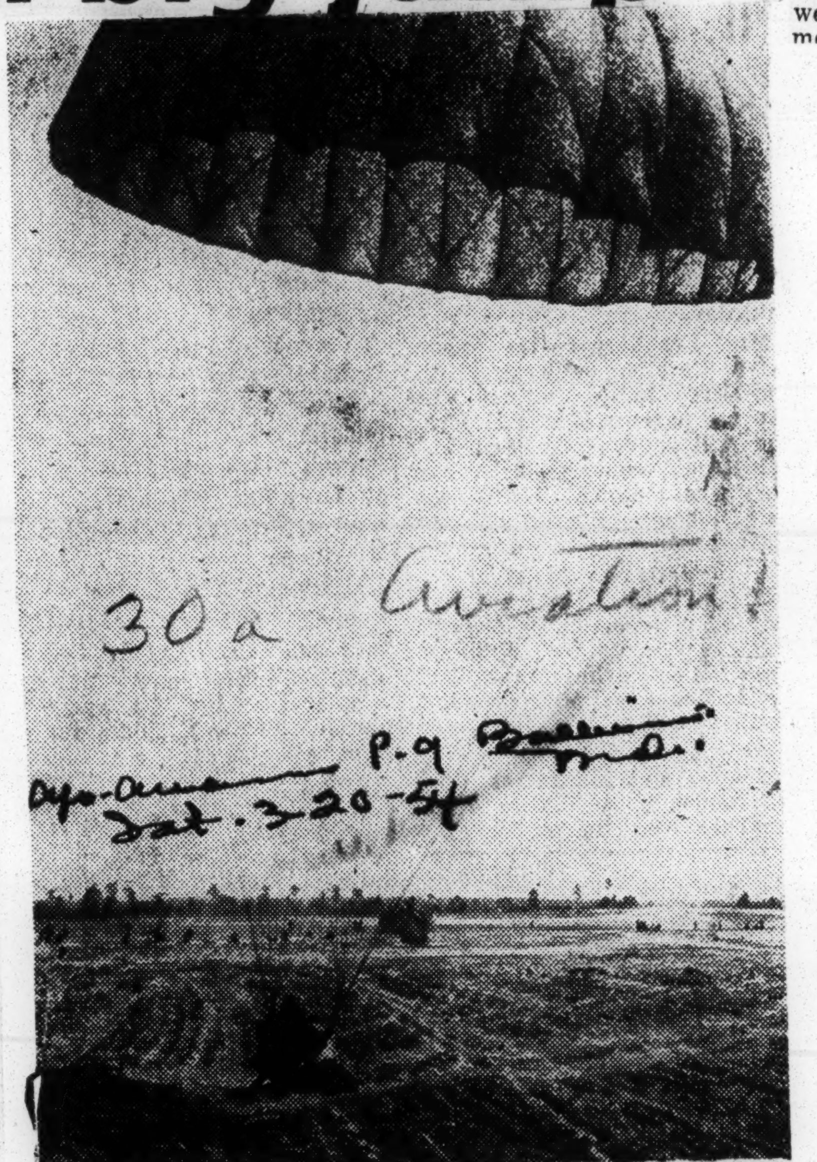
Objectives Taken

Several hours later the 82nd hurled its main battle troops against defending Aggressor Forces. On the ground the paratroopers regrouped into combat formations and moved out to take their objectives.

Their mission was to establish and occupy a division airhead Line.

Plane loads of heavy fighting material was air-dropped and air-landed to the ground units in order to continue their attack. By late afternoon division units had taken their objectives.

However, during the gigantic exercise, the Army reported that many trees in the drop area were covered with parachutes of men and equipment.



AGGRESSORS—An airborne infantryman of the 82nd Airborne Division makes a parachute landing fall after he and thousands of other Division troopers had jumped nearly 200 troop ships in Exercise LONG-THRUST at Fort Bragg Thursday.

AIRMAN 2-c Willie H. Etheridge of New Orleans, La., boards a huge U. S. Air Force 374th Troop Carrier Wing Globemaster enroute to another Far East assignment of the Korean Airlift band. Etheridge is a snare drummer in the 315 Air Division band which plays at reviews, retreat ceremonies and other formal Air Force operations in Japan, Korea and other points in the Far East.

P. 20 Aviation
Defender Sat. 8-28-54

Appointments Should Be Sought

AF Academy Will Enroll First Class In July, '55

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first class of Air Force cadets will be admitted to the Air Force Academy at the temporary location at Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado, in July 1955. This class will consist of 300 Air Force cadets.

Upon graduation, all members of the class will receive a B. S. degree, be commissioned second lieutenants in the Regular Air Force, and will be rated Aircraft Observers. All cadets will receive indoctrination in the basic technique of piloting modern aircraft.

* * *

DURING THE flight training phase ,the concept of Air Power and its constructive application as a force in being will be emphasized to the cadets. Also, the leadership ability of the cadets will be carefully developed and they will have opportunities to gain practical leadership experience through participation in student activities while attending the Air Force Academy.

The Academic Curriculum is composed of two main areas — the Social-Humanities Division and the Scientific Divsiion.

* * *

BASIC ELIGIBILITY requirements for applicants are as follows:

The individual must have attained the age of 17 years and must not have reached 22 as of 1 July of the year admitted to the Air Force Academy. He must be a citizens of the United Statees, of good moral character, must never have been married, and must be medically qualified for flying training.

* * *

EACH MEMBER of Congress may select up to ten nominees in any manner he desires. Appointment as Air Force cadets will then be made from among these qualified candidates in order of merit as established by competitive examinations, in accordance with the number of vacancies allocated to a certain state, which are based on each state's proportionate representation in the Congress.

Interested parties should express their interest to their Congressman immediately, as for the initial class entering the Air Force Academy in July 1955 must be received at the Office of the Appointment Branch prior to 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 18 February, 1955.

The final selection of the 300 Air Force cadets for the first class, and subsequent classes, will be made by the Air Force Academy Admissions Board.

Study Freezing Weather Effect On Negro GIs

MADISON, Wisc. — The effects of cold weather on Negroes is being studied by the Air Force at Ladd AFB, Fairbanks, Ala.

Dr. John P. Meehan, assistant professor of physiology at USC told a meeting of the American Physiological society here that Negro troops suffered "far more from frostbite" in Korea's extreme cold than did white soldiers.

He said the Air Force is using 360 white and Negro troops between 18 and 26 in the "cold" tests. The men place their hands and feet in refrigerator and ice water baths so scientists can study blood circulation, skin reaction and body temperature.

The Air Force program is being conducted to help design better cold weather clothing and covering.

Air Force Studies Effects Of Cold on Negro Troops

By the Associated Press

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 10.—The United States Air Force is conducting research on the effects extremely cold weather had on Negro troops in Korea, Dr. John P. Meehan, assistant professor of physiology at the University of Southern California, reported yesterday.

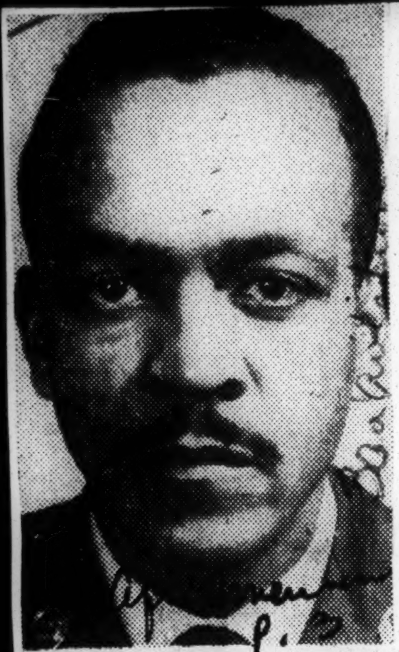
The American Physiological Society is holding its annual meeting here.

Dr. Meehan said Negro troops "suffered far more from frostbite injuries" in Korea than white soldiers.

Tests of 360 white and Negro men between 18 and 26 are being made at the U. S. A. F. Aero-Medical Laboratory at Ladd Air Force Base, Fairbanks, Alaska. Men place their hands and feet in refrigerators and ice-water baths so scientists can study blood circulation, skin reaction and body temperature.

The program is being conducted to help clothing designers devise cold-weather covering.

9-10-54



ASSIGNED TO D.C. — The District's first colored Air Force recruiting sergeant, Alex H. Caywood, has been assigned to the Washington area. Sergeant Caywood, of Philadelphia, enlisted in the Air Force in July, 1942.

The Famed 82nd . . .

Paratroopers In Huge Mass Jump

FORT BRAGG, N. C. — Paratroopers of the celebrated 82nd Airborne Division, Thursday staged the largest mass airborne operation since the days of World War II. Several hundred Negro Paratroopers from all parts of the United States participated in the momentous jump.

The spectacular operation, dubbed Exercise Longthrust, was the 82nd's last major rehearsal for an even bigger maneuver scheduled to take place at this post next month.

200 AIRCRAFT

It took nearly 200 troop carrier aircraft to drop the Division's three Infantry Regiments and supporting units, with their additional tons of heavy weapons, equipment, and supplies. Approximately 9,000 paratroopers were used in the exercise.

Longthrust was reminiscent of the 82nd's combat jumps into Sicily, Normandy, and Holland. That was 1944, when the 82nd jumped into Normandy to spearhead the great crusade to liberate Europe. Then there were no Negro Yanks in this famed fighting division.

But today hundreds and perhaps well over a thousand colored paratroopers were aloft in the big planes above Fort Bragg as Longthrust began to unfold about 9 a.m.

Many of these troopers are seasoned airborne veterans who have been jumping in training exercises since the late 40's as members of the All-Negro 555th Airborne Infantry Battalion, while others are youngsters getting their first real experience in America's most famous military unit.

The paratroopers left here early this week for staging areas throughout North and South Carolina. C-119 Packet troop carrier ships started to converge on Fort Bragg early Thursday, laden with airborne Pathfinders who jumped in first to prepare the Drop Zones for the main bodies of assault troops.

By mid-morning the skies above this reservation were a colorful panorama of thousands of fighting men dangling from billowing camouflaged parachutes. They were the men of America's Guard of Honor—the 82nd—known — to every nation in the world.

Several hours later the 82nd had hurled its main battle troops against defending Aggressor forces. On the ground the paratroopers regrouped into combat formations and moved out to take their objectives. Their mission was to establish and occupy a Division Airhead Line.

DROP MATERIAL

Plane loads of heavy fighting material was air-dropped and airlanded to the ground units in order to continue their attack. By late afternoon Division units had taken their objectives.

Exercise Longthrust received wide photographic and newspaper coverage. Thursday's jump ranks with some of the really great airborne operations of all time.

The 82nd stands virtually alone on the strength of its splendid WW II record. And the paratroopers—Negro and white alike— who wear the 82nd shoulder patch can be proud of a rich and glorious military heritage that dates back to the first World War when the Division was a straight infantry outfit.

In those days the fabled Sergeant Alvin York and the late Gen. Jonathan (SKINNY) Wainwright, hero of the Baatan Death March, were members of the 82nd.

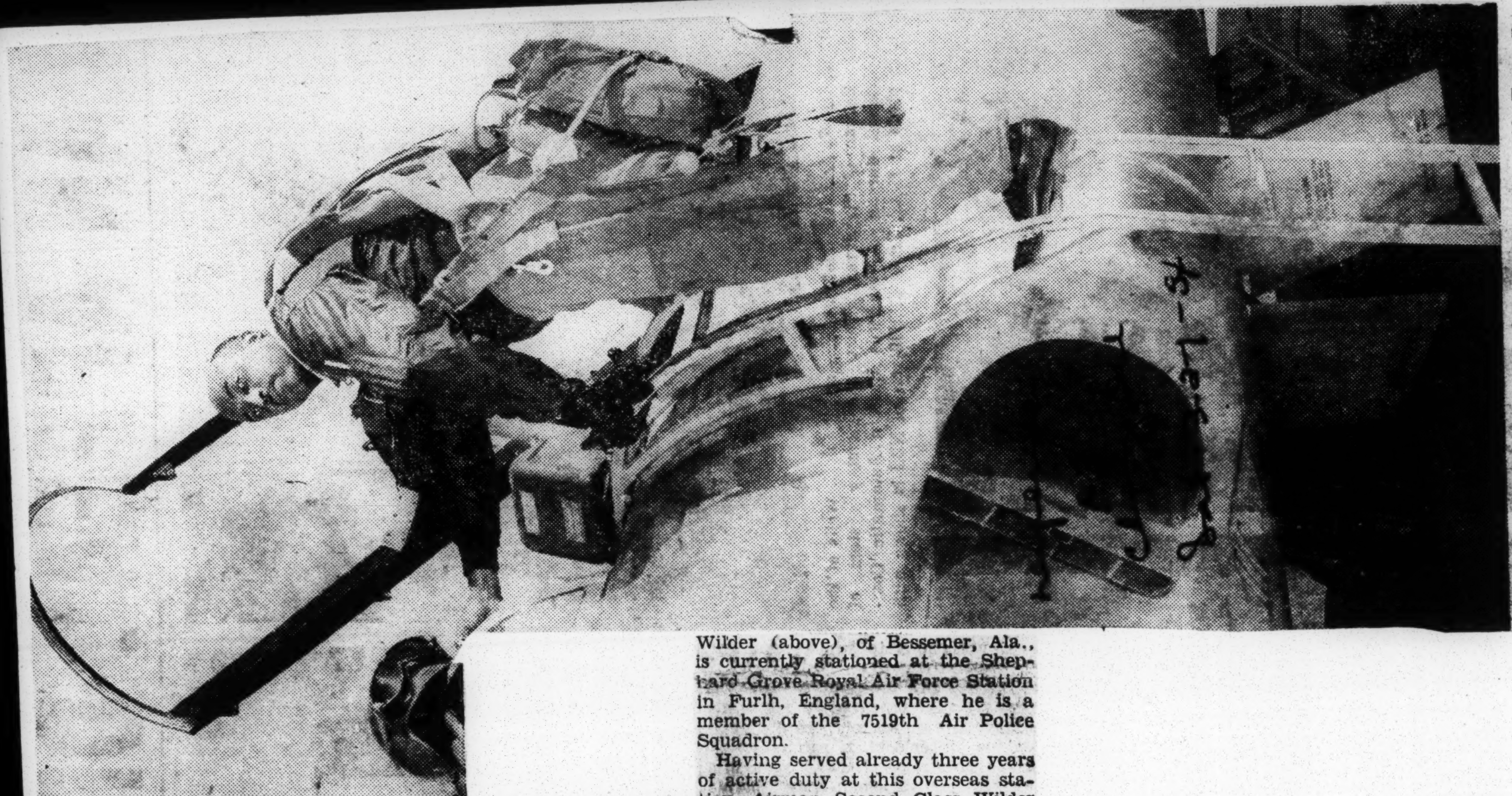
The Division's WW II record— its valiant laurels, praise from Allied leaders and German commanders, the commendations tendered it by soldiers who watched its battle exploits— is unequalled in American military annals.

After the 82nd had parachuted into Holland and linked up with British forces, Lieutenant General Miles Dempsey of the British Second Army declared: "I'm proud to meet the Commanding General of the finest Division in the world today."

General Matthew B. Ridgway, present Army Chief of Staff, led the Division in the initial days of the war. Shortly after the Normandy campaign, when General Ridgway was appointed to command an Airborne Corps, youthful Major General James (Slim Jim) Gavin took over the helm.

The 82nd culminated its combat exploits by receiving the surrender of an entire German Field Army which numbered 144,000 soldiers. It was the 21st German Army.

AFTER COMPLETING A training mission with one student pilot, 2nd Lt. Bernard C. Faley (left) of the French Air Force, Capt. Charles T. Peebles, jr., fills out a report. Allied student pilots are trained in the U. S. under provisions of the Mutual Defense Assistance program.



VITAL "BEHIND THE LINES" job at Williams Air Force Base jet fight school, Chandler, Texas, is filled by Capt. Charles T. Peebles, jr., former Chicago Defender worker who is now a jet flying instructor. In addition to training jet fighter pilots for the U. S. Air Force, flying instructors also train student pilots from Allied Air forces in Europe, Africa, Asia and South America.

MILTON, Fla.— (FHTNC) —A first solo flight has been made by Naval Aviation Cadet John H. Taylor, son of Mrs. Hattie T. Jone of 826 South St., Grenada, Miss He attended Centerville Junior College, Centerville, Iowa, before entering the Naval Aviation Cade Program through the Naval Ai Station at Lincoln, Neb.

The flight was completed at th U. S. Naval Auxiliary Air Statio Whiting Field, here. The cadet will now receive instruction in precision air work and aerobatics along with his regular solo flights.

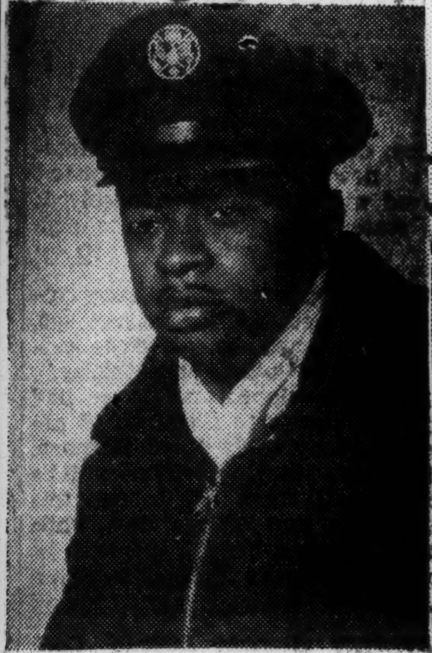
A-2C WILLIAM WILDER

BESSEMER AIRMAN IN ENGLAND—Air Patrol Sgt. William Wilder (above), of Bessemer, Ala., is currently stationed at the Shephard Grove Royal Air Force Station in Furlh, England, where he is a member of the 7519th Air Police Squadron.

Having served already three years of active duty at this overseas station, Airman Second Class Wilder is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Wilder, of 927 North Third Avenue, Bessemer.

Airman Wilder, who expects to be honorably separated from the armed services in May, 1955, tells the folks back home: "I like the service very much."

Airman From College Park Goes To Alaska



PARKS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif. — A-3C Willie P. Milner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Milner of 303 N. Conley St., College Park, Ga., has processed here with the 2349th Personnel Processing Group en-route to Alaska.

Prior to his shipment to Alaska, Airman Milner attended the aircraft control and warning school at Keesler Air Force Base, Miss.

Before enlisting in the Air Force in September, 1953, Airman Milner attended Morehouse College in Atlanta and was director of the College Park Extension of the Butler Street YMCA.

TIME OUT — Two unidentified paratroopers of the 82nd Airborne Division take time out for a smoke just before take-off to begin the airborne phase of Exercise Flashburn. Over 9,000 troopers made the historic jump, the mightiest since American and British paratroopers crossed Germany's Rhine River in 1945.

Paratroopers from 82nd Division leading Army's biggest maneuver

By MEL SCOTT

FORT BRAGG, N.C. — Exercise Flashburn — The Army's monumental atomic field maneuver — moved into high gear this week as more than 9,000 paratroopers of the famed 82nd Airborne Division parachuted into aggressor territory to establish a massive airhead.

Congressmen, the Army Chief of Staff, high ranking Allied and U.S. military observers and scores of newspapermen watched the operation.

At least 1,500 colored troopers participated in the air assault, Monday. It was the biggest drop of battle - ready men since the American and British paratroopers crossed the Rhine River in 1945 to strike down Nazi Germany's crumbling legions.

More In Ground Maneuvers

But even more colored soldiers are taking part in the exercise being staged in the Fort Bragg-Camp Mackall area of North Carolina.

Military authorities here estimated that upwards of 6,000 such combat and service troops are engaged in this, the largest maneuver of its kind ever conducted by U.S. Armed Forces.

Flashburn is a large - scale field maneuver involving more than 60,000 Army personnel. It is designed to train soldiers and units in offensive and defensive operations, with heavy emphasis on new techniques and concepts in atomic warfare.

100,000 Involved

Another big exercise, TAC Air 54-7 is being staged by the Air Force in conjunction with the Army's Flashburn.

TAC Air is in direct support of Flashburn, testing and training tactical air units in all phases of field operations. Some 2,000 colored airmen are taking part in the air phases of the two operations.

Approximately 100,000 soldiers and airmen will be engaged in the two exercises when they are concluded in early May.

Capt. Alcestee Drisdale, flight nurse, U. S. Air Force, was a recent visitor to the city. A graduate of Prairie A and M. College, the West Point, Texas, native was cited for services in Korea. Capt. Drisdale flew 129 missions evacuating wounded UN servicemen -- more than any other Air Force flight nurse. The pert, attractive officer is now a student at Creighton Memorial College, Omaha, Nebraska where she enrolled in the School of Anesthesia, in connection with the Air Force Institute of Technology. When asked about her Korean work, Capt. Drisdale, who was a graduate student at TSU in 1940-50, said: "I had a job to do and I did it". —Staff Photo.

"Ground Observer Corps Day" Today

Wednesday has been proclaimed as "Ground Observer Corps Day" for the State of Georgia by Governor Herman Talmadge in an official proclamation dated the 6th of July 1954. This day has been set aside in recognition of the many citizens of Georgia who have volunteered their time and effort to provide for Georgia's link in our vital Air Defense Net.

The Ground Observer Corps began operation in Georgia in 1951 with the construction of two Air Defense Filter Centers, one in Atlanta and one in Savannah. Since that time over seven hundred observer posts have been organized by the Air Force and the State Civil Defense Organization. These Filter Centers and Posts are manned by Georgia citizens.

In the event of a National Emergency or a sneak attack the Ground Observers and the Filter Centers would immediately go into 24-hour operation. This system would then aid and supplement the radar network in providing information for interception of hostile aircraft.

FIFTH AIR FORCE, Korea — Staff Sergeant Nathan Heard Jr., husband of Mrs. Mary Heard, Route 2, Fairbank, Ga., is scheduled to return to the United States in July. Sergeant Heard is the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Air Police Armament Section, attached to the 17th Bombardment Wing in Korea. He was recently commended by his organization commander as a credit to both the Air Force and his organization. — (U. S. Air Force Photo)

AN AIRBASE IN JAPAN — A-2C Jimmie Wilcox, (fourth from left) is shown with other members of the Flight Crew Services Section of Japan's 56th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron after they were awarded the squadron's Section of the Month Award. Flight Crew Services first place in the balloting was for the exceptionally fine survival-training program conducted from 3 May to 14 May. In addition to nearly 200 squadron aircrew members receiving survival training, approximately another 200 aircrew members from other squadrons were also given the instruction which was held at the Airmen's Swimming Pool. Also, throughout the month the section continued to deliver promptly and efficiently survival equipment, coffee, and lunches, etc., to mission aircraft and to perform necessary periodic checks of parachutes, rafts and life vests. Wilcox is the son of Mrs. Annie Williams of Alma, Georgia. He attended Monitor High School at Fitzgerald, Georgia and entered the United States Air Force in December 1951. He was assigned to the "56th" in December of 1952 and has performed duty in the Flight Crew Services Section since arrival.

Col. Davis Jr. to Top Command Post in Korea

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., has recently been appointed to the highest combat post ever held by a Negro in the Air Force. He is now

COL. B. O. DAVIS, JR.

serving as commander of the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing in Korea.

The veteran combat pilot, who served in North Africa and Italy campaigns during World War II, has a record of 60 combat missions to his credit. He has been awarded the Silver Star, Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with four clusters, Commendation Ribbon, Star of Africa and the Croix de Guerre.

It is believed that the young colonel will soon attain a one-star general rank. The Army-Navy-Air Force journal stated in a recent issue that Col. Davis "is in a favorable spot on the promotion list for early consideration" and hinted that he might be nominated to the senate during the current session of congress.

Col. Davis is the son of the retired Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, who is now serving as a member of the District Commissioners Citizens' Advisory Council. The senior Davis retired in 1948 after 50 years of active service in the army, where he had the honor of being the highest ranking Negro officer.

Col. Davis was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1936, and became a pilot in 1942. Within a few months after becoming air pilot he was placed in command of a fighter squadron in North Africa and Sicily. In 1944 his 332nd Fighter Group was flying cover for long-range, heavy bombers.

In 1950 he completed a course at the Air War College and spent three years at the Pentagon. He took combat crew training before going to Korea early last November to take over the 51st Wing.

Col. Davis' wife, Agatha, now lives in Los Angeles.

Col. Davis may be promoted

Nomination hinted by military journal

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Appointment of Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr. as commander of the 51st Figher Intercepter Wing in Korea places him in line for promotion to the rank of general, it has been revealed.

The Army-Navy-Air Force Journal stated in its September issue that Colonel Davis "is in a favorable spot on the promotion list for early consideration" and hinted that his nomination might be sent to the Senate during the current session of Congress.

The veteran World War II, combat pilot has 60 combat missions to his credit and holds the Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with four clusters, Commendation Ribbon, Star of Africa and Croix de Guerre.

West Point Graduate

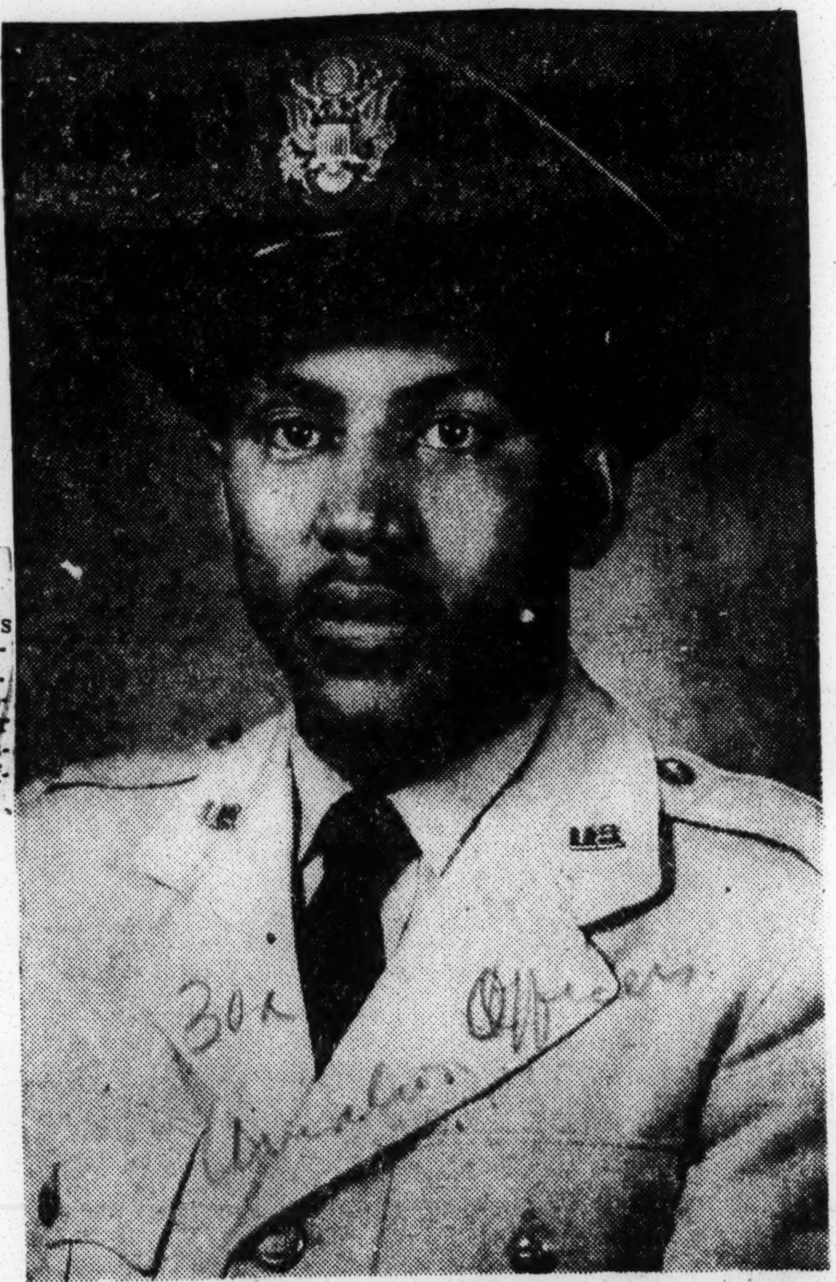
Colonel Davis is the son of retired Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, who is now serving as a member of the District commissioners citizens' advisory council. He retired in 1948 after 50 years of active service in the Army.

Young Davis was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1936, and became a pilot in 1942. A few months later he was placed in command of a fighter squadron in North Africa and Sicily.

Colonel Davis' wife, Agatha, now lives in Los Angeles.

BENJAMIN O. DAVIS JR. TO BE MADE A GENERAL

WASHINGTON — Reports again were current here Monday that Colonel Benjamin O. Davis Jr., now on duty in Korea, would be recommended for promotion to general by President Eisenhower and Army officials.



SPENDS FURLOUGH IN HAMPTON—Lt. John S. McNeil recently spent a thirty-day furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McNeil Sr., at their home, 513 W. Queen street, Hampton. For the past three years, Lt. McNeil has been stationed at Sampson Air Force Base, N. Y., where he served as a psychiatric social worker. He is now on duty at the AFB in Anchorage, Alaska, where he is assisting in the establishment of a mental hygiene clinic for servicemen and their dependents.

Lt. McNeil received his bachelor's degree from Storer College, Harper's Ferry, W. Va., in 1948 and in 1951 received his master's in social work from Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

The McNeils have another son, Sylvester, who is serving with the armed forces and is stationed in Japan.

Journal & Guide P. 5

RECEIVES COMMISSION — Arthur L. Ridgley 3rd, received his commission as a second lieutenant on the first of October, 1954, as an officer in the United States Air Force. His oath of office was administered by Major Frank P. Tipton, adjutant of the University of Maryland's Air Force ROTC unit in the office of Colonel Joseph R. Ambrose, professor of air science.

Lieutenant Ridgley, a native of Landover, Md., qualified for his second commission by successfully completing the four-year Air Force Reserve Officer Training program at Maryland State College, a division of the University of Maryland, at Princess Anne, Md., where he studied agriculture.

Mrs. Arthur L. Ridgley 2nd proudly performed the traditional ceremony of pinning the golden insignia of a second lieutenant on the shoulders of her son, who recently completed intensive training course for future Air Force officers at Lockbourne Air Force Base, Ohio.

Norfolk, Va. Sat. 10-30-54

Fri. 11-5-54 Kansas City, Mo. P. 1

FIRST NEGRO GENERAL IN THE AIR FORCE.—Col. Benjamin Oliver Davis, Jr., son of the only Negro ever to attain the rank of General in the Army, was appointed Wednesday as the first Negro General in the Air Force. The younger Davis (shown) was promoted by President Eisenhower to the temporary rank of Brigadier General the same held by his father on retirement.

—INP Photo.

Promotion To Young B. O. Davis

Named To Rank Of Brigadier General, Same Held By Father

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON —(ANP) —Col. B. O. Davis Jr. of the air force, has been promoted to temporary brigadier general, it was announced at the White House last Wednesday.

Gen. Davis, son of retired Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis Sr., is now serving as director of operations in the Far Eastern air force, with headquarters in Japan.

The junior brigadier general was born in Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1912. He received his high school education at Central high school, Cleveland, O., where he was graduated in 1929. He attended Western Reserve university, Cleveland for one year; and University of Chicago for two years. In 1932, he entered West Point, graduating in 1936. He was graduated from the Infantry school, Fort Benning, Ga., in 1938. He then transferred from the infantry to the air force where he was graduated from the Tuskegee flying school in 1942.

Assigned to Fort Riley, Kas., he served as military aide to his father. Later he was put in command of the famous 99th Pursuit squadron serving in North Africa. He was organizer of the celebrated 332th fighter group which served with credit in Italy.

Following the war, he went to the War college from which he was graduated out of the air division in 1950.

During World War II, he flew 60 combat missions and received the decorations of Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters.

Both Davis' are the only two Negroes ever to attain the rank of brigadier general. The senior Davis was appointed by President Eisenhower recently to serve on the D. C. Battle Monuments commission.

Call Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 11-5-54 P. 1

2 generals soon

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-13-54 P. 1

WASHINGTON

The Air Forces will soon have two brigadier generals, an informed source said here. President Eisenhower Wednesday announced the promotion to that rank of Col. B. O. Davis.

The same rank will soon go to Col. James H. Robinson, currently management officer, New York Military District and stationed at Fort Hamilton, New York.

Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., Becomes Wing Commander

Korean Assignment Is Highest AF Post Ever Given Negro

Col. Benjamin O. Davis, jr., veteran combat pilot of the North African and Italian campaigns in World War II, is now commanding the 51st Fighter-Interceptor Wing in Korea.

It is the highest combat post ever held by a Negro in the Air Force and already has stirred conjecture on possibility of his attaining one-star rank.

Col. Davis is the son of retired Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, 1721 S street N.W.

As early as last September, the Army-Navy-Air Force Journal said Col. Davis "is in a favorable spot on the promotion list for early consideration" and said he might be nominated to the Senate during the upcoming session of Congress.

A graduate of the United States Military Academy in 1936, he became a pilot in 1942 and within months was commanding a fighter squadron in North

COL. BENJAMIN DAVIS.

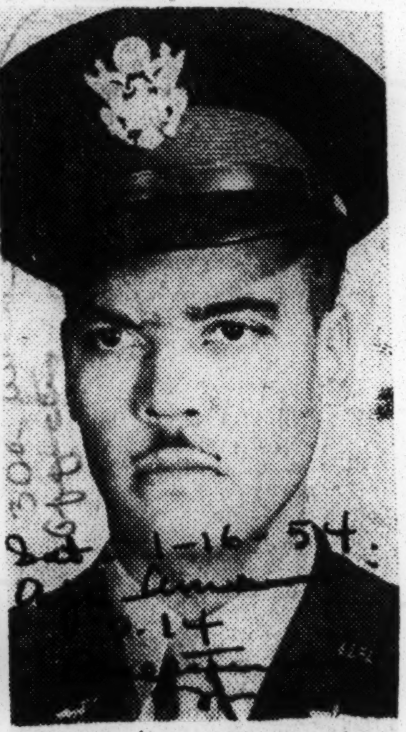
Africa and Sicily. In 1944 his 332nd Fighter Group was flying cover for long-range, heavy bombers.

He completed a course at the Air War College in June, 1950, and spent three years at the Pentagon. Col. Davis took combat crew training before going to Korea early last November to take over the 51st Wing.

He holds the Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with four Clusters, Commendation ribbon, Star of Africa and the Croix de Guerre.

His wife, Agatha, now lives in Los Angeles.

His father retired in 1948 after 50 years of active service in the Army.



COL. B. O. DAVIS, JR.
Assigned wing commander

Col. B. O. Davis Jr. named commander of Fighter Wing

WASHINGTON

Col. B. O. Davis Jr., who during World War II commanded the all-colored 99th Fighting Squadron in Italy and North Africa, Wednesday, was promoted to commander of the 51st Fighter Wing in Korea, an integrated unit comprised of several squadrons.

The son of the only person of his race to become a general in the U.S. Regular Army, Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis Sr. (retired), the younger Davis, who is 41, in assuming the wing commandership, thus moves but one step from attaining the rank reached by his father.

CHIT-CHAT — at the Town club formal is exchanged between Mmes. Haywood Carter, Gilbert C. Kenner, Elbert Hudson, and Air Force Lt. Eugene Tibble, who hails from Tuskegee Institute.

Only Matter Of Time Air Force Reports

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Air Force officers checked yesterday they had been sure that a Brigadier General's star was on the way for Negro Colonel Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. — it was just a question of time.

Officers who had served with and under him, white and Negro, acclaimed the tall, (6' 2") flier as a great officer.

There is a difference of opinion, though, whether there is a touch of the martinet about him or whether he is an amiable officer.

One who served under him termed him "the most West-Pointish of West Pointers."

Others have disliked his "spit and polish" policy. He reportedly used the term seriously himself in giving orders.

However they may regard him, fellow officers credit Davis with always running a sharp outfit. Men under him expect frequent parades and inspection. They must have blouses buttoned, ties straight, uniforms spotless and be snappy in military courtesy.

Born to the military life, (his father, Brig. Gen. Davis Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., first Negro to win a General's star) young Davis cannot tolerate sloppiness. If he sees it, a subordinate is on the spot.

There are varying reports about his off-duty bearing. Some officers call him aloof and distant. And others said that "In social talk and drinking, he's a friendly chap, but you never forget that he's the Commanding Officer. You laugh loudest at his jokes."

Davis reportedly limits himself to a drink or two. He reportedly is a good story teller with a sizeable store of anecdotes.

Davis's promotion record previously has supported the belief that the much-decorated officer is well regarded by the upper brass. His rise in World War II was meteoric. He went from temporary Captain to in 1940 to temporary Colonel in 1944 and became a permanent Colonel in 1950.

He flew 60 combat missions in Europe. In 1943, he commanded the 99th Fighter Squadron in North Africa and Italy. Sent back to command the 332nd at Selfridge Field, Michigan. He took it into Italy and commanded it until June 1945.

B. O. Davis Jr. named brigadier general

WASHINGTON

President Eisenhower, Wednes day, promoted Washington-bor Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., 41 to the rank of brigadier gener in the Air Force.

AN INFORMED SOURCE al so said Colonel James H. Rob inson will soon be promoted to the rank of brigadier general in the Army.

Colonel Robinson is currently assigned as the management officer, New York Military District, and is stationed at Fort Hamilton, New York.

Col. Davis, the first person of his race to become a general in the U.S. Air Force, is the son of Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis Sr., U.S. Army (retired), who set a precedent in 1940, when he became the first colored officer to reach general's rank in the Army.

The promotion of the younger Davis was announced while he was serving as director of operations and training of the Far East Air Force in Tokyo, Japan.

His father said he will probably continue in that post which calls for the grade of brigadier general (one star). General Davis Sr. remarked that his son would likely raise to a rank higher than his because of his superior background and training. He said he would be disappointed if he didn't.

The father, also a native Washingtonian, entered the Army after attending Howard Univers ity for two years, and rose through the ranks to his pre sent position. During World Wa I, he was called from retire nent and served as inspecto general and as special assistan o the Secretary of the Army. He everted to retired status in 1948.

THE YOUNGER DAVIS was born in Washington on Dec. 18 1912. He attended the public schools here and in Cleveland, Ohio, and colleges at Western Reserve, Cleveland, and the University of Chicago.

The first person of his race to be graduated from the U.S. Military Academy ot West Point in 45 years, he matriculated there from 1932 to 1936, being commissioned a second lieutenant on June 12, 1936.

(Previous colored military men who were graduated from West Point have been Henry O. Flipper, Georgia, 1877; John H. Alexander, Ohio, 1887; and Charles Young, Ohio, 1889.)

A second lieutenant in the infantry from 1936 to 1939, young Davis was promoted to first lieutenant in 1939, after serving with the 24th Infantry at Fort Benning, Ga., and completing a course in the Infantry School there. He was made colonel in 1950.

BRIG. GEN. B. O. DAVIS JR.

Davis' new rank recalls promotion of his father

NEW YORK (ANP) — The promotion of Col. B. O. Davis Jr., to the rank of brigadier general recalls the elevation of his father to similar rank, just about 15 years ago.

At that time, young Davis was just out of West Point two or three years (he graduated in 1936) and was cutting his eye teeth in Army life,

Davis Sr., a colonel retired, was called back by the late President F. D. Roosevelt and given the rank of brigadier-general. The promotion was hailed far and wide in spite of the political tinge pointed out by some journals.

THE NEW general stepped right into the hottest controversy imaginable. Assigned to the inspector general's staff, General Davis toured military installations — not to report on condition from a segregated angle, but on conditions as he found them.

On that fateful Monday, Dec. 14, 1939—the day after the Pearl Harbor atack — a distinguished group of colored newspaper editors, invited to Washington and the Munitions Building (there was no Pentagon at that time) filed into the press room to hear Gen. George C. Marshall, the chief of staff, speak briefly.

General Davis was sitting at the table with General Marshall and the War Secretary (there was no Secretary of Defense either).

—o O o—

THE CHIEF of staff, quietly, but forcefully, apologized for having to leave the group saying, "I am on my way, gentleman, to a joint session of Congress called by the President at which a state of war may be declared."

Following his brief speech, General Davis told of his work with the inspector general's office — along with other officers who reported on their work.

A tour of Fort Belvoir followed, with Judge William Hastie, then the civilian aide to the Secretary of War, as host.

Included in the entourage were Major Lovett, former commander of the 24th, now a general; and Major Page of the information division, who later headed the Veterans Administration branch office in New York.

Returning to Washington, a dinner was served in the Munitions Building, attended by the newspaper representatives who had been invited to Washington.

—o O o—

AT THAT time, young Davis was rising in the ranks. His present promotion, just 18 years after graduating from West Point marks an important change in the military department.

With General Davis asigned to Air Force operations, it is the second time a colored line officer has had combat command — Col. Howard D. Queen being the only colored officer to actually lead a regiment in the Italian campaign.

Formerly, when promotions were awarded colored officers, it amounted to window dressing and was for specific purposes.

General Davis' promotion has a different meaning. It was won on merit and he has to produce. His next objective is to surpass his father's rank—brigadier general — and with more than 10 years service ahead of him, there's no telling how far young Davis may go.

HISTORIC FIRST in the Armed forces of the United States is recorded as Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, jr., has his general's stars pinned on by Gen. Earl E. Partridge, Far East Air forces commander in Tokyo, Japan, headquarters. Gen. Davis, director of training and operations for FEAF, is first Negro air force general, and first Negro appointed to rank while on active duty. A 1936 graduate of West Point, he is son of Retired Brig. Gen. B. O. David sr., who was retired as general and then recalled to active duty in World War II.

'GENERAL DAVIS' NOW — The former Col. Benjamin O. Davis, jr., son of the Army's lone Negro general, was appointed last week as the first Negro general in the Air Force. The younger Davis, leader of the famed 99th Pursuit squadron during World War II, will hold the temporary rank of brigadier general, the same held by his father on retirement. (Newspress Photo)

Senate Okays Ben Davis Jr. As A General

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) —After voting censure of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin, Thursday, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., to be a brigadier general in the United States Air Force.

He is the first colored officer to rise to that rank in the Air Force and the second to be a general officer in the history of the armed services. The first was his father, Brig. General Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., United States Army, retired.

Brig. General Davis presently serving as the director of Operations and Training, Far East Air Force. He is a graduate of the United States Military Academy and transferred from the infantry to the Air Corps in May, 1942.

During World War II he commanded the 99th Fighter Squadron in North Africa and Italy and later the 332d Fighter Group in Italy.

Genera Davis has held the permanent rank of colonel since July 27, 1950. His rank as brigadier general is temporary.

Officers Praise New General

Call B. O. Jr. 'Spit And Polish' Officer

WASHINGTON—(INS)—Air Force officers said on Saturday they had been sure that a brigadier general's star was on the way for Negro Colonel Benjamin O. Davis Jr. It was just a question of time.

Officers who have served with him and under him, white and Negro, acclaim the tall (six-foot two-inch) flyer as a great officer.

There is a difference of opinion though, whether there is a touch of the martinet about him or whether he is a genial friendly officer.

ONE WHO SERVED under him termed him "the most West Pointish of West Pointers." Others have disliked his "spit and polish" policy. He reportedly uses the term seriously himseld in giving orders.

However, they may regard him, fellow officers credit Davis with always running a sharp outfit. Men under him expect frequent parades and inspections. They must have blouses buttoned, ties straight, uniforms spotless and be snappy in military courtesy.

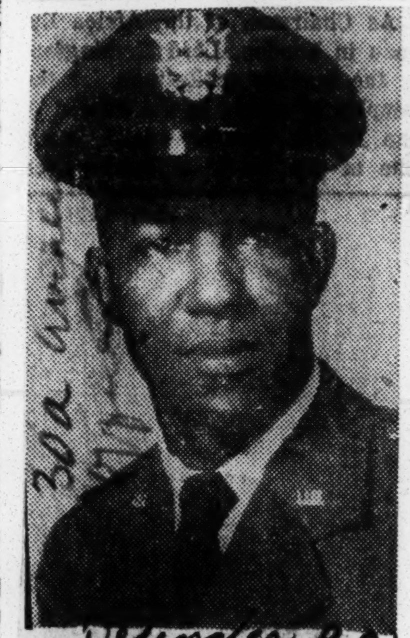
Born to the military life (his father, Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Sr., first Negro to win a general's star) young Davis cannot tolerate sloppiness. If he sees it, a subordinate is on the spot.

There are varying reports about his off-duty bearing. Some officers call him aloof and distant. Another said that "in social talk and drinking he's a friendly chap, but you never forget that he's the commanding officer. You laugh loudest at his jokes."

DAVIS REPORTEDLY limits himself to a drink or two. He reportedly is a good story teller with a sizeable store of anecdotes.

Davis' promotion record previously has supported the belief that the much decorated officer is well regarded by the upper brass. His rise in World War II was meteoric. He went from temporary captain in 1940 to temporary colonel in 1944 and became a permanent colonel in 1950.

He flew sixty combat missions in Europe. In 1943, he commanded the Ninety-ninth Fighter Squadron in North African and Italy. Sent back to command the 332nd Fighter Group at Selfridge Field, Mich., he took it into Italy and commanded it until June, 1945.

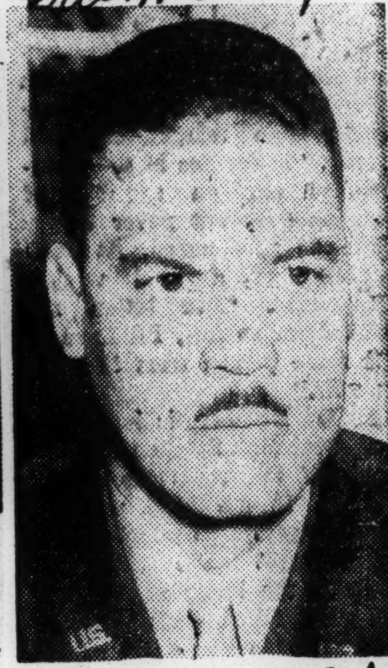


NATHANIEL R. HOWARD of Henderson, N. C., has been promoted to first lieutenant in the United States Air Force. A graduate of Knoxville college in 1948 and a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, Lieutenant Howard is now serving in the Far East.

Like Father, Like Son—

Gen. B. O. Davis Sr. (retired), the only Negro ever to attain the rank of general in the Amry, looked proudly at a photo of his son, Benjamin Jr., who was promoted last week by President Eisenhower to the temporary rank of bragadier general in the Air Force. Young Davis is the first Negro to attain the rank of general in the Air Force. —INP.

B. Davis Jr. Made General



GEN. DAVIS

WASHINGTON — The White House today announced the appointment of Colonel Benjamin Oliver Davis, jr., to the temporary rank of Brigadier General in the regular air force.

General Davis is currently director of operations in training at the Far Eastern Air Force Headquarters in Japan.

He is the son of retired Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., of the U. S. Army.

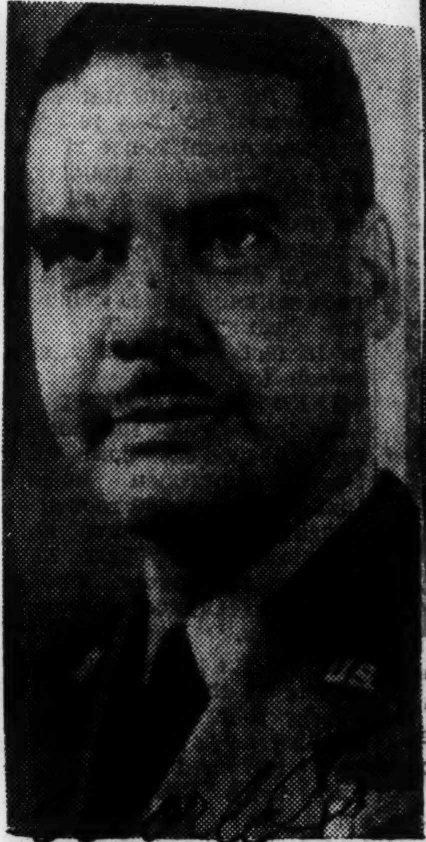
Born in Washington, D. C., December 18, 1912, he attended high school in Cleveland, Ohio and attended Western Reserve university for one year and the University of Chicago for two years, and attended West Point from 1932 to 1936. Graduated from Infantry school in Fort Benning, Ga., in 1938, he was a graduate from Flying School in 1942 as a pilot, and

attended the air War College in June, 1950.

In World War II was rated as a Senior Pilot and flew 60 combat missions. His citations include the Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross and the air medal with four oak leaf clusters.

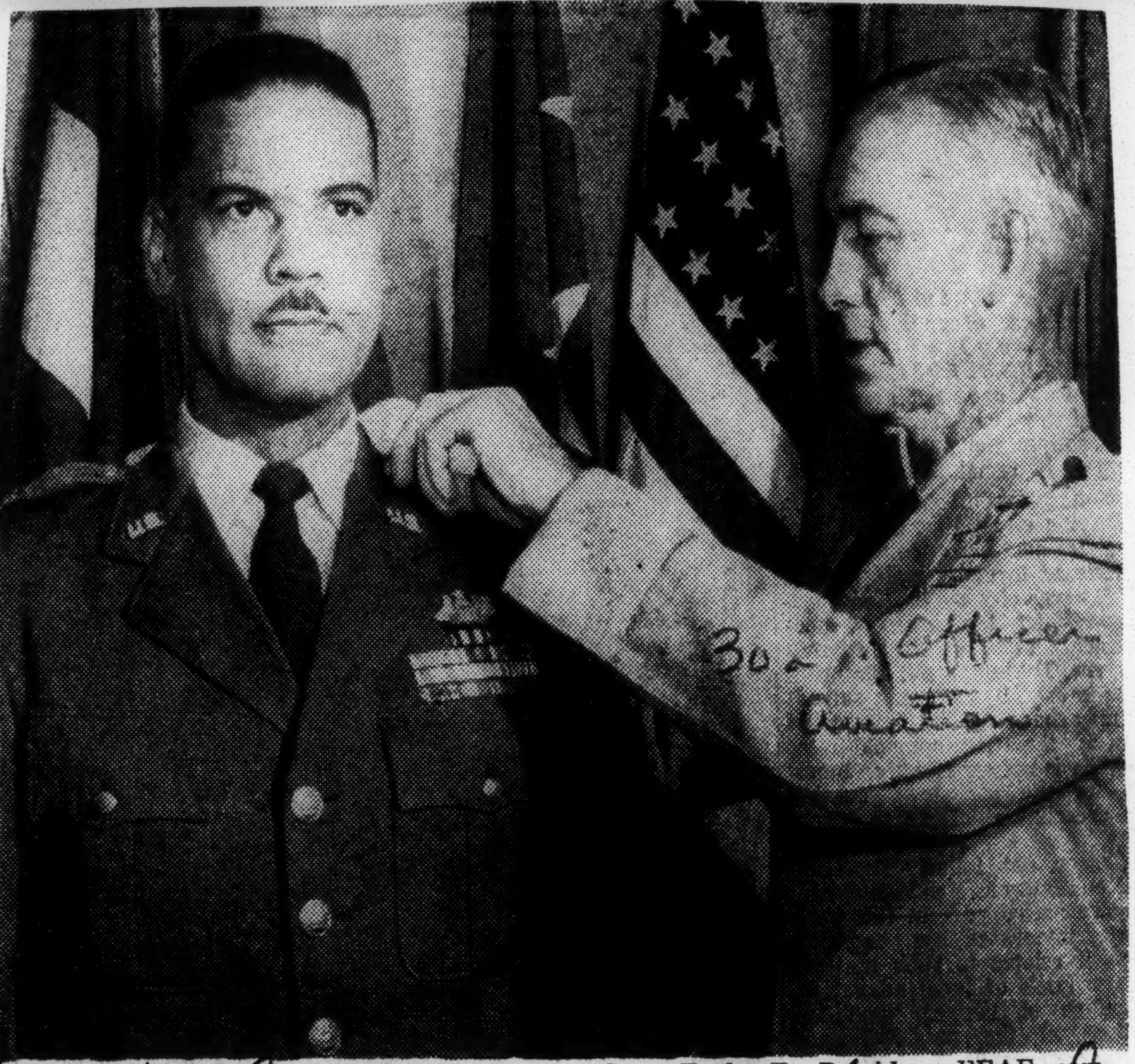
The 42-year-old general is one of the youngest men elevated to the rank in peacetime, and is the first Negro to become a general while on active duty. His father, only other general in the history of the U. S. armed services, was retired as a brigadier general and later recalled to active duty because of the war.

Gen. Earle E. Partridge, Far East Air Forces commander, pins brigadier general's stars on Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., in Tokyo. Gen. Davis, promoted by President Eisenhower, is the first Negro to hold that rank in the Air Force. (UP Telephoto)



FIRST NEGRO GENERAL IN THE AIR FORCE—WASHINGTON, D. C.— Benjamin Oliver Davis, Jr., son of the only Negro ever to attain the rank of General in the army, was appointed today as the first Negro General in the Air Force. The younger Davis (shown) was promoted by President Eisenhower to the temporary rank of Brigadier General the same held by his father on retirement.

(Photo from Department of Defense.)



NOW ONE STAR GENERAL — In Tokyo, Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., director of Operations and Training at Headquarters Far East Air Forces, receives brigadier general stars from Gen. Earle E. Partridge, FEAF commander, after official notification of his promotion from Headquarters, U.S. Air Force. General Davis, the first colored officer appointed to the rank of General in the Air Force.

Air Leader: In Washington, President Eisenhower signed a directive promoting BENJAMIN OLIVER DAVIS Jr., director of operations and training for the Far East Air Force, from colonel to temporary brigadier general. General Davis becomes the first Negro to hold so high a rank in the Air Force. A 1936 graduate of West Point, he is a veteran of 60 combat missions as commander of the 332nd Fighter Group in Italy during the second world war. He holds the Legion of Merit, the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and the Air Medal with four oak-leaf clusters. His father, now retired, was the first Negro to become an Army general.

GENERAL DAVIS

President Eisenhower appointed Colonel Benjamin Oliver Davis Jr., 41, to the rank of brigadier general, the first Negro in Air Force history to achieve the distinction. A West Point graduate, Davis flew some 60 combat missions during World War II, has recently been serving as director of operations and training for the Air Force in the Far East. The promotion served to establish a tradition, for his father is the only Negro to have become a general of the U.S. Army.

B. O. Davis Jr. Promoted to General

Eagle P. 9
Tulsa, Okla.
Thur. 11-4-54

Is 2nd Negro to Gain Rank in U. S. Army

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — Col. B. O. Davis Jr. of the air force, has been promoted to temporary brigadier general, it was announced at the White House last Wednesday.

Gen. Davis, son of retired Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, Sr., is now serving as director of operations in the Far Eastern air force, with headquarters in Japan.

The junior brigadier general was born in Washington, D. C., December 18, 1912. He received his high school education at Central high school, Cleveland, O., where he was graduated in 1929. He attended Western Reserve university, Cleveland for one year; and university of Chicago for two years.

In 1932, he entered West Point, graduating in 1936. He was graduated from the Infantry school, Fort Benning, Ga., in 1936. He then transferred from the infantry to the air force where he was graduated from the Tuskegee flying school in 1942.

Assigned to Fort Riley, Kans., he served as military aide to his father. Later he was put in command of the famous 99th Pursuit squadron serving in North Africa. He was organizer of the celebrated 332th fighter group which served with credit in Italy.

Following the war, he went to the War college, from which he was graduated out of the air division in 1950.

During World War II, he flew 60 combat missions and received the decorations of Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters.

Both Davis' are the only Negroes ever to attain the rank of brigadier general. The senior Davis was appointed by President Eisenhower recently to serve on the D. C. Battle Monuments commission.

Eagle P. 9
Tulsa, Okla.
Thur. 11-4-54

Father Was Back in 1939 1st General

NEW YORK, (ANP) — Promoting young Col. B. O. Davis to the rank of Brigadier General which is a well-earned promotion, recalls the elevation of his father to similar rank, just about 15 years ago.

At that time, young Davis was fresh out of West Point (he graduated in 1936) and was cutting his eye tooth in army life. Davis Sr., a retired colonel, was called back by the late President F. D. Roosevelt and given the rank of brigadier general. The promotion was hailed far and wide in spite of the political tinge pointed out by some journals.

The new general stepped right into the hottest controversy imaginable. Assigned to the inspector general's staff, Gen. Davis toured military installations—not to report on conditions from the Negro aspect, but on conditions as he found them.

On that fateful Monday, December 14, 1939, group of colored newspaper editors, invited to Washington and the Munitions Building (there was no Pentagon at that time) filed into the press room to hear Gen. George C. Marshall, the chief of staff, Gen. Davis, and the War Secretary.

Gen. Davis told of his work with the inspector general's office—along with other officers who reported their work.

A tour of Fort Belvoir followed with judge William Hastie, then the civilian aide to the secretary of war, as host. Included in the entourage were Major Lovett, former commander of the 24th, now a general; Maj. Page of the information division, who later headed the veterans administration branch office in New York. Returning to Washington, a dinner was served in the Munitions Building, attended by th enewspaper representatives who had been invited to Washington.

New General Hails Integration

Davis Asserts Promotion Was a Significant Thing

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 3
Sat. 11-13-54

By ROBERT SCHAKNE

TOKYO—(INS)—Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., second Negro to become a general in the United States armed forces, said last week his promotion was "one of the most significant things that has happened in America for a long, long time."

The forty-one-year-old West Point graduate, who holds one of the key staff jobs for the Air Force in the Far East, said racial segregation was proven unwise in the services for strictly practical reasons.

"In the Air Force of today," he said, **"nothing stops a man but his own personal limitations.**

"Segregation proved to be unwieldy and inefficient. There was a very poor use of manpower skills.

"The ending of segregating benefited the services on a strictly military basis."

Before the switch in policy, Davis served in segregated Negro units only. Opportunities open to white officers were closed to him, despite his education at the U. S. Military Academy.

* * *

BUT IN 1948, under a Presidential directive, segregation was ended in the Air Force.

Today Davis is a general officer in the Air Force and chief of operations in Gen. Earle E. Partridge's Far East Air Force headquarters.

In 1948 Davis was asked to sit in briefly with a committee studying the problem of segregation in the armed forces.

But Sen. Stuart Symington, then Secretary of the Air Force, ordered integration to take place immediately.

"The thing that was rather astounding," Davis said, "was the manner in which the whole thing developed. Integration was accomplished with so little trouble."

He added:

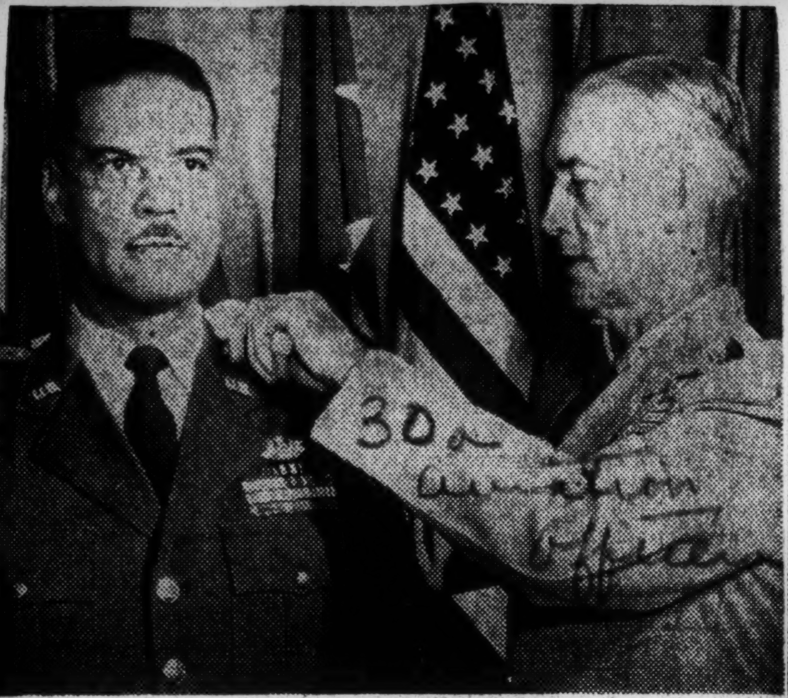
"It was positively a correct move, resulting in a wide variety of benefits."

* * *

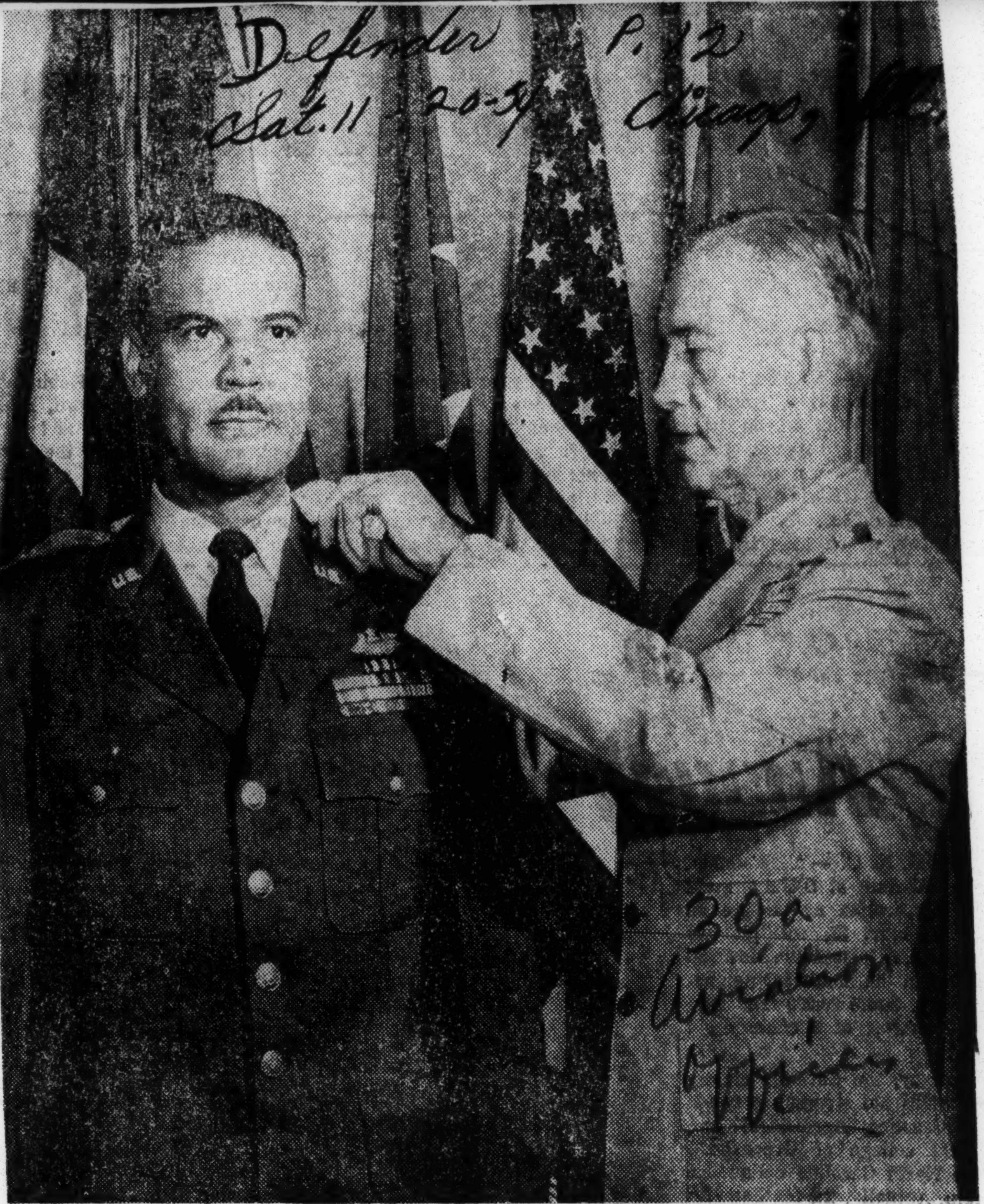
HIS FATHER, the first Negro to become a general in the Army, commanded Negro troops only, even after gaining his star. But Davis Jr. can serve in any capacity for which he is qualified.

He is a combat veteran with over sixty combat missions in the European Theatre. He is credited with shooting down one Nazi plane and damaging two others. He served at that time as commander of the famed all-Negro Ninety-ninth Squadron.

Davis rarely used the word "segregation," preferring to call it the "old system" and today's integrated Air Force as the "new system."



New General— General B. O. Davis Jr., left, director of Operations and Training at Headquarters, Far East Air Forces in Tokyo is presented his brigadier general stars by General Earle E. Patridge. Davis is the first Negro to make general in the Air Force. The new general was a 1936 graduate of West Point.



HISTORIC FIRST in the Armed forces of the United States is recorded as Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, jr., has his general's stars pinned on by Gen. Earl E. Partridge, Far East Air forces commander in Tokyo, Japan, headquarters. Gen. Davis, director of training and operations for FEAF, is first Negro air force general, and first Negro appointed to rank while on active duty. A 1936 graduate of West Point, he is son of Retired Brig. Gen. B. O. David sr., who was retired as general and then recalled to active duty in World War II.

General's Star For Col. B. O. Davis. Jr.

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Air Force officers checked yesterday they had been sure that a Brigadier General's star was on the way for Negro Colonel Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. — it was just a question of time.

Officers who had served with and under him, white and Negro, acclaimed the tall, 6' 2" flier as a great officer.

There is a difference of opinion, though, whether there is a touch of the martinet about him or whether he is an amiable officer.

One who served under him termed him "the most West-Pointish of West Pointers."

Others have disliked his "spit and polish" policy. He reportedly used the term seriously himself in giving orders.

However they may regard him, fellow officers credit Davis with always running a sharp outfit. Men under him expect frequent parades and inspection. They must have blouses buttoned, ties straight, uniforms spotless and be snappy in military courtesy.

Born to the military life, (his father, Brig. Gen. Davis Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., first Negro to win a General's star) young Davis cannot tolerate sloppiness. If he sees it, a subordinate is on the spot.

There are varying reports about his off-duty bearing. Some officers call him aloof and distant. And others said that "In social talk and drinking, he's a friendly chap, but you never forget that he's the Commanding Officer. You laugh loudest at his jokes."

Davis reportedly limits himself to a drink or two. He reportedly is a good story teller with a sizeable store of anecdotes.

Davis's promotion record previously has supported the belief that the much-decorated officer is well regarded by the upper brass. His rise in World War II was meteoric. He went from temporary Captain to in 1940 to temporary Colonel in 1944 and became a permanent Colonel in 1950.

He flew 60 combat missions in Europe. In 1943, he commanded the 99th Fighter Squadron in North Africa and Italy. Sent back to command the 332nd at Selfridge Field, Michigan. He took it into Italy and commanded it until June 1945.

Negro a General, Like His Father

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Benjamin O. Davis Jr., son of the nation's first Negro general, followed his father's footsteps today to become the second of his race to achieve a general's rank.

President Eisenhower gave Davis, 41, a recess appointment as a brigadier general in the air force. His name was on a list of 80 air force officers given recess appointments to varying generalships.

The appointments are subject to senate confirmation. Normally such confirmation is granted as a routine matter.

First Negro General In Air Force Named

Associated Press

Col. Benjamin Oliver Davis Jr

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP) —President Eisenhower named the first Negro Air Force general today.

He is Benjamin Oliver Davis Jr., a 41-year-old native of Washington now serving as director of operations and training of the Far East Air Forces.

The son of Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, a retired Army officer, he was promoted from the rank of colonel to the temporary rank of brigadier general under the President's directive. His father was the first man of his race to become an Army general.

A 1936 graduate of the United States Military Academy, the new general flew sixty combat missions as a World War II pilot serving in Italy as commander of the 332nd Fighter Group.

His decorations include the Legion of Merit, the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters.

B. Davis, Jr., First Negro AF General

Benjamin Oliver Davis, Jr., 41-year-old Washington native, was promoted yesterday to brigadier general by President Eisenhower, to become first Negro in the Air Force of general's rank.

Davis is the son of Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis of 1721 S st. nw., a retired Army cavalry officer, the first member of his race to become an Army general.

Young Davis, who was promoted from the rank of colonel, is serving as director of operations and training of the Far East Air Force in Tokyo, Japan.

His father said he thought his son probably will continue in that post, which calls for the grade of brigadier general.

After hearing of the promotion yesterday, the elder General Davis, who described himself as a "horse cavalryman," said he would be very much surprised and disappointed if he doesn't eventually outstrip me."

A 1936 graduate of West Point and a command pilot, the much-decorated new Air Force general flew 60 combat missions as a World War II fighter pilot commanding the 332d Fighter Group in Italy.

Young Davis was born here on December 18, 1912, attended public elementary school in Washington and public high school in Cleveland, Ohio.

His father recalls "his ambition was to teach mathematics." Davis attended Western Reserve University and Chicago University, which "gave him practically all the mathematics they had," his father said, before going to West Point.

In 1951, Davis, Sr., was commander of the Fourth Brigade of the Second Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kans. and his son, then an Army captain, was his aide.

GEN. BENJAMIN DAVIS
. . . in father's footsteps

Davis, Jr. was sent that year to the Tuskeegee (Ala.) Institute to become an air cadet with the first class of Negro pilots in American history.

On graduation he was assigned to the new Ninety-Ninth Pursuit Squadron and was made its commanding officer in 1952.

Then came two rapid promotions. Said his father: "He got a telegram in the morning telling him he was promoted to major and that afternoon he got one telling him he was a lieutenant colonel."

Within months young Davis was commanding the 99th in combat in North Africa and Sicily. In 1944, his 332 Fighter Group was flying cover for long-range, heavy bombers in Italy.

Not long afterwards, father and son crossed paths again in Italy when "I had the pleasure of pinning the Distinguished Flying Cross on him," said Davis, Sr.

Young Davis' other decorations are the Legion of Merit, the Silver Star, and the Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters.

Young Davis completed a course at the Air War College in June, 1950, was promoted to full colonel the following month, then served at the Pentagon for three years.

In 1953, he took combat crew training before going to Korea to command the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing.

Young Davis's wife, Agatha Davis, is with him in Tokyo. They have no children.

BRIG. GEN. B. O. DAVIS, JR.
Flew 60 combat missions

Ike Appoints Negro General Air Arm's 1st

Father Was 1st of Race In Army Star Rank

Washington, Oct. 27 (AP)—President Eisenhower today named the first Negro Air Force general. He is Benjamin Oliver Davis, Jr., 41, now serving as director of operations and training of the Far East Air Forces.

Davis, who is the son of Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, a retired Army officer, was promoted from the rank of colonel to the temporary rank of brigadier general under the President's directive. His father was the first man of his race to become an Army general.

Father Named Oct. 25, 1940

Davis' father was promoted to brigadier general on October 25, 1940. It was the week before the election in which Franklin D. Roosevelt defeated Wendell Willkie for the presidency.

A 1936 graduate of West Point, the new Air Force general flew 60 combat missions as a World War II pilot, serving in Italy as commander of the 332d Fighter Group.

Born in Washington December 18, 1912, he was graduated from high school in Cleveland and attended Western Reserve University and the University of Chicago before going to West Point.

Ike Names Negro General in Air Force

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—President Eisenhower today named the first Negro Air Force general. He is Benjamin Oliver Davis Jr., a 41-year-old native of Washington now serving as director of operations and training of the Far East Air Forces.

Gen. Davis, son of Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, a retired Army officer, was promoted from the rank of colonel to the temporary rank of brigadier general. His father was the first man of his race to become an Army general.

A 1936 graduate of West Point, the new Air Force general flew 60 combat missions as a World War II pilot in Italv.

In Father's Footsteps

First Negro Named General Of Air Force by President

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (P)—'resident Eisenhower today amed the first Negro Air Force eneral. He is Benjamin Oliver Davis jr., a forty-one-year-old native of Washington now serving as director of operations and training of the Far East A' Forces.

Gen. Davis, who is the son of Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davi a retired Army officer, was promoted from the rank of colon to the temporary rank of brigadier general under the Pres'ent's directive. His father w he first man of his race to b come an Army general.

A 1936 graduate of West Poi the new Air Force general fle sixty combat missions as World War II pilot serving i Italy as commander of the 332 Fighter Group.

Born in Washington Dec. 18, 1912, he was graduated from high school in Cleveland and attended Western Reserve University and the University of Chicago before going to West Point. Since then he has held a number of high positions, including the post of commander of the Lockbourne Army Air Base in Columbus, Ohio.

His citations include the Legion of Merit, the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters.

—AP Photo.

ANOTHER GENERAL IN THE FAMILY—Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, retired, 1721 S street N.W., looks at a picture of his son, Benjamin, jr., who has been appointed the first Negro general in Air Force history.

Associated Press

Col. Davis

Col. Davis, D. C. Native, Named First Negro Air Force General

President Eisenhower yesterday appointed the first Negro general in the Air Force.

He is Col. Benjamin O. Davis, jr., promoted to the temporary rank of brigadier general. He is the son of retired Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, sr., of 1721 S street N.W., first Negro to reach the rank of general in the Army.

The elder Davis said he was not surprised by his son's appointment. "I will be very much discouraged and surprised if he doesn't outshine me. If our children can't do better than we did, I think we've failed in our training of them."

Sees New Day for Negro.

He said he was proud of his son's achievement, but reminded reporters that a new day is dawning for the Negro in the armed forces. He said that when the younger Davis was graduated from West Point in 1936, he was only the fourth colored cadet in the academy's history.

"Today," he said, "a colored cadet has ceased to be news."

He added that recent actions of the armed forces such as the increased integration of white and Negro units is "very encouraging."

"When men fight together, march together and sleep together," he said, "they become comrades and all racial resentments disappear. The result can only be a better America for all."

During World War II the younger Gen. Davis commanded the first all-colored fighter squadron, which took part in the campaign in Italy. He also commanded an Air Force wing in Korea.

Native of Washington.

He was born in Washington December 18, 1912, and was graduated from high school in Cleveland. He attended Western Reserve University and the University of Chicago before going to West Point.

Since his graduation from West Point, he has held a number of high positions, including the post of commander of the Lockbourne Army Air Base in Columbus, Ohio.

His citations include the Legion of Merit, the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters. He has held the permanent rank of colonel since July 27, 1950.

LU To Honor Memory of Capt. Pruitt

A portrait of the late Capt. Wendell Oliver Pruitt, flying ace of World War II and former student at Lincoln University, will be presented to the University by the Lincoln University Alumni Association at the school's Homecoming, November 6.

The portrait, executed by J. C. Carpenter, will be presented to the Alumni Association by Mrs. Melanie Pruitt, mother of the flyer. Mrs. Vaughn Payne and Mrs. Luther Pruitt, sister and sister-in-law, respectively, of the late flyer, will also represent the family at the ceremonies which will take place on the steps of Young Hall at 12:30 p. m.

Pruitt was a student at Lincoln when he enlisted for Army service and was graduated from Officers Training School at Tuskegee Air Force Base in 1942. A member of the 332nd Fighter Group, 99th Squadron, he served brilliantly overseas for two years. He received the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters.

His service record included participation in seven missions in which he shot down three enemy planes and destroyed an enemy plane on the ground He also took part in sinking an enemy destroyer.

Capt. Pruitt was killed at the age of twenty-five when his plane crashed at Tuskegee Air Force Base on April 15, 1945.

His parents are Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Pruitt, 4569 Garfield Avenue.

Jail 2 WAFs For Stealing Skirts In Ala.

MOBILE, Ala. — Two members of the Women's Air Force last Wednesday were sentenced to thee-month jail terms in Mobile Circuit Court on petit larceny charges.

The two young women, Milded Collins, 22, and Billie Abbott, 21, were stationed at the Brookley Air Force Base here.

They were originally charged with grand larceny, but with permission of State Solicitor Carl M. Booth, Judge David H. Edington, reduced the charges to the lesser offense.

The two WAFs were accused of taking two skirts from a Mobile Store. They were given a preliminary hearing last Tuesday in Police Court, and held for action by the next county grandjury.
the next county grand jury.

Later, they decided to plead guilty Wednesday and were given the three-month jail term for the alleged offense against the law.

PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS — Pfc. Inez Lockley, Apex, N.C., who has just recently completed her basic training in the Air Force, visited her alma mater, A. and T. College last week to renew acquaintance with old friends. A recent June graduate of the college, Miss Lockley completed basic training at San Antonio, Texas, attended technical school at Lowery AFB, Colo. and was recently transferred to Fort Snelling in Minnesota.

Alabama Has 335,000 Veterans VA Official Statistics Show

Latest available statistics indicate a total of 335,000 war veterans in Alabama, Harley A. Smith, Alabama Regional Office Manager of the Veterans Administration, said today.

Veterans of World War II, of course, lead the list with a total of 253,000. There are 55,000 veterans of the Korean conflict in Alabama, 36,000 of whom had no service in World War II.

Veterans of other wars total 46,000. This includes veterans of World War I, who had no service in any other conflict; and the Spanish-American War, including the Phillippine Insurrection and Boxer Rebellion.

Smith pointed out that as far as possible duplicants were avoided, explaining that if a man served in more than one war he was counted only once. The VA Manager said "the figures might not be accurate to the nth degree but are the closest opproximation possible."

Following is county total of veterans:

Autauga: All veterans, 1,360; Korean total, 300; Korean with no World War II service, 200; World War II, 890; other, 270.

Baldwin: All veterans, 4,460; Korean total, 670; Korean with no World War II service, 440; World War II, 3,370; other, 650.

Barbour: All veterans, 2,340; Korean total, 480; Korean with no World War II service, 310; World War II, 1,640; other, 390.

Bibb: All veterans, 1,670; Korean total, 310; Korean with no World War II service, 210; World War II, 1,190; other, 270.

Blount: All veterans, 2,790; Korean total, 530; Korean with no World War II service, 350; World War II, 2,000; other, 440.

Bullock: All veterans, 1,100; Korean total, 230; Korean with no World War II service, 150; World War II, 730; other, 220.

Butler: All veterans, 2,310; Korean total, 500; Korean with no World War II service, 330; World War II, 1,560; other, 420.

Calhoun: All veterans, 9,940; Dorean total, 1,500; Korean with no World War II service, 980; World War II, 7,840; other, 1,120.

Chambers: All veterans, 3,880; Korean total, 670; Korean with no World War II service, 440; World War II, 2,860; other, 580.

Cherokee: All veterans, 1,660; Korean total, 330; Korean with no World War II service, 220; World War II, 1,160; other, 280.

Chilton: All veterans, 2,570; Korean total, 460; Korean with no World War II service, 300; World War II, 1,830; other, 440.

Choctaw: All veterans, 1,550; Korean total, 340; Korean with no World War II service, 230; World War II, 1,060; other, 260.

Clarke: All veterans, 3,010; Korean total, 460; Korean with no World War II service, 290; World War II, 2,300; other, 420.

Clay: All veterans, 1,340; Korean total, 230; Korean with no World War II service, 150; World War II, 940; other, 250.

Cleburne: All veterans, 980; Korean total, 230; Korean with no World War II service, 150; World War II, 640; other, 190.

Coffee: All veterans, 2,870; Korean total, 570; Korean with no World War II service, 370; World War II, 2,050; other, 450.

Colbert: All veterans, 5,600; Korean total, 680; Korean with no World War II service, 450; World War II, 4,580; other, 570.

Conecuh: All veterans, 1,670; Korean total, 370; Korean with no World War II service, 240; World War II, 1,90; other, 340.

Coosa: All veterans, 1,270; Korean total, 210; Koreon with no World War II service, 140; World War II, 940; other, 190.

Covington: All veterans, 4,070; Korean total, 700; Korean with no World War II service, 460; World War II, 2,980; other, 630.

Crenshaw: All veterans, 1,760; Korean total, 340; Korean with no World War II service, 220; World War II, 1,240; other, 300.

Cullman: All veterans, 6,450; Korean total, 910; Korean with no World War II service, 590; World War II, 5,140; other, 720.

Dale: All veterans, 1,830; Korean total, 360; Korean with no World War II service, 230; World War II, 1,270; other, 330.

Dallas: All veterans, 4,880; Korean total, 930; Korean with no World War II service, 610; World War II, 3,490; other, 780.

DeKalb: All veterans, 4,750; Korean total, 810; Korean with no World War II service, 530; World War II, 3,510; other, 710.

Elmore: All veterans, 3,720; Korean total, 580; Korean with no World War II service, 380; World War II, 2,810; other, 530.

Escambia: All veterans, 4,030; Korean total, 560; Korean with no World War II service, 360; World War II, 3,190; other, 480.

Etowah: All veterans, 13,260; Korean total, 1,720; Korean with no World War II service, 1,130; World War II, 10,850; other, 1,280.

Fayette: All veterans, 2,060; Korean total, 340; Korean with no World War II service, 220; World War II, 1,550; other, 290.

Franklin: All veterans, 3,440; Korean total, 480; Korean with no World War II service, 320; World War II, 2,730; other, 390.

Geneva: All veterans, 2,450; Korean total, 440; Korean with no World War II service, 290; World War II, 1,770; other, 390.

Greene: All veterans, 830; Korean total, 270; Korean with no World War II service, 180; World War II, 410; other, 240.

Hale: All veterans, 1,520; Korean total, 340; Korean with no World War II service, 220; World War II, 980; other, 320.

Henry: All veterans, 1,360; Korean total 340; Korean with no World War service, 220; World War II, 910; other, 230.

Houston: All veterans, 6,000; Korean total, 810; Korean with no World War II service, 530; World War II, 4,780; other, 690.

Jackson: All veterans, 3,370; Korean total, 700; Korean with no World War II service, 460; World War II, 2,360; other, 550.

Jefferson: All veterans, 72,870; Korean total, 9,480; Korean with no World War II service, 6,200; World War II, 57,310; other, 9,360.

Lamar: All veterans, 1,530; Korean total, 290; Korean with no World War II service, 190; World War II, 1,060; other, 280

Lauderdale: All veterans, 5,800; Korean total, 1,030; Korean with no World War II service, 680; World War II, 4,330; other, 790.

Lawrence: All veterans, 2,800; Korean total, 520; Korean with no World War II service, 340; World War II, 2,120; other, 340.

Lee: All veterans, 5,310; Korean total, 1,310; Korean with no World War II service, 860; World War II, 3,920; other, 530.

Limestone: All veterans, 3,300; Korean total, 660; Korean with no World War II service, 430; World War II, 2,370; other, 500.

Lowndes: All veterans, 860; Korean total, 280; Korean with no World War II service, 180; World War II, 450; other, 230.

Macon: All veterans, 2,420; Korean total, 660; Korean with no World War II service, 430; World War II, 1,340; other, 650.

Madison: All veterans, 7,050; Korean total, 1,300; Korean with no World War II service, 910; World War II, 5,110; other, 1,030.

Marengo: All veterans, 2,810; Korean total, 480; Korean with no World War II service, 310; World War II, 1,750; other, 450.

Marion: All veterans, 2,840; Korean total, 510; Korean with no World War II service, 330; World War II, 2,120; other, 390.

Marshall: All veterans, 5,200; Korean total, 850; Korean with no World War II service, 560; World War II, 3,970; other, 670.

Mobile: All veterans, 27,120; Korean total, 3,940; Korean with no World War II service, 2,500; World War II, 21,220; other, 3,320.

Monroe: All veterans, 2,110; Korean total, 450; Korean with no World War II service, 290; World War II, 1,440; other, 380.

Montgomery: All veterans, 16,980; Korean total, 2,530; Korean with no World War II service, 1,650; World War II, 13,320; other, 2,010.

Morgan: All veterans, 7,020; Korean total, 930; Korean with no World War II service, 610; World War II, 5,640; other, 770.

Perry: All veterans, 1,000; Korean total, 350; Korean with no World War II service, 230; World War II, 480; other, 290.

Pickens: All veterans, 1,520; Korean total, 420; Korean with no World War II service, 270; World War II, 890; other, 360.

Pike: All veterans, 3,040; Korean total, 560; Korean with no World War II service, 370; World War II, 2,230; other, 440.

Randolph: All veterans, 2,050; Korean total, 400; Korean with no World War II service, 260; World War II, 1,420; other, 370.

Russell: All veterans, 4,770; Korean total, 750; Korean with No World War II service, 490; World War II 3,770; other, 510.

St. Clair: All veterans, 2,280; Korean total, 470; Korean with no World War II service, 300; World War II, 1,560; other, 420.

Shelby: All veterans, 2,990; Korean total, 510; Korean with no World War II service, 330; World War II, 2,170; other, 490.

Sumter: All veterans, 1,450; Korean total, 410; Korean no with World War II service, 270; World War II, 840; other, 340.

Talladega: All veterans, 5,630; Korean total, 1,170; Korean with no World War II service, 770; World War II, 4,090; other, 770.

Tallapoosa: All veterans, 3,740; Korean total, 630; Korean with no World War II service, 410; World War II, 2,830; other, 500.

Tuscaloosa: All veterans, 11,510; Korean total, 2,220; Korean with no World War II service, 1,450; World War II, 8,620; other, 1,440.

Walker: All veterans, 6,450; Korean total, 1,130; Korean with no World War II service, 740; World War II, 4,730; other, 980.

Washington: All veterans, 1,410; Korean total, 270; Korean with no World War II service, 180; World War II, 1,010; other, 220.

Wilcox: All veterans, 1,350; Korean total, 380; Korean with no World War II service, 250; World War II, 780; other, 320.

Winston: All veterans, 1,940; Korean total, 340; Korean with no World War II service, 230; World War II, 1,470; other, 240.

Defense Pipeline

PENTAGON — The armed services are locked in a bitter backstage fight over Negro personnel. The Army, 13% Negro, charges that the Air Force, with 7.5%, and the Navy, with 3.3%, are deliberately lagging behind on the program. Only one tenth of 1% of naval officers are Negroes, as against 3% in the Army.

Manuel Schwartz attends JWV convention—

Local man halts integration resolution

News P. 60

A move to put the Jewish War Veterans of America on record in favor of integration of the white and Negro races in public schools was halted by the lone delegate from Birmingham to the recent national convention of the organization at Richmond, Va.

MANUEL SCHWARTZ, past commander of JWV Post No. 138 here, who was a member of the resolutions committee, said on his return to Birmingham this week that he won a fight to table the resolution on the ground that such action was not a function of the JWV.

Birmingham

He said he also blocked and kept from the floor a resolution which would censure members of the U. S. Senate for filibustering during debate on controversial bills.

Three women's auxiliary members from Post No. 138 attended as delegates to the auxiliary. They were Mrs. Schwartz, Mrs. Sid Freidman and Mrs. Morris Blumenthal.

MRS. BLUMENTHAL was elected national regional vice president.

10-21-54

Mr. Schwartz, who served on the resolution committee and on the Veterans Volunteer Advisory Committee, was elected a lifetime member of the national organization.

Simon Denaburg, who would have been a delegate from Post No. 138, because he is commander, was unable to attend the convention.

Mr. Schwartz said the JWV had a round with Hurricane Hazel while their convention was in session and, because of the hurricane, had to hold their church services in a hotel instead of a church which was damaged by the winds.

The next convention will be held at Miami, Fla., next year.

Military Academies Take Eight Negro Freshmen

BY ALICE DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— When the nation's two great military academies opened their doors this year they enrolled a total of eight Negroes in the freshman classes - five beginning their military training at the West Point Military Academy on the Hudson River in New York, and three at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md.

THREE NEW PLEBES

The five new enrollees at West Point brings the total enrollment of Negro students there to 11; the three new plebes at Annapolis brings the total to nine Negroes at the Naval Academy.

The West Point plebes are G. R. Batchman of Los Angeles, J. M. Brown of Vicksburg, Miss., C. C. Cassells of Detroit, L. C. Olive, Jr., Louisville, Ky. and J. M. Hamilton Jr., of Washington, D. C.

The freshmen enrolled at Annapolis are Louis MacDonald Adams of New York, George Matthew Fennell Jr., of Brooklyn and Frederick Allan Hughes of Buffalo, N. Y.

The one Negro senior at Annapolis this year is Lucius Perry Gregg Jr., of Darlington, S. C.

The two juniors are Harold Stephen Bauduit of Corona, N. Y., and Edward Amacker Sochrest of Washington, D. C.

The three sophomores are Theodore Adalbert Almstodt Jr., of Kirkwood, Mo., Vencin Legree Jamison of Washington, D. C., and Kent Withers Slaughter of Corona, N. Y.

26 GRADS

There has been a total of 26 Negro graduates from West Point since the school was first established back in the 1870s. The first was Henry O. Felipper who entered the military academy on July 1, 1873 and graduate as second lieutenant on June 15, 1877.

The first Negro graduate from Annapolis was Wesley Anthony Brown, who was commissioned an ensign in the Civil Engineer Corps, USN, June 3, 1949.

Since that time there have been three graduates from this academy. Lawrence Cleveland Chambers was commissioned on an ensign (Line) USN in 1952, and Reeves Ramsey Taylor, commissioned ensign (Line) USN, in 1953.

John Dempsey Raiford was graduated from Annapolis with a bachelor of science degree and honorable discharge in June of 1954. He was not commissioned because officials found out that he once had been married. The brief marriage was seen annulled and not reported by Raiford when he entered the academy. The marriage, however, made him ineligible for a commission.

Eight Enroll At Point, Annapolis

Defender P.3

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Military Academies Have Eight Negroes Enrolled

Informer Sat. 10-9-54 Houston 1, Texas

P.3

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Eight Negroes Enroll In Military Academies

Call Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 10-1-54
P. 5

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MOST FAMOUS PRIVATE Pvt. G. David Schine, a key figure in the recently concluded Army-McCarthy dispute,, is shown (right) with Supply Sgt. George F. Pettice as he checked out of Fort Myer before departing for Camp Gordon, Ga., to resume his training for Military Police duty.

Schine was temporarily assigned to Fort Myer for the duration of the investigation to be available for the hearings. (Newspress Photo).

30a 1954

MILITARY POST SCHOOLS

Fort Bragg school is integration showcase

FORT BRAGG, N.C. — The Army Grade School here is assurance that integration in North Carolina will not be a long hard pull.

In a signed story in the Christian Science Monitor, on Monday the South's first nonsegregated school at this Army base, is pointed to as an integration showcase.

The school was founded and is directed by Mrs. Mildred Poole, who, in the story, tells why "mixing of young people of different races can work successfully."

Adult Problem

There's no problem with the children or with the teenagers, says Mrs. Poole. The problem is an adult one . . . and asks Mrs. Poole "who did the Supreme Court say had to mix and get along together? Not the parents but the children."

Mrs. Poole says that her school proves that the children can prove it. She says that i never occurred to the children o the kindergarten class of Mrs Commie D. Johnson to tell their parents that they had a colorec teacher.

In fact, she says, the parents did not learn that Mrs. Johnson was colored until they came to a meeting at the school several months after the opening.

Mrs. Poole says that she has experienced difficulties with both white and colored parents about enrolling the children in the mixed school.

Learn Quickly

Mrs. Poole also refutes the charges that colored children, with poorer educational backgrounds, hold classes back. Says she "As a matter of fact the colored children are so eager to get the things they have been denied that they do everything you ask of them and quickly make up anything they may lack. There is no indication that they have pulled other pupils down."

Mrs. Poole gave the phooey to the much talked evidence of segregation in birds, fish, etc. Birds she retorted, while flocking together may fly without restriction into any part of the sky, and schools of fish are not restricted to waters allowed to others.

Nature Sets Pattern

There are no regulations set up in nature, says Mrs. Poole, as to where birds, animals or fish may eat, and sleep, or to prevent them from associating with other types, which they frequently do.

Mrs. Poole says that she feels that the same freedom of movement and privileges should be accorded to all human beings.

Followed Army Rule

The Fort Bragg school became nonsegrated in 1951 after the action by the board of the school and the Office of Education in Washington decided to follow the Army's general rule about nonsegregation.

The school started with 200 pupils and has grown until there are now four schools, from kindergarten to 8th grade, with 1,600 pupils. About 10 per cent are colored.

And, in the South, Too

Integration: It Does Work

Negro Teacher in Mixed School On Army Base in Dixie Holds Press Confab, Stumps Reporters

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

DURHAM, N. C.—"If I had the power to push a button that would end segregation in schools immediately, I'd push it today," declared Mrs. Inez McCoy, home economics teacher for 850 interracial junior high school students at Fort Bragg, N. C.

Mrs. McCoy was the subject of a press conference held on the campus of North Carolina College for newsmen interested in hearing her experiences as a Southern Negro teaching a mixed class of youngsters between the ages of 12 and 14.

Dressed as comfortable as possible for the 100 degree heat, the little mother of a two-and-a-half-year-old son gave an air of a woman who did not consider her position unique nor especially newsworthy. In fact as soon as the pleasantries and the introductions were out of the way she made it clear that neither did she consider herself unusual nor did the other twenty-five members of the faculty make her racial difference manifest.

* * *

FEELING THAT Mrs. McCoy was attempting to be evasive or that she was trying to over simplify the fact that she is one of two Negro teachers in a mixed public school in the state, reporters asked her what type preparation did she receive in her native Harnett County that would make her adjustment as a teacher in a mixed school so easy and effortless.

At this line of questioning her interest quickened and with this interest her little frame of less than 100 pounds became pert. Her small brown eyes became more intent as she searched through the events of her past to pin-point the special training that had meant so much toward intergroup work.

"I was graduated from Shawtown Training School in Lillington, N. C., and then went to Bennett College. It was during my college days at Bennett that I became used to interracial gatherings."

She said, "When I went to Fort Bragg last [illegible] I didn't have any feeling at all about teaching in a mixed school." Obviously puzzled at the ease of the transition, the press service representatives pressed Mrs. McCoy for more details and asked her to think about her first days at the school.

ALMOST AS if to oblige the apparently disappointed interviewers, she recalled one time that she remembers having some misgivings. She said the principal invited her to the all-faculty luncheon and after some mild introspection she decided to attend. "Everyone was perfectly lovely to me and I was glad that I went," she said.

Mrs. McCoy teaches two classes in home economics. One class has twenty students of whom four are Negroes, and the other has five Negroes out of twenty-five. Aside from her teaching duties, Mrs. McCoy is dietitian for the entire school of 850.

She said that in her capacity as dietitian she is in charge of many girls of many nationalities, all children of military personnel. She was asked about the attitude of the girls who worked with her in the preparation of the lunches. "We get along fine together," she said. Once a German girl complained to her that she thought that her assignment of chores was unfair. "This had no racial implications and was remedied to the satisfaction of all after I had a little talk with her," said Mrs. McCoy.

* * *

AFTER CONVINCING her questioners that the junior high school at Fort Bragg is running smoothly with a Negro teacher on the faculty, Mrs. McCoy was pressed to state her opinion for the lack of conflict.

In essence she stated that there was no conflict, bickering, confusion or hostility because it was clearly understood by all, from the faculty to the students, that no expression of racial difference would be tolerated by the principal, Mrs. Mary Poole.

The next obvious question was asked in unison, "Where is Mrs. Poole from?" The answer was one of the most shocking revelations of the interview. "Oh, she's from right around Fayetteville," Mrs. McCoy said.

Obviously inferring that this was impossible, the reporters sought to find out where she had gone to have her Southern sensibilities tampered with. "Where did she go to college?" they asked. "She was graduated from Women's College in Greensboro," was the reply. "Are there any other Southerners on the faculty?" someone asked. Mrs. McCoy thought for a while and said, "Yes, two. One from Alabama and another from Mississippi."

* * *

THIS REPORTER asked Mrs. McCoy a question that the Courier has used on questionnaires to many teachers. "Do you feel that Negro children will be unhappy in schools with white children?"

"No," she said, "unless they are taught the difference."

Mrs. McCoy said that another Negro teacher was employed to teach one of the early primary grades a year or so before she was employed in the junior high school. She said that she had been teaching for some time and without an incident until some parents were summoned to counsel about their children.

Mrs. McCoy rose and asked to be excused in order to attend a class. She is working on a master's degree in home economics with a minor in education.

Before leaving she was asked, "If you could push one of

three buttons: (1) to end segregation in public school education immediately; (2) to end segregation by some gradual plan, or (3) to establish a voluntary system of integration, which one would you push?"

"If it was in my power," she said, "I'd end segregation today."

INTEGRATION IN VIRGINIA—Mrs. Louise Snee (background) leads her third-grade class in the Pledge of Allegiance to the United States flag at Fort Myer (Virginia) Elementary School. This Federal school and one at Fort Belvoir, Va., both for children of military personnel, were opened to colored children for the first time last week under a defense Department order for all schools on military posts.

Full Integration In Virginia Post Schools

Richmond, Va.—(CNS)—Full integration is the order of the day at Fort Belvoir public schools which opened this week at the big Army Engineer Corps post in Virginia. Though the state of Virginia is not complying with the Supreme Court decision, Fort Belvoir with its 18,000 military and civilian population is.

There are two schools in the area—both of which are financed by the U. S. Office of Education. 715 white school children and 56 Negro school children are now going to school together. Furthermore, the children are not classified by race in their records. All teachers are white.

New unit formed; old officers quit

afro-american

Baltimore, Md.

4 officers, 43 enlisted men join segregated unit

Sat. 1-9-54

By BUDDY LONESOME

BALTIMORE

30a

Maj. Gen. Milton Reckord has finally activated his jim-crow National Guard unit.

On December 16, four officers and 43 enlisted men were inducted into the newly activated 147th Transportation Co.

The State Adjutant General has been trying to re-activate the 231st Truck Bn. since September.

p.8

But the officers and enlisted men of the 231st had served honorably in the army in Korean war service as members of fully integrated units.

They wanted no part of a segregated National Guard unit and flatly told the general that.

Made Boast Good

When convinced that the officers meant business, General Reckord boasted that he would find some men who would serve in a separate trucking unit and not pay any attention to jim-crow.

Two weeks ago in a building at 2237 Edmondson ave., which has been designated as their separate armory, the new Guard unit received official Federal recognition from Lieut. Col. J. Wright, a regular army officer.

Although only at company strength now, Guard officers hope enlistments will swell the outfit to its former battalion strength—when it will again be known as the 231st.

Commissioned as officers in the new unit were Warrant Officer (jg) Jesse Peaker, and 2nd Lts. Theodore Scott, Cosco Williams, and Lloyd G. Henderson, Jr.

Lt. Scott, son of a local policeman, has been designated the company commander. He joined the 231st before the outfit went on active duty in 1948, and served as an enlisted man.

Lt. Henderson, platoon leader, was formerly a sergeant major at the Edgewood Chemical Center.

Lt. Williams, a Morgan College student, joined the outfit in 1949 just before the group went on active duty.

Warrant Officer Peaker, who works in the comptroller's office at Morgan, is handling most of the administrative duties attached to the re-activation.

Mr. Peaker who has served with the 231st as a sergeant

ACTIVATING GUARD— Warrant Officer (jg) Jesse Peaker is handling the adminstrative details of the reactivation of the 741st Truck Co., a segregated National Guard outfit.

major, is well aware of the conflict between General Reckord and the officers of his outfit.

He asserts that the re-activation of the separate unit was necessary because: "The 231st gained world-wide recognition while fighting in Korea.

"The outfit has two unit citations and each man in it has at least three battle stars.

"With that rich heritage we feel that the 231st, as a unit, should not be allowed to die."

Feared For Allocation

Mr. Peaker also reasons that he and the other newly appointed officers were afraid the federal government would take back the $90,000 allocated the 231st "unless we reactivated."

Brig. Gen. Harry C. Ruhl, executive officer, Maryland Military Department was well pleased at the reactivation of the unit and scoffed at the previous unrest among the officers with: "As far as we're concerned this is the outfit."

Maj. Gen. Reckford could not be reached for comment.

The high ranking officers who served with the 231st during the Korean war and refused to serve in a segregated unit included Lt. Col. Vernon F. Greene, who commanded the outfit; Major Charles Parker, Capt. Lester C, Hudgins, Lt. William A. Harris, Major Melvin H. Cade, and Capt. James H. Gilliam.

ATLANTA NURSE, WILLIE MAE JEFFREYS, is shown just after she received her second lieutenant's commission in the Army Nurse Corps at Fort McPherson. She leaves shortly for Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas for basic training. — (U. S. Army Photo)

Will Col. B. O. Davis Be Next Colored General?

WASHINGTON (INS) — Air Force officers believe that Negro Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., should and eventually will get the star of a brigadier general — like his father, retired Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Sr.

Air Force officers who have served with him and under him, white and Negro, acclaim the tall (six feet, two inches) handsome flyer—but there are conflicting versions of whether he is something of a martinet or a genial, understanding person.

* * *

ONE FORMER subordinate called him "the most West Pointish of West Pointers". Others said they had been irked at his "spit and polish" policies —he uses the term himself in seriously giving orders.

When his predicted promotion to general rank will come depends on secrecy-shrouded actions of some future selection board. A board on temporary promotions will be held when there are 15 or so general officer vacancies. There are six now. A permanent promotions board meets next fall.

BUT, DAVIS can afford to wait; he's only 41.

Davis is credited with always "running a sharp outfit." Men under him expect frequent parades and inspections. They must have blouses buttoned, ties straight, uniforms spotless and be snappy in military courtesy. If he sees sloppiness, a subordinate is on the carpet.

* * *

REPORTS DIFFER on his off-duty bearing. One officer called him "hard to get to know." Another said he was "very aloof." And still another said that "in social talk and drinking he's a friendly chap, but you never forget that he's the commanding officer — you laugh loudest at his jokes."

Another report said: "He is efficient to a point where some of us think he over-did it. But he runs a clean base. Everything is in order including himself in everything. Paper work is meticulous—or else."

* * *

A FELLOW Negro officer was indignant at the "West Pointish" complaint. He called Davis "friendly and understanding." A fellow "spit and polish" advocate, he lauded that quality. And in "socializing," he said, Davis, who limits himself to a drink or two, is genial and warm, and a good teller of humorous stories.

"Some of that "martinet" stuff," he said, "comes from when he commanded an all-Negro outfit. He cracked down; he wanted to make it an example of sharpness, and he did it."

* * *

SO FAR AS fellow officers, Davis never encountered the sting of racial prejudice, even as a junior officer in the segregation days. They point out that being a West Pointer and the son of a West Pointer probably made him immune.

A Negro officer had a different explanation: "Col. Davis just never puts himself in that position. He can smell a situation coming, and side-steps it."

HIS PROMOTION record supports the belief that the much-decorated Davis is highly regarded by the upper brass. His wartime rise was meteoric — from temporary captain in 1940 to temporary lieutenant colonel, skipping temporary major, in 1942, and to temporary colonel in 1944. He became permanent colonel in 1950.

In the meantime, he flew 60 combat missions in Europe. He headed the 99th fighter squadron to North Africa and Italy in 1943. Sent back to command the 332nd fighter group at Selfridge Field, Mich., he took it to Italy and commanded it until June, 1945.

* * *

RESPONSIBLE jobs continued after the war. He was commander of Godman Field, Ky., of Lockbourne Air Base at

Lt. Col. Davis, Jr.

General Davis, Sr.

Columbus, Ohio, and before being assigned to Korea, last July, was deputy chief of staff for operations and chief of the fighter operations branch.

Col. Davis' wife lives in Los Angeles while he is overseas. They have no children.

• • •

DAVIS HOLDS the Legion of Merit Silver Star Medal, Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters.

The Air Force and Army each have about a half-dozen Negro colonels, and many Negro officers in lower ranks.

LT. LaMAR BRUMFIELD, 4548 South Parkway, was one of 45 new artillery lieutenants commissioned from officer candidate school last week at Fort Sill, Okla. The new lieutenant is shown as his mother, Mrs. W. Brumfield, pins his new gold bar in place. Also graduated in the class was Lt. Blaine DeNye, a former student at Roosevelt college.

Promoted

Army Home Town News Center, Kansas City, Mo. — David L. Lang, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lang, Jackson, Ala., was recently promoted to corporal in Germany, where he is a driver in Battery C of the 1st Infantry Division's 32d Field Artillery Battalion. The 23-year-old soldier entered the Army in October 1952 and arrived overseas the following March. (U. S. Army photo.)

Company D at Morgan wins AFRO drill trophy

Afro-American p. 22 Baltimore Md

30a

BALTIMORE

In one of the most memorable ROTC Day programs at Morgan College, 14 awards and medals were presented to members of the cadet corps Thursday in Hughes Stadium.

Company D, commanded by Cadet Capt. Edward N. Scott of Washington, won the AFRO-AMERICAN trophy in drilling.

The presentation was made by Major Albert Parker, civilian aide to the Secretary of Defense.

The First Platoon, Co. G, commanled by Lt. Clover Street, won the Edward M. Wilson - James H. Carter trophy for platoon drill. The presentation was made by Edward M. Wilson.

Squad Drill

Reserve Officer Association medals were awarded to Col. The Third Squad, First Platoon, Company F with Capt. George McKinney of Baltimore in charge walked away with squad drill honors. Cadet Col. Charles C. Brown, Baltimore, received the Combat Forces medal.

5-22-54

Cadet Capt. Charles A. Bagley of Baltimore received the Sun-Papers medal. Cadet Col. Brown also received the West A. Hamilton Award.

Brown, Lt. Col. James Wills, and Capt. Bagley.

Ribbons

Reserve officer association ribbons were awarded to the following cadets.

Harold N. Bradby, Joseph Tabourne, Gilbert Ware, Gordon K. Dowery, Robert Singfield, William E. Yarbro, Roland A. Bradley, Charles C. Cook, William N. Ransom, and Benjamin A. Randall.

Also, Bernard Gregory, John H. Onley, George Covington, Theodore K. Stokes, and Donald Powell.

Department Awards

The Morgan Military Science Department award to band was presented to Capt. Charles A. Bagley, and also to the Pershing Rifle group under the command of Cadet Wesley Wilson.

Cadet Washington Green of Co. B. received an award for individual drilling.

Meritorious medals were given to Cadets Charles Cook, Clover B. Street and John Bogla.

Rifle team medals were awarded to Capt. Freddie D. Mitchell, George A. Green, Donald Carter, Edward I. Harris, Kenneth M. Coleman, Arthur R. Jones Jr., and Robert Singfield.

Cite ROTC failures as 'shockingly high'

Afro American

Baltimore Md

Military science students make poor showing in examinations

WASHINGTON (NNAP) James C. Evans, civilian assistant in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, has brought to the attention of colleges and universities with ROTC programs, the shockingly high percentages of failures among military science students in ROTC qualifying examinations for the year 1953-1954.

The tests which covered language dealing with word meaning, and elementary problems in mathematics, are designed to measure the general aptitude of students enrolled for military training.

They are prescribed for students ending the sophomore year and preparing to enter advanced ROTC in the junior level.

—o O o—

OF THE grand total of 67,851 students tested at the sophomore level, 9,611, or 14 per cent, failed to qualify.

In the Second Army area a total of 13,370 students were tested. Of that number, 1,912, or 14 per cent failed.

The percentage of failures of institutions with colored student bodies in the Second Army area ranged from 34 to 71 per cent.

—o O o—

AT HOWARD University, 86 students were tested. Of that number, 39, or 45 percent failed.

At Morgan State College, of 186 students tested, 92 or 49 percent failed.

At Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio, of 170 students tested, 57 or 34 per cent failed.

—o O o—

AT WILBERFORCE University, where the ROTC unit was discontinued at the end of the school year 1953-54, of 17 students tested, 12 or 71 per cent failed.

At Hampton Institute, of 209 students tested, 130 or 62 per cent failed.

At Virginia State College, of 357 students tested, 252 or 71 per cent failed.

At West Virginia State College of 140 students tested, 78 or 65 per cent failed.

—o O o—

OF THE GRAND total of 9,403 students tested in the Third Army area, 2,306, or 25 per cent, failed. But the percentage of failures in colored institutions in that area ranged from 52 to 82 per cent, as follows:

Tuskegee Institute: 123 students tested, 64 or 52 per cent failed; Florida A. and M. College, 272 students tested 161 or 59 per cent failed; North Carolina A. and T. College, 215 students tested, 207 or 82 per cent failed; South Carolina State, 220 students tested, 181 or 82 per cent failed.

—o O o—

IN THE FOURTH Army area, of 9,081 students tested, 2,019 or 22 per cent failed. But in colored institutions in that area the percentage of failures ranged from 58 to 70 per cent, as follows:

11-6-54

Southern University, 351 students tested, 205 or 58 per cent failed; Prairie View College, 362 students tested, 252 or 70 per cent failed.

In the Fifth Army area, of 15,642 students tested, 1,523 or 10 per cent failed. But at Lincoln University (Mo.), in this area, of 104 students tested, seventy-two or 69 per cent failed.

Shocking Percentage of Failures Among ROTC Cadets in Negro Colleges

Call Kansas City, Mo. p. 4

WASHINGTON, D. C (NNPA)—James C. Evans, civilian assistant in the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, has brought to the attention of colleges and universities with ROTC programs, the shockingly high percentages of failures among military science students in ROTC qualifying examinations for the year 1953-1954.

Fri. 11-5-54

The tests covered language dealing with word meaning, and elementary problems in mathematics and are designed to measure the general aptitude of students enrolled for military training. They are prescribed for students ending the sophomore year and preparing to enter advanced ROTC in the junior level.

Of the grand total of 67,851 students tested at the sophomore level 9,611, or 14 per cent, failed to qualify.

In the Second Army area a total of 13,370 students were tested. Of that number, 1,912 or 14 per cent failed.

The percentage of failure of institutions with colored student bodies in the Second Army area ranged from 34 to 71 per cent.

At Howard university, eighty-six students were tested. Of that number, thirty-nine, or 45 per cent, failed. At Morgan State college, of 186 students tested, ninety-two or 49 percent failed. At Central State college, Wilberforce, Ohio, of 170 students tested, 57 or 34 per cent failed.

At Wilberforce university, where the ROTC unit was discontinued at the end of the school year 1953-54, of seventeen students tested, twelve or 71 per cent failed.

At Hampton Institute, of 209 students tested, 130 or 62 per cent failed. At Virginia State college, of 357 students tested 252 or 71 per cent failed. At West Virginia State college, of 140 students tested, 78 or 56 per cent failed.

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Tuskegee Institute: 123 students tested, sixty-four or 52 per cent failed; Florida A. and M. college 272 students tested, 161 or 59 per cent failed; North Carolina A. and T. college, 215 students tested, 207 or 82 per cent failed South Carolina State, 220 students tested, 181 or 82 per cent failed

In the Fourth Army area, of 9,081 students tested, 2,019 or 22 per cent failed. But in colored institutions in that area the percentage of failures ranged from 58 to 70 per cent, as follows:

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30a

MISS JOSIE WILLIAMS (right) junior at A&T college, Greensboro, N. C., and Miss ROTC, is awarded honorary commission of colonel in the college's Air Force ROTC unit. Col. F. G. Pruyn, ROTC liason officer for the Air Force Area "C" pins on the "shoulder boards" indicating her rank. Looking on is Major Elmore M. Kennedy, professor of Air Science at the college.

Rep. Powell names two to West Point

NEW YORK — Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., (Dem., N.Y.,) has nominated William I. Jones, 232 W. 134 St., and James Johnston, 116 W. 104 st., both in NYC, as principal and first alternate, respectively, to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y.

These young men must now undergo rigid mental and physical examinations and if found to be qualified, will enter the academy about July 1st.

Jim Crow at West Point, Powell Says

WASHINGTON — An alleged military caste system, based on a racial identity which delegates U. S. Army selectees to positions as "boot-lickers, shoeshine boys and servants" for white cadets at West Point, was vigorously and officially protested by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (Dem., N. Y.) last week, in an open letter to Defense Secretary Charles Wilson.

The protest took form in a burning missive based, as Representative Powell claimed, ". . . on the basis of information received by many people of both races, including the latest from Irving Wolfson, 38 Gramercy Park, New York, N. Y."

In prelude, the Harlem solon, now a Capitol Hill veteran of ten years' standing, declared: ". . . may I report to you that interracial conditions at West Point (the U. S. Military Academy, above New York City, along the Hudson River) between the cadets and the Negro trainees have reached a very serious point."

* * *

THE LETTER lauded the Defense Department for having made "tremendous and admirable progress" in the field of integration.

However, in the very next sentence (first paragraph) Representative Powell declared that Negroes are rigidly jim crowed, segregated and discriminated against by being forced into categories of domestic servants.

"No democratic Army can be at its best when any portion of the Army, whether it be Negro or white, has to serve in the capacity of lackeys."

Representative Powell insisted on an immediate end of jim crow segregation at the institution. He said, even at higher cost, the use of civilian personnel of all races for roles of servitude should be instituted at the Point.

ACADEMY REFUTES CHARGE:

Powell raps status of draftees at West Point

WASHINGTON — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Thursday, protested to Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson the "forcing into categories of domestic servants" the colored soldiers stationed at the military academy of West Point.

The charges were denied on the same day by Col. Edwin Richardson, public information officer of the academy.

Mr. Powell wrote Mr. Wilson that he was certain the defense secretary knew nothing of the use of colored draftees as servants for the cadets and told him "I am therefore equally sure you will take steps immediately to abolish this.

Resentment, Guilt Feeling

"There is a growing resentment on the part of these soldiers, plus a guilt complex on the part of the cadets because the cadets feel that they are blamed for this condition," the congressman said.

Colonel Richardson, in denying that colored soldiers were forced to act as servants, said that the men who do duty in the service detachment do so on a voluntary basis.

"If they wish to transfer at any time," he went on, "it is very promptly granted. Integration has been accomplished throughout the Point; and colored soldiers are used in the same way as other enlisted men."

Army Promises To End Jimcrow At West Point

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., (D., N. Y.) has received a promise from the Army that jimcrow will be brought to an end at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

T. A. Young, special assistant to the Secretary of the Army, told the Congressman in a letter dated March 31 that although one detachment at the academy is almost exclusively Negro and is housed in a segregated barracks, steps have been taken which will "result in a degree of integration within this detachment consistent with that achieved in other Army units."

THE LETTER came as an explanation of what had been done in reply to Rep. Powell's protest on Feb. 24 that despite progress of integration in the

A. CLAYTON POWELL

Army "Negroes are rigidly jimcrowed, segregated and discriminated against" at West Point.

Rep. Powell charged that the Cadet Mess Detachment of the 1802nd Special Regiment serving in the Cadet Dining Hall at the academy was without a single white member. The detachment, he said, worked from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m., daily and took care of all dish-washing, glass-washing and waiting on tables and was separately quartered.

Mr. Young's letter said the academy plans to increase the num[illegible] of white personnel qualified to perform duties like those of the 1802nd with full integration resulting.

Two-Month Campaign

End of West Point Bias Victory for Cong. Powell

WASHINGTON — Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.), claimed victory this week in his two-month campaign to have segregation abolished in the cadet mess attachment stationed at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

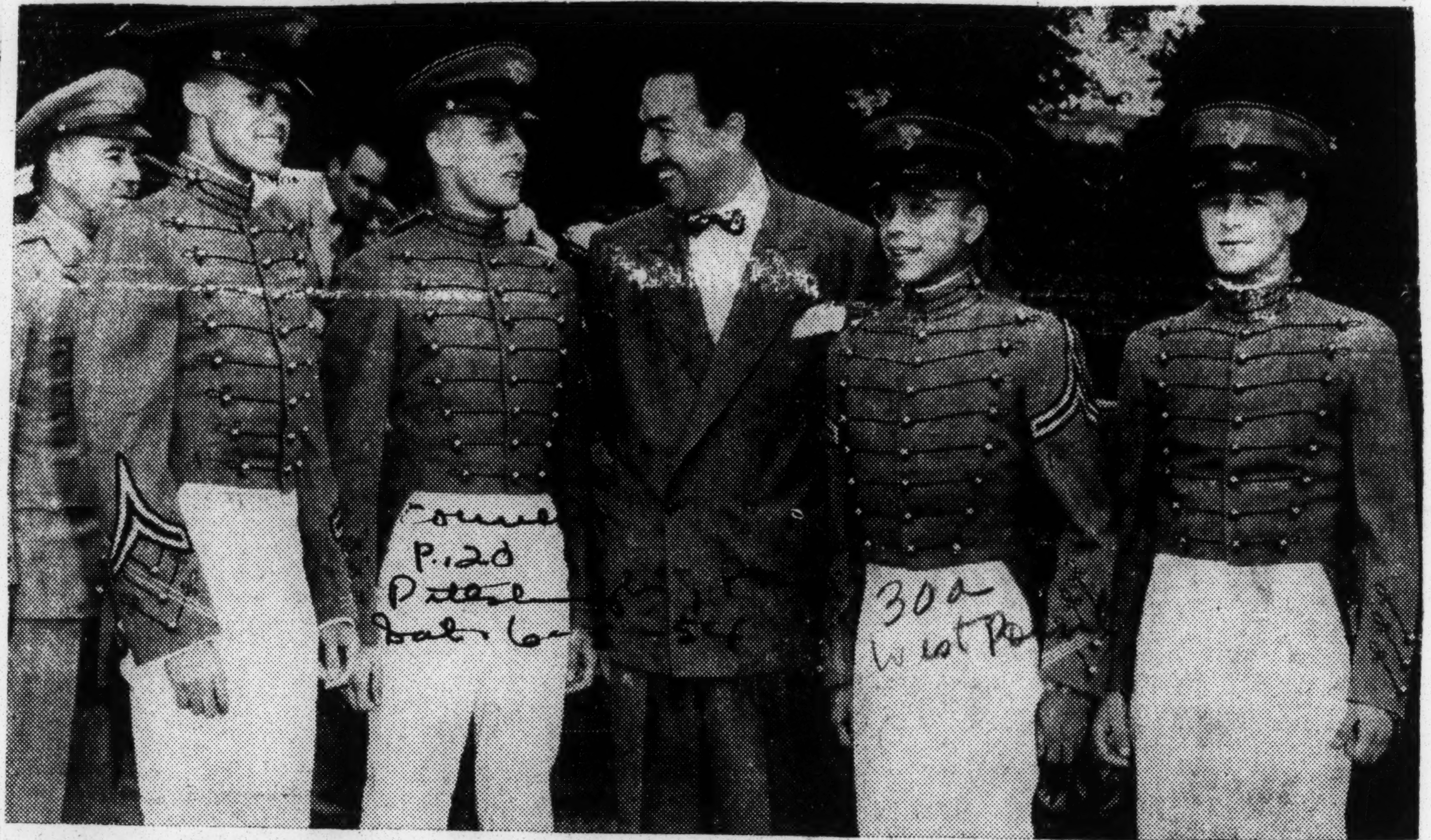
Mr. Powell had charged that all of the dish-washing, glass-washing, and waiting on tables had been done by Negro members of the 1802nd Special Regiment who worked from 6 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. daily and were quartered in all-Negro barracks. None of the white members of the 1802nd had been assigned to similar duties.

Mr. Powell's original complaint had been issued to Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson on Feb. 24.

The Army acted promptly, and on March 31, T. A. Young, special assistant to the Secretary of the Army wrote Mr. Powell and indicated that the segregation did exist and that the Army, in the future, "would include and increase the number of white personnel qualified to perform such duties in the personnel allocations of the military academy."

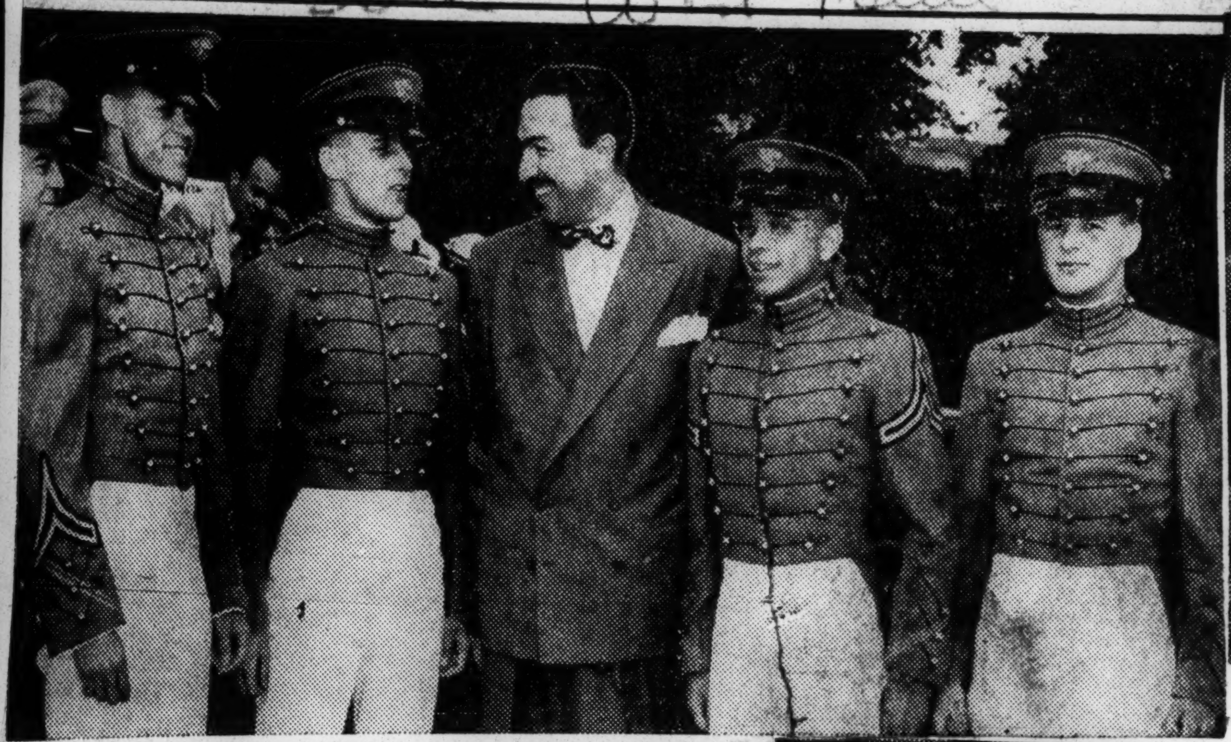
Mr. Powell commented, "I want to congratulate the Army on the prompt action in taking my original complaint." He said that he would accept an Army invitation to visit the Point.

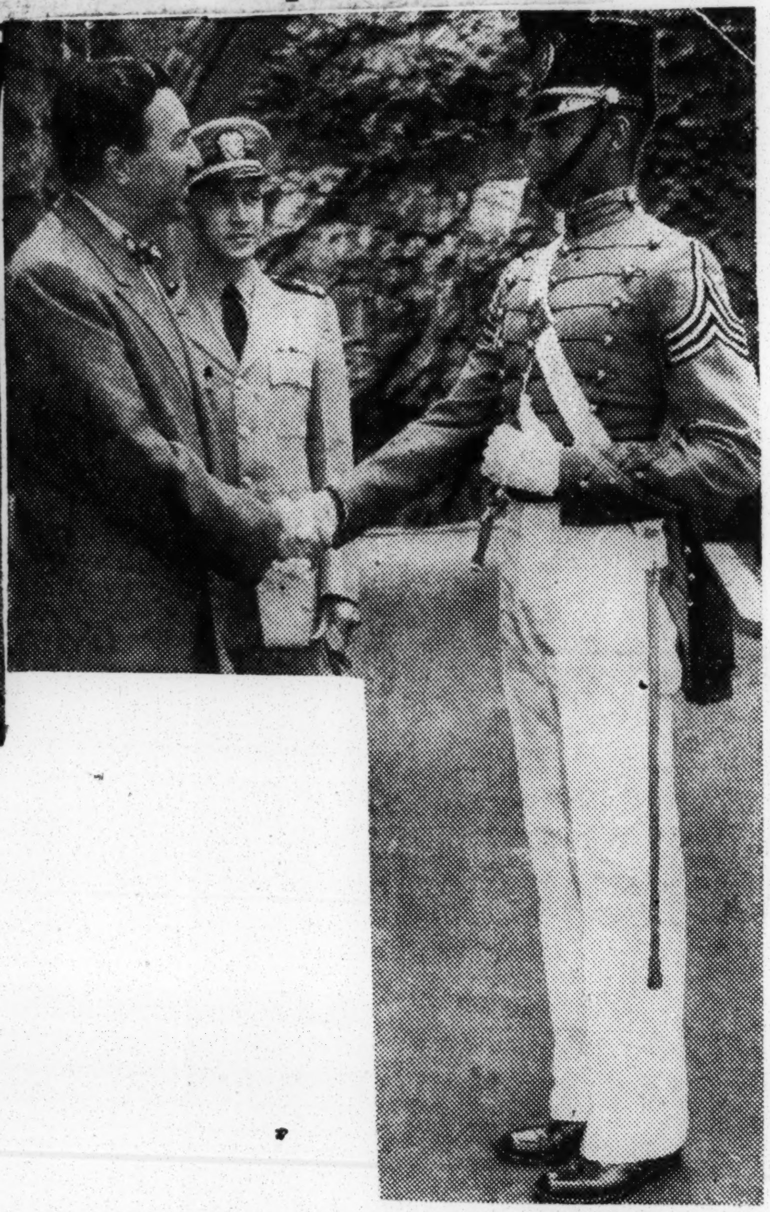
The Army, it was announced, is also considering Mr. Powell's suggestion that operation of the mess be turned over to civilians. This practice had been discontinued during World War II because of the labor shortage.



Adam and His Choices—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, New York Democrat, is shown with four of his appointees to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. Left to right: Cadet L. C. Olive, Cadet C. F. Buck, Rep. Powell, Cadet L. C. Turner, and Cadet W. Holzeburg.

Powell Tours West Point, Greets His Appointees





REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL of New York tours West Point, and checks on progress being made by his appointees to the U. S. Military Academy. A highlight of the tour was his inspection of the Cadet Mess detachment unit. In photo (top left) Rep. Powell chats with four of his appointees. Left to right, Cadet L. C. Olive, Cadet C. R. Buck, Rep. Powell, Cadet L. C. Turner and Cadet W. Holzeburg. In photo (top right) Lt. N. A. Jankovsky introduces Cadet Hugh G. Robinson to Rep. Powell during Powell's visit to the academy.

A CADET DRESS HAT is shown Rep. Powell by Cadet L. C. Turner during Powell's visit to the cadet model room. Looking on is Cadet C. F. Buck.

WEST POINT GRAD—Cadet Lt. Hugh G. Robinson of Washington, D. C., was among the first classmen (seniors) receiving Bachelor of Science degrees at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. Robinson was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. Son of Col. and Mrs. James H. Robinson, he was appointed to West Point by Rep. William L. Dawson of Illinois.

DURING THE INSPECTION of the Cadet mess barracks are, left to right, Capt. N. J. Kovar, commander, Cadet Mess Detachment; Rep. Powell, and 1st/Sgt. W. Simmons. Inspection of the mess baracks was highlight of Rep. Powell's tour of the military academy.

3 cadets among West Point grads

RONALD B. LEE

LEROY C. TURNER

WEST POINT, N.Y. — Three cadets, from Washington, Massachusetts and New York were among the 1954 graduates at the West Point Military Academy during the annual commencement last Tuesday.

Cadet Lt. Hugh R. Robinson, 21, son of Col. and Mrs. James H. Robinson, 331 Warder St., NW, Washington, received a bachelor of science degree and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers.

He was appointed to the academy by Rep. William L. Dawson of Illinois. He ranked 493 in the class.

To Signal Corps

Cadet Ronald B. Lee, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kermit J Lee Sr., 51 Monroe St., Springfield, Mass., received a bachelor of science degree and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Signal Corps.

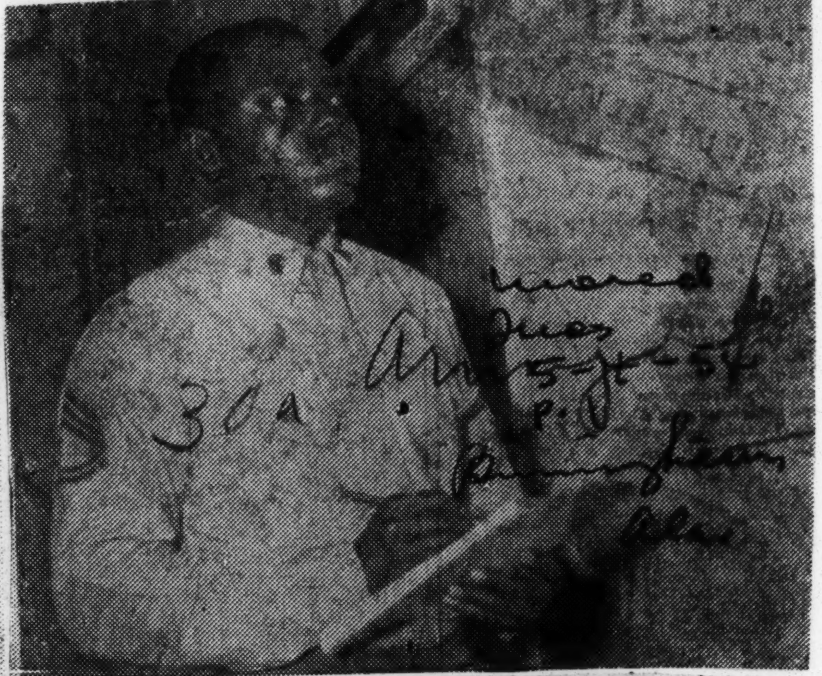
His appointment came through Rep. Foster Furcolo of the second congressional district of Massachusetts. He ranked 322 in his class.

Infantry Officer

Cadet Sgt. LeRoy Turner, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Turner, 174-06 Adelaide Rd., St. Albans, N. Y., receiced a bachelor of arts degree and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Infantry.

Having received his appointment through Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Cadet Turner ranked 581 in the graduating class.

HUGH ROBINSON


TECH-SGT. JAMES KENNEDY

GRADUATED BIRMINGHAM LEATHERNECK—T-Sgt. James Kennedy (above), of Birmingham, was recently graduated from the Non-Commissioned Officers Leadership school at the Marine Corps Air Station in Santa Ana, California, early last month. Sgt. Kennedy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Kennedy of 518 North 33rd Street, Birmingham.

The course included instruction in technique of leadership, infantry tactics, map reading, small arms and other subjects which help develop qualities of good leadership. — (U. S. Marine Photo)

With Our GIs

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Cadet Sgt. LeRoy C. Turner, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Turner, 174-06 Adelaide Road, St. Albans, N. Y., is among the first classmen (seniors) at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., who will be graduated on June 8. While at West Point, Cadet Turner has been active in the Camera, French and Ski Clubs. He also participated in soccer. Before entering the Academy, Cadet Turner graduated from Brooklyn Technical High School and attended Champlain College in Plattsburg. He was appointed to West Point by Representative A. Clayton Powell, Twenty-second District of New York.

Cadet Turner

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — A new dental officer, Lieut. Cleveland Floyd, DC (USNR), a leading dentist of Gastonia, N. C., plies his trade on Navy recruits at the Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif. Lieutenant Floyd is one of two Negro dentists currently assigned to the Training Center. A native of Gastonia, N. C., Lieutenant Floyd is a graduate of the Howard University School of Dentistry, Washington, D. C. His wife, Mrs. Floyd is a local school teacher in Gastonia.

Lieut. Floyd

AUKLAND, New Zealand—Typing aircraft status reports in the Air Group Commander's Office is Herbert A. Cooper, yeoman third class, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley J. Cooper, 422 N. Christian St., Lancaster, Pa., aboard the attack aircraft carrier USS Tarawa.

Y/3c Cooper

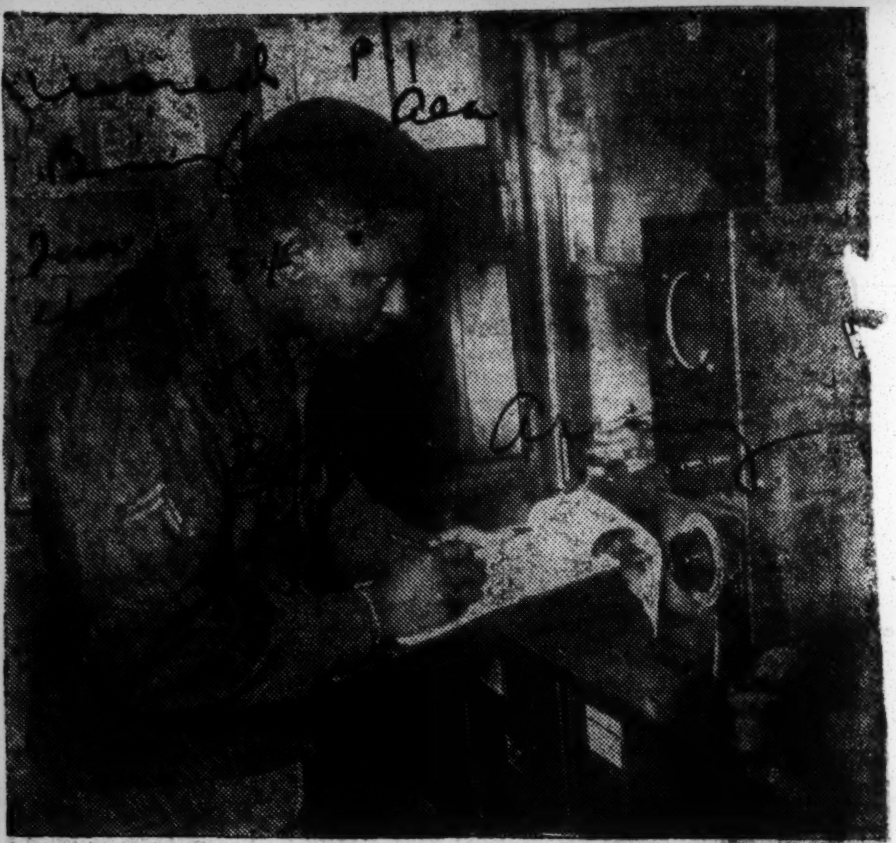
* * *

FORT CAMPBELL, Ky.—Corp. Robert Perry Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Perry Sr., of Rochelle, Ga., has recently been assigned to the Eighty-sixth Transportation Company (Light Truck) Sta-

AUKLAND, New Zealand—Working on entries in issue logs in the aviation supply office is Alfred L. Jones, airman, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul S. Jones, 3859 N. Smedley St., and husband of the former Julia Dargon, 1830 N. Willington Street, all of Philadelphia, Pa., aboard the attack aircraft carrier USS Tarawa. The ship left New Zealand, May 17, to continue a round-the-world cruise. During the first part of May she visited Australia and New Zealand where, with Fleed Admiral William F. Halsey, she represented the United States in the annual ceremonies.

Airman Jones

* * *



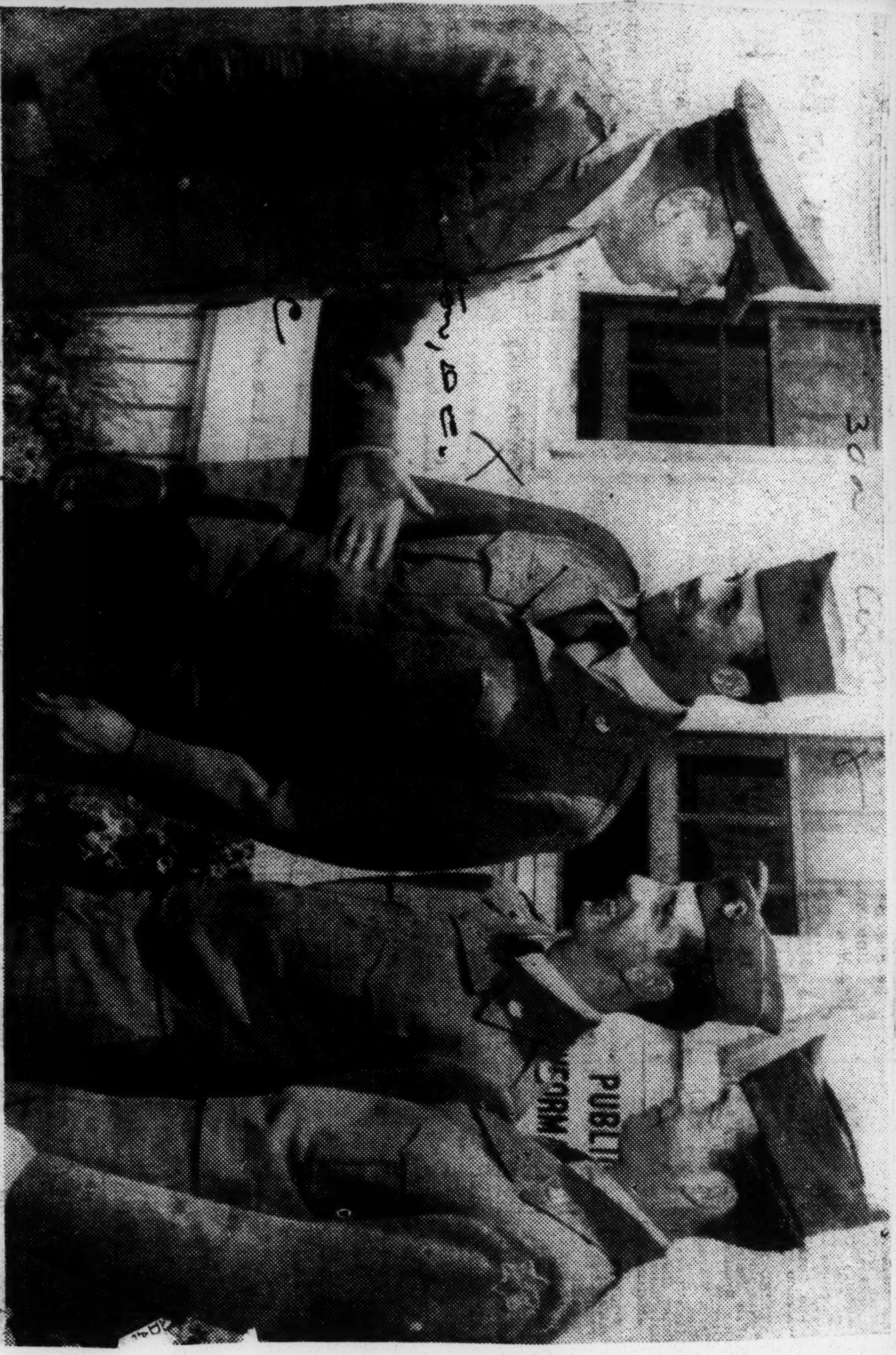
LABORATORY TECHNICIAN — Cpl. Benny T. Stewart, of Jackson, Tenn., takes a reading during a test in the mobile 61st Petroleum Products Laboratory near Inchon, Korea. A laboratory technician, he makes tests three different times on incoming fuels before they are ever put to use. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben H. Stewart, 1301 McLean, he entered the Army in September 1951 and was stationed in Hawaii before arriving in Korea last September. Corporal Stewart is a graduate of Tennessee A. and I. State College and a member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Congressman Adam C. Powell Announces All Segregation In Army Is Wiped Out

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of the Army, through his Special Assistant, Mr. T. A. Young, has just informed Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. Sixteenth Congressional District, New York, that the last segregated Unit in the United States Army is now being dissolved. He invited Representative Powell to inspect this new integrated unit, the Mess Detachment of the 1,002nd Regiment of the United States Military Academy at West Point. On Saturday May 22nd, Representative Powell will inspect this unit. The Commandant of the Military Academy has invited Representative Powell to be his guest for lunch that day. The tour of inspection will begin at 1:30 p.m.

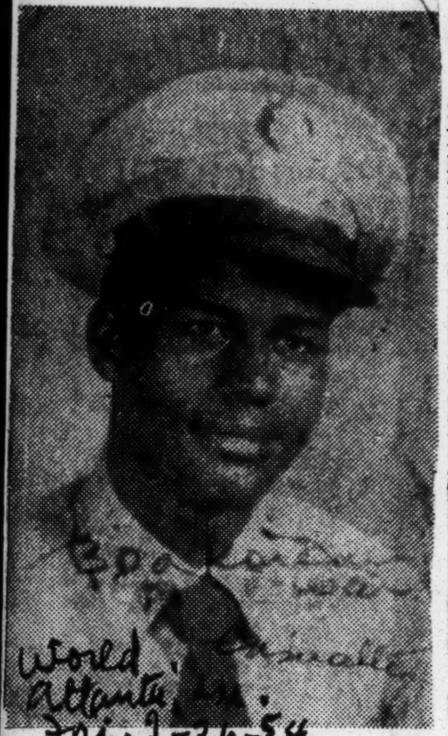
Representative Powell has made arrangements, through the Military Academy, for newsmen and photographers to accompany him on the tour of inspection. They will kindly meet at the Superintendent's Office at West Point at 1:20 p.m.

For those newspapers who do not furnish transportation for newsmen and photographers, Representative Powell will provide such transportation to cover the event, West Point and return. Therefore, those who desire to go in such transportation from New York to Kindly call Messrs. Acy Lennon or William Hampton at AUdubon -2626 before May 20th at 1 p.m.



GENERAL LIKES HIS STARS—Maj. Gen. Robert McClure, Fort Ord commander, who yesterday defended his policy of retaining outstanding athletes at the base, chats with three of his famous privates. They are Fullback Ollie Matson, formerly with the Chicago Cardinals; Billy Martin, Yankee second baseman who starred in the '53 World Series, and Ken Venturi, San Francisco golfer. McClure, who is retiring in four days, indicated Martin will be moved before any decision is made on his application for a hardship discharge. —AP Wirephoto.

In Memoriam



World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 2-26-54

PVT. J. D. JACKSON

In sad but loving memory of our dear son, brother, and uncle, Pvt. J. D. Jackson, who was killed in action February 26, 1953 in Korea.

Leaving such sweet memories
Of your kind and adorable ways
Short and hasty was thy stay
Pain and grief no more to hear
Nobody knows the toil and snares
But we will meet you safely there
Followed in Jesus' care.

Sadly missed by:
Mrs. Eula Mae Jackson, mother
Mesdames Lola Hall, Annie Berry, Velma Blash, Essie Hill, sisters.
Messers Charles, Walter, Felix, Leon Jackson, brothers
Eight nieces and two nephews.

Sergt. Bullock Determined Dead in Korean War

Army Sergt. Frank W. Bullock, 37, reported missing in action in Korea since February 12, 1951, has been determined dead, the Defense Department announced today.

Sergt. Bullock.

Born Fountain, N.C., Sergt. Bullock lived with his wife, Bessie, at 822 Otis place N.W. A veteran of World War II combat in the European theater, he was discharged from the Army in 1946 and re-enlisted two years later. After serving in England, he was transferred to Korea in December, 1950.

Sergt. Bullock is survived by his wife, a 5-year-old daughter, Barbara Ann, and his mother, Mrs. Minnie Rogers.

Lt. Parker declared killed in action

Lighthouse
Columbia S.C.

Columbia, S. C.

Mr. & Mrs. John Parker of 2510 Richland St. has been informed by the War Department that their son, 1st Lt. James N. Parker has been declared killed in action, November 29, 1952.

Lt. Parker attended the Waverly Elementary School and graduated from Booker T. Washington High School in 1947. He attended S. C. State College in Orangeburg, S. C. and graduated in May, 1951. where he received a commission as Second Lieutenant. During his senior year at State College, he was Colonel in the R. O. T. C.

He entered the army at Fort Jackson July 20, 1951. He was stationed at Fort Benning, Ga. where he attended a training school for officers. He was sent to Japan in April 1952. There he graduated from the Far East Command Chemical School at Camp Gifu with high honors.

He was later sent to Korea. There he first served with the 45th Infantry Division and was later transferred to the 279th Infantry Regiment, Air Force Headquarters Company. He attended Observers School for three weeks before he began his missions as observer over enemy territory. He was on his 103rd mission, for which he volenteered, when hen and Lt. Wyatt, of Los Angeles, was shot down.

He is survived by his parents, Mr. & Mrs. John Parker, three sisters, Mrs. Jessie M. Peterson, Tuskegee Institue, Ala. Miss M. Elizabeth Parker, Mrs. Virginia D. Parks, his twin brother, Edward S., one aunt, Mrs. Emma Veasey, of New York, a nephew, Master Joseph N. Peterson, III and a host of relatives and friends.

Sat 1-3-54
p. 1

Last Rites For Cpl. W. Crater

State Press
p. 8
Fri. 11-12-54
Little Rock, Ark.

PINE BLUFF—Funeral services were held here for Willie Crater, who died in a Chinese prison camp, June 3, 1951. Dr. J. F. Clark, St. Paul Baptist Church, officiated.

The Stanfield Grady post No. 401, American Legion and the ladies auxiliary augmented by a firing squad composed of World War II and Korean veterans under Commander George Howard made a very impressive ceremony. The funeral cortege was led by the police patrol cars of the city.

Sgt. Curtis Stausburg of Oakland, accompanied the remains from California here.

The services were conducted from the Miller funeral home.

The convention approved (by ballot)nine other amendments to the constitution, which of course, were made to facilitate adjustments that have been found feasible from past operations.

The delegate assembly approved a resolution which will serve as the basis for rewriting certain sections of the policies and objectives to bring them in line with the May 17, 1954 Supreme Court ruling on integration in education.

The new policies commission, which consists of the association officers and the presidents of district and local associations, will be called into session shortly to review ATA Policies and Objectives, and to determine procedures that will otherwise strengthen ATA.

Cpl. Crater

Milford Pays GI Homage

Courier p. 1
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILFORD, Del.—(ANP)—Whites in Milford forgot about their objections to Negroes for a moment last week as they banded together to observe the town's only Korean war fatality.

The southwestern Delaware community of 5,700, in a Veterans Day observance, honored Negro Corp. William A. Lockewood.

Sat. 11-27-54

Lockewood's mother, Mrs. Annabelle Lockewood, sat on the rostrum with city officials and community leaders as Mayor Edward C. Evans rededicated the community's war memorial to include Lockewood's name. The memorial is a stone monument in the center of the three-block shopping district of downtown Milford.

30a 1954 KOREAN WAR PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE

Rhee Flies In To Ask for Heavier Aid

Says 'Cold Feet' Lost Yalu Victory

By Ned Russell

WASHINGTON, July 26.—President Syngman Rhee of the Republic of Korea came here today as the guest of President Eisenhower to urge, despite firm American resistance, United States support in forcing the unification of Korea, by war if necessary.

Declaring that only "cold feet" had prevented the unification of his country during the Korean War, Dr. Rhee said on his arrival that he is confident that "God Almighty will see to it that we shall carry out our program."

The seventy-nine-year-old South Korean leader, accompanied by his Vienna-born wife, was greeted at National Airport by Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and others.

Greeted by President

Dr. Rhee, who is expected to seek a sharply stepped-up military aid program for South Korea as well as increased economic aid and changes in the administration of the existing program, was greeted at the White House by the President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

The South Korean President, who spent many years in Washington as a political exile, and his wife were to pass tonight at the White House and then move across Pennsylvania Ave. to Blair House for the rest of their five-day visit.

Dr. Rhee, who will address a joint session of Congress on Wednesday, is expected to expound before the nation's lawmakers his belief that Communist China will continue to stir up violence and aggression in Asia, and to plead for greater American military and economic aid for his war-shattered country.

As for American military aid, South Korean officials already have announced that they want a thirty-five-division army, compared to the present twenty-division force, as well as a 250-jet air force and a navy large enough to patrol South Korea's extensive coastline alone. In addition, they want a 1,000,000-man national guard.

Eisenhower Cool to Project

Gen. Eisenhower, Secretary Dulles and other top officials who will meet with Dr. Rhee throughout this week, are known to be firm in their opposition to his expected plea for United States support in a military effort to unite Korea. They are also cool to his military demands and critical of the way he has used this country's economic aid.

In a brief speech at the airport, Dr. Rhee spoke of the time in 1904 when he first landed in the United States—"a man without a country"—and described his years of exile while Korea was held by Japan.

When he spoke of the attack on South Korea by the North Korean Communists in June, 1950, his voice became almost inaudible, but then it rose again as he said:

Gen. Ridgway Listens

"But your boys came to our rescue. If only we had had a little more courage we could have pushed on to the Yalu River and Korea would have been unified." The Yalu forms the border between Korea and Manchuria.

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Army chief of staff, who relieved General of the Army Douglas MacArthur when the latter was removed from his Far East commands for advocating similar policies, listened attentively to Dr. Rhee without revealing his reactions. "But some people had a little cold feet," Dr. Rhee said.

The South Korean President paid tribute to Gen. James A. Van Fleet, former commander of the United States 8th Army in Korea who returned ten days ago from Korea with recommendations to President Eisenhower on a long-range military aid program for South Korea.

Dr. Rhee also spoke warmly of all the American officers and soldiers whose valor, he said, kept Korea "alive" during the war. "We fought together and God Almighty will see to it that we shall carry out our program," he said.

Associated Press wirephoto

President Eisenhower welcoming President Syngman Rhee of the Republic of Korea to the White House yesterday.

Syngman Rhee Loses In Bid For Office

30a

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

SEOUL — (INS) — The Republic of Korea National Assembly rejected Saturday by a single vote a proposed constitutional amendment that would have allowed President Syngman Rhee to stay in office for an indefinite period.

A final count on the controversial amendment showed that 135 assemblymen voted for the measure and 60 against it. A vote of 136 was needed to carry the hotly debated issue in the 203 seat chamber. Seven members abstained and one member was absent when the vote was taken.

p. 1
Sun. 11-28-54

The defeat of the amendment was classed as a personal defeat for Rhee and cheered by opposition members of the assembly.

'BRAINWASH' PLEA LOST BY EX-P. O. W.

Court-Martial Rules That It Is No Defense Against Collaboration Charge

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 15 (UP) — An Army court-martial ruled today that Cpl. Claude Batchelor's claim that he was "brainwashed" in a Communist prison camp in Korea was no defense against the charge that he collaborated with his Red captors and informed on other American prisoners of war.

Joel Westbrook, Corporal Batchelor's civilian attorney, announced that the decision changed "the essential theme" of his whole defense of the Kermit, Tex., soldier.

Mr. Westbrook had argued that Red brainwashing techniques had made Corporal Batchelor believe he really was acting in the best interests of the United States by collaborating with the Communists.

But Lieut. Col. Donald L. Manes Jr., law officer of the court-martial, said evidence of brainwashing could be introduced "only for the purpose of showing character traits." He said it was not a defense against the basic charges.

Colonel Mane's ruling came after a noon recess following Mr. Westbrook's arguments in favor of the brainwashing line of defense. Mr. Westbrook said the Communists had hammered at Corporal Batchelor's resistance against propaganda continually in the thirty-eight months that he was held in a Red prison camp in North Korea.

Prosecutors yesterday ruled out Mr. Westbrook's contention that he was trying to show that Corporal Batchelor collaborated only in the hope of getting better treatment, and had no idea of hurting his country.

Fleming Weeps on Stand

FORT SHERIDAN, Ill., Sept. 15 (UP)—Lieut. Col. Harry Fleming, accused of collaborating with the Communists in Korea, broke down in the witness stand today as he told how the Reds forced him to watch thirteen fellow prisoners die of starvation and disease in a filthy cave.

Colonel Fleming wept openly in testifying about the repeated trips his Red captors made with him to the cave while the suffering group dwindled from fourteen prisoners to one. He said the experience "affected me worse than anything else that happened" while he was in Korea.

The 46-year-old Racine, Wis., career Army officer is being tried by a court-martial on charges of collaborating with the Reds after he was taken prisoner. The trial was recessed temporarily after he broke down on the stand.

He said the Red prison camp commander, a Colonel Kim, asked him to lead a propaganda discussion that was "an outgrowth of the prisoner's refusal to participate in propaganda broadcasts." When he refused, Colonel Fleming said, Kim took him to see the fourteen prisoners held in Camp No. 9, "a small cave."

"They were all in a deplorable state," he said. "Their morale was completely gone, they were ditry beyond description, they were all sick with dysentery. Some could hardly stand, and the only water they had was from a slimy pool."

Kim took him back to the cave repeatedly in the following days, Colonel Fleming said, and "each time there were fewer men alive." He said he finally realized the visit swere a "designed plan with Kim because he knew he was hitting me in the softest spot he knew."

Negro Key Man At PW Trials

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Army intelligence officer who has given many hours of secret testimony at trials of PWs in Washington, D. C. and San Antonio, Tex., is a Negro from Washington, D. C.

He has earned a solid reputation as one of the most skillful interviewers in his business. During the general prisoner exchange in Korea in 1953, he interviewed many of the biggest names to be repatriated, including the famous AP photographer, Frank Noel.

POW RELATES BEATINGS RECEIVED FROM REDS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Corporal Page Thomas Baylor, Jr., of Washington, a war prisoner in Korea for thirty-two months, told a Senate committee Monday that he was beaten with rifle butts and shovels and thrown into the "hole" for refusing to write propaganda articles for the Communists.

Baylor's testimony before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee was in connection with two Communist magazines, Whina Weekly Review and China Monthly Review, which were circulated in prisoner of war camps and used by the Reds for purposes of indoctrination.

Before Baylor testified the committee heard John W. Powell former editor of the magazines refuse to say whether he is a Communist or why he wrote false letters to the wife of an American prisoner of war.

Powell, now a free lance writer and lecturer in San Francisco, also refused to say whether he ever received pay from the Chinese Reds for work on the magazines in China.

PRISON COMPOUNDS

Baylor testified that POW's were forced to hold discussions on articles which were underlined in the magazines. He said the Communists appointed a monitor in each squad to hold discussions on the articles in the prison compounds.

The monitors, he said, took the statements the POW's made back to Chinese headquarters.

Chinese Communists accused him of trying to "overthrow" the studies given by them to the American POW's, Baylor said and he was transferred from Camp 3 to Camp 5, known as a reactionary labor camp, August 7, 1951. He had been captured November 27, 1950.

Baylor said the Communists told him they were "either going to make or break" him with their propaganda indoctrination. He said he told them he did not care what they did so long as he got something to eat.

The Reds called him "cunning and cute" and put him in the "hole" for fifteen days, he testified. He said he was treated "pretty badly" in the ""hole," getting no medical attention for the first three days.

BEATINGS

He testified he got a couple of beatings with a rifle butt and a shovel and that his front teeth were knocked out and his back bruised.

But he still refused to do what they wanted him to do, he said, and he was sent back to the "hole" for thirty-three days about a month later because he refused to state his opinion on an article in the China Monthly Review on capitalism.

This time, he said, he got pneumonia and did not see anybody or hear anything during the thirty-three days he was in the "hole."

When he got out, he said, he was forced to sign a statement saying he would never try to overthrow Communist powers in the POW camps or try to keep the other prisoners from learning what the Reds were teaching.

He said most of his fellow prisoners considered Mr. Powell's China monthly a propaganda organ.

SICK PRISONERS

During the winter of 1951, he testified, the Reds drew up "some sort of Asiatic peace appeal" and forced the prisoners to sign it. He added that the Reds even made sick prisoners, who were on their deathbeds, sign the appeal.

While in Camp 3, Baylor said, POW's were assigned to labor details to unload barges. He said he and some prisoners from around Baltimore and pots in Ohio organized what they called "the boys" and they tried to see what they could take off the boats and keep for themselves.

He said the Reds thought they were trying to get some kind of information to send back to the United States and threw them in the "hole" for five days and then put them on a labor detail building a shack far down in the valley.

Cite Farmer POW Who Defied Reds

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Texas (INS) — The Army paid formal tribute Saturday to a 54-year-old soldier who stubbornly defied his Red captors in Korea in their attempts to indoctrinate a group of his fellow POW's.

He is M-Sgt. Joe N. Black, who, during his two and a half years as a war prisoner carried out a campaign to debunk Communist propaganda and give comfort to other POW's despite severe punishment inflicted on him for doing so.

Black, a veteran of over 30 years army service, will be honored at a ceremony and parade at Fort Sam Houston during which he will receive a Commendation Ribbon with Oak Leaf Cluster.

During the affair a citation will be read. It will tell how Black defied all Communist efforts to indoctrinate him and resisted Red attempts to stir up racial troubles among UN prisoners.

But an earlier unofficial citation written furtively in a Communist prison camp tells more clearly why Black will receive the award.

It relates the Sergeant Black story from the beginning when he was appointed head of a group of war prisoners composed mostly of American Negroes.

Written on rice paper, the document was signed by 65 prisoners and was smuggled out of Communist territory when they were repatriated.

GI Who Ignored Red Bait Was Tortured, Group Told

Journal + Guide P. 2
Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In a detailed story before the Internal Security Committee, Corporal Page Thomas Baylor Jr., of Washington, D. C., recently told the committee how he went into solitary confinement for thirty-three days becaused he refused to "swallow" alleged Communist propaganda written in an American operated magazine.

The young veteran said the Reds "knocked my teeth out" with beatings and that his confinement was the second in the "clammy pen."

Sat. 10-16-54

MR. BAYLOR said he led a group which called itself the Boys to Oppose Indoctrination,' and claimed they got five days "in the hole" because of this organization.

He was one of a string of witnesses who testified against the "China Monthly Review," owned and operated by John B. Powell during Mr. Baylor's POW confinement. Powell took refuge in the Fifth Amendment when questioned about his political and editorial activities.

* * *

OTHER WITNESSES against the publication claimed it was "forced reading' and that GI's who refused to side with articles in the magazine were sometimes forced to stand at attention on a cake of ice until their feet froze.

The committee promised that government action would be taken and said it is turning over its files on tne probe to the Justice Department.

POW RELATES BEATINGS RECEIVED FROM REDS

World Birmingham, Ala.
Tues. 10-5-54 P. 1

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Before Baylor testified the committee heard John W. Powell, former editor of the magazines, refuse to say whether he is a Communist or why he wrote false letters to the wife of an American prisoner of war.

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The monitors, he said, took the statements the POW's made back to Chinese headquarters.

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Baylor said the Communists told him they were "either going to make or break" him with their propaganda indoctrination. He said he told them he did not care what they did so long as he got something to eat.

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This time, he said, he got pneumonia and did not see anybody or hear anything during the thirty-three days he was in the "hole."

When he got out, he said, he was forced to sign a statement saying he would never try to overthrow Communist powers in the POW camps or try to keep the other prisoners from learning what the Reds were teaching.

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10-5-54

Ex-POW Tells of Red Atrocities in Korea

Call Fri. 10-8-54
Kansas City, Mo.
P. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) —Corporal Page Thomas Baylor, Jr., of Washington, a war prisoner in Korea for 32 months, told a Senate committee that he was beaten with rifle butts and shovels and thrown into the "hole" for refusing to write propaganda articles for the Communists.

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Fri. 10-8-54

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P. 4

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Negro Officer Speaks In Behalf Of Col. Fleming

FORT SHERIAN, Ill—(NNPA—A colored Army officer was among thirteen ex-prisoners of war called by the Army to support its charges that Lieut. Col. Harry Fleming, while leader of a POW camp in Korea in 1951, collaborated with the Communists.

Lieut. Louis Wilson, of Shreveport, Louisiana, a Second Division artillery officer, Tuesday testified that he never heard Fleming make slanderous or derogatory remarks against the United States while a prisoner of war in Korea.

Wilson said none of the POW's in Fleming's camp ever took their supposed communistic indoctrination seriously. Rather they jokingly called each other "warmongers," he said.

ROUND TABLE PANEL

Wilson said he was one of three POWs selected by Fleming, commander of Camp 12, near Pyongyang, to make up a round table panel, one of three preparing a script for broadcasting.

POWs selected mfiJk

Wilson also said Fleming spoke up for him when he was threatened with being sent "to the caves," a horror camp, by the North Koreans camp boss, Col. Kim Dong Suk.

Fleming is accused in the Army charges of telling Col. Kim about an argument involving another witness, Serg. Jose Mares of Albuquerque, New Mexico, thereby causing Mares, then 19, to be sent to "the caves" where he spent a month.

Wilson testified that Kim was wildly angry the morning he packed Mares and others off to "the caves."

THREE APPEALS

At the time—the first six months of 1951—Fleming was the American camp leader, both as senior officer and by election of the POWs, Wilson testified.

Under cross-examination by Lieut Col Redham Routledge, Wilson said that at the time the Communists wanted the POWs to sign three "appeals," Fleming advised the group that it was a question conscience how far each would yield to pressure.

Wilson said he signed appeal, urging the "five great powers" to sign a nonagression pact. He and others refused to sign those that urged Americans to surrender and called on President Truman and General Douglas MacArthur to get the Americans out of Korea.

As far as the round table broadcast was concerned, Wilson said Fleming and the others worked diligently to find meaningless words which would also satisfy their Red captors.

Fleming was also one of several instructors, Wilson said. In his class Fleming read from a required Communist book describing the structure of the Soviet government, then in discussions pointed up the fallacies by comparison with the United States, Wilson testified.

cake at a rally in Gainesville, Ga., where he predicted he will win the nomination in next Wednesday's primary by carrying "131 counties."

Of his eight opponents, the Lt.-Governor mentioned only Thompson, and declared voters have just one choice. He said:

"The race is clearly now an issue between the pro-segregation candidate Marvin Griffin and the anti-segregation candidate M. E. Thompson."

Thompson was equally as confident of victory as he spoke at Monroe, Ga. "We will carry every congressional district in Georgia," he said.

Freed POW bares story of brainwashing, torture

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—o O o—

POWs, CORPORAL Baylor testified, were allowed to write home once a month, but had to write what the Reds wanted them to write or not at all.

He testified that as a result of the 33 days he spent in the "hole" he did not know whether he was going crazy or not. A fellow prisoner from Gary, Inda., whom the Pows called "Dr. Buzzard," told him to eat roots and he would "pull through."

He said the roots tasted "bitter and nasty," but he ate them and also bit off his finger nails "down to the very edge" and rubbed them in the sand to keep from losing hold of himself.

—o O o—

THE REDS tried for a while to promote friction between colored and white POWs by giving the whites more food one day and the colored more food the next day, trying to get them to argue among themselves as to food.

Tenn. State Student Tells Of Suffering In POW Camp

By MABEL B. CROOKS

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — James Garfield Dobson, Tennessee State university freshman, spent two and a half years in POW camp at Pyoktong, North Korea, and was the first Tennessean to reach Freedom Village.

Taken at Wonju, South Korea, February 12, 1951, as an infantry soldier, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Division, he was Corporal Dobson, No. RA 14356884, firing a machine gun on a tank when knocked unconscious and captured.

He was among the 1,000 who started the infamous 50-mile "death march" which ended at Chungson, North Korea, with only about 300 of the 1,000 barely alive.

GOT PURPLE HEART

Dobson's unit was cited by Syngman Rhee. He was awarded a Korean Service Medal with eight battle stars, National Defense Service Medal, UN Service Medal, Combat Infantry Badge, and the purple heart.

Asked how he felt at the sight of Freedom Village, he said:

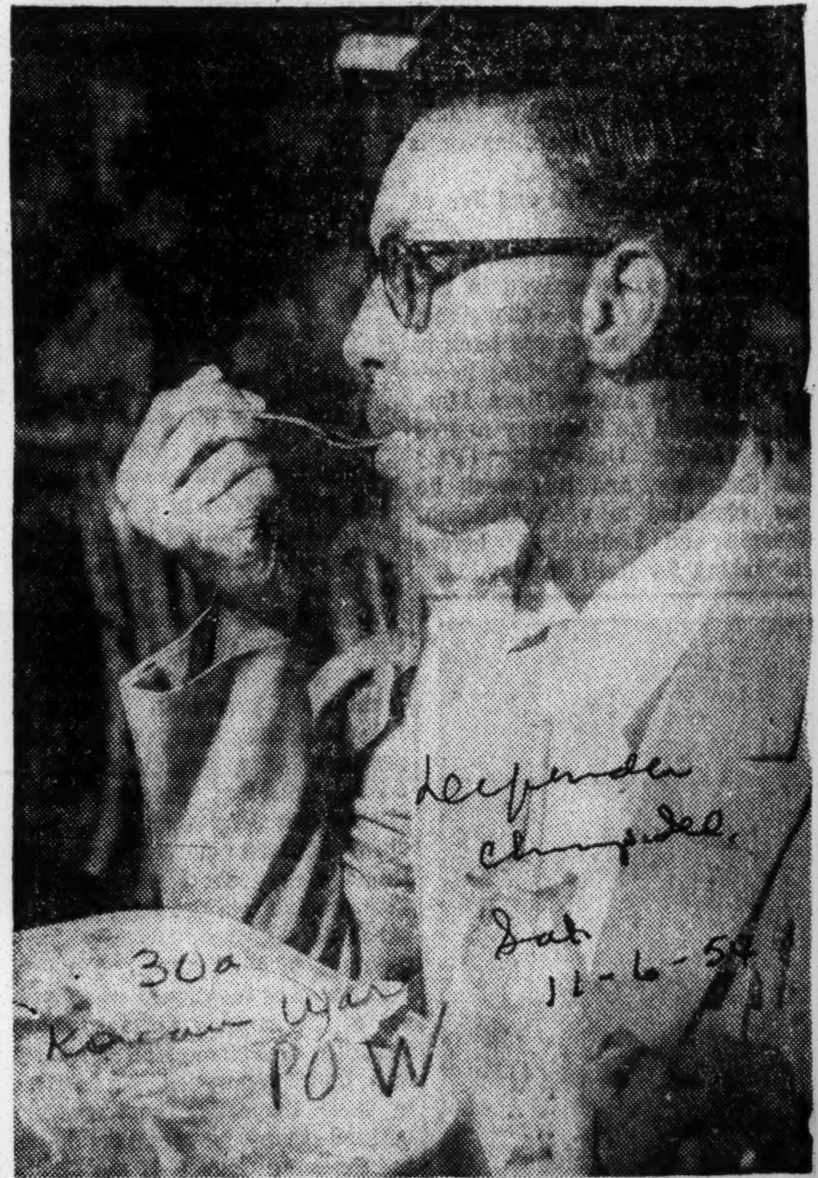
"When I arrived at Freedom Village," half chuckling and half sighing, "it was about two in the afternoon, August 9 (over here), the feeling was indescribable. . .it is something you can't explain, but you will feel for the rest of your life." There was a pause, and then he added as if in retrospect, "Freedom is good."

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Dobson, sr., of Alcoa, Tenn., Dobwas graduated from high school May, 1950, and volunteered in Knoxville the following August—at 19 — for the airforce. There was no opening, so he chose the army.

SPENT YEAR RESTING

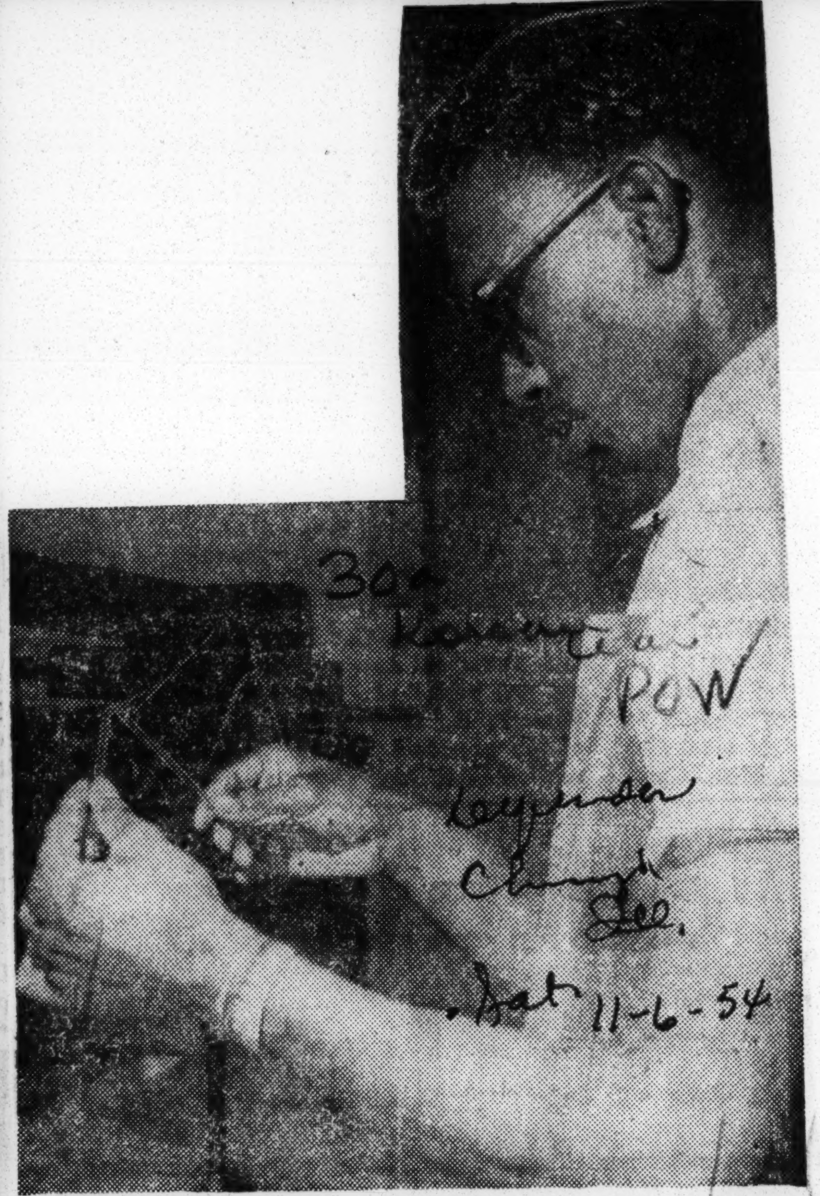
On partial disability because of some of the treatment received while a prisoner of war, Dobson must check periodically with the vets hospital. Last year he rested.

At present a freshman vocational tech student in refrigeration and air-conditioning, Dobson will take his degree in mechanical engineering should his health permit.



DOBSON FINDS well balanced meals in the university cafeteria kings' feasts compared with sorghum and millet (boiled wheat without salt) and half rotten potatoes fed him while in prison camp.

JAMES DOBSON, who was a prisoner of war in Korea, leaves his drawing room class in the Engineering Building at Tennessee State university, Nashville.



BEGINNING his chemistry laboratory work, Dobson shows the gain of weight lost in prison. Dobson weighed only 84 pounds when he came to Freedom Village.

IN KOREA — Miss Edith Pierce and Airman FC Davey L. Schmitt are pondering over the many reference books in the library of the 18th Fighter Bomber Wing. After two years as a civilian librarian in Korea, Miss Pierce returns to the United States this month.

U. S. to Shift 4 Divisions From Korea

Seoul Cites Threat Of Reds, Fights Pentagon Action

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP) —The Defense Department announced today it would shift four divisions from Korea to other areas "where it is believed they will better serve the strategic interest of the United States."

Advance reports that three U.S. divisions would be pulled out had already caused deep concern in Korea, where the republic's National Assembly unanimously voted to oppose it.

2 DIVISIONS TO STAY

The withdrawal of four divisions would leave two American divisions, a British Commonwealth division and smaller units from other Allied nations in South Korea, together with 20 Republic of Korea divisions.

(In Seoul, high sources said the South Korean government would demand that the four American divisions to be withdrawn from Korea leave behind all their guns ammunition and other equipment to outfit at least four new ROK Army divisions.

(It was believed possible the four American divisions would leave behind virtually all their combat equipment, but whether the equipment would be delivered to the South Korean Army for use as it desired was not known.)

PENTAGON STATEMENT

The official Pentagon announcement, which followed by only a few hours an official statement that "the Army has no knowledge of any early withdrawal," said:

"The Defense Department announced today the plan to withdraw four U. S. divisions from Korea within the next several months. These divisions will be deployed to other areas where it is believed they will better serve the strategic interest of the United States.

"The designation of the divisions to be withdrawn will be announced by the U. S. Army later.

"This withdrawal is in further implementation of the policy announced by President Eisenhower on Dec. 26, 1953."

That Eisenhower announcement said U. S. ground forces in Korea would be reduced "as circumstances warrant."

The official South Korean attitude, expressed to the National Assembly, was that the circumstances did not warrant any withdrawal now in view of the continuing menace of Communist forces in North Korea.

U. S. divisions now in Korea are the 1st Marines and the 2d, 3d, 7th, 24th and 25th Army divisions.

Informed Washington sources said two Army divisions and one regimental combat team would be brought back to the United States, along with another combat team now stationed in Japan. They said two of the divisions taken out of Korea probably would remain in the Pacific, one on Okinawa and the other in Hawaii.

S. KOREA CRIES OUT AGAINST U.S. TROOPS LEAVING

Assembly Meets to Form Protest

SEOUL, Korea, Aug. 19 [Thursday]—[Reuters]—South Korea was expected to lodge an appeal in Washington today against any further withdrawal of United States troops until President Syngman Rhee's forces are strong enough to repel Communists of North Korea.

The appeal was submitted to the national assembly last night after the government announced the United States plans to withdraw four of its six divisions from Korea by June, 1955.

Calls Emergency Session

A South Korean official said Rhee got word of the reported withdrawal from the South Korean mission now holding military aid talks in Washington.

They said the withdrawal plan will be submitted to the United States senate today or tomorrow.

Prime Minister Pyun Yung Tai immediately called an emergency session of the national assembly. He said his government received the information with "the utmost displeasure and disappointment."

Asks More Divisions

He added: "The United States should either increase South Korean armed forces by three divisions for each one division withdrawn from Korea, or wait until the Chinese Communists withdraw their forces from North Korea."

Assembly Speaker Lee Ki Pong, president of the ruling Liberal party, told the assembly that the South Korean delegation in Washington will make a proposal today to increase the country's armed forces.

Gen. Lee Hyong Kun, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, left here Wednesday to reinforce the Washington mission in its demands for further military aid.

Divisions in South Korea are the army's 2d, 3d, 7th, 24th, and 25th and the 1st marine.

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER welcomes President and Mrs. Syngman Rhee, of South Korea, to the White House shortly after their arrival in Washington for a week-long State Visit. The 79-year-old chief of state came to the U. S. at the invitation of the Chief Executive. — (International Soundphoto)

Rhee Honors U. S. Heroes

WASHINGTON— (INS) — Korean President Syngman Rhee took time out from a series of top-level conferences Thursday to pay his respects to some American heroes.

The 79-year-old leader of free Korea stopped first at the glistening marble tomb of the unknown soldier to lay a wreath of red white and blue flowers.

With a full honor guard at stiff attention, Rhee walked solemnly to the tomb to place the wreath, muttered a brief prayer, and waited while a bugler played Taps.

He then was escorted to Mt. Vernon where he placed a wreath in George Washington's mausoleum. From Mt. Vernon he was taken to the Lincoln Memorial, a structure which he watched being built while he lived in Washington, to lay a third wreath before the statue of Abraham Lincoln.

Rhee brought to the U. S. two tiny flaming red Korean maple trees. One he carefully planted in Arlington National Cemetery, and the other in the small botanical garden at Mt. Vernon.

Dixon Says Negro Held By Communist Chinese

HONG KONG (INS) — Donald Dixon, 25-year-old INS war correspondent, came back to freedom Wednesday after 18 months in Red prison camps, and indicated that an American Negro, whose name he could not learn, was among several American prisoners of the Chinese Reds.

Relating tales of his capture and imprisonment, he said in an interview with the New York Journal American:

"I believe there were five other Americans in that same jail. One of them may have been named Dorothy Middleton. It's hard to tell when a name is translated from Chinese back to American, and vice versa.

"Another prisoner was an American Negro who spoke fairly good Chinese. I saw him twice but couldn't talk with him. There were also two missionaries, Catholics I believe, and a bishop. But I couldn't learn his denomination."

* * *

THE WEDNESDAY morning release of three Americans ended an eighteen-month nightmare of solitary confinement, threats of death and endless questioning while prisoners of the Chinese Communist. The three, two newsmen and a merchant sea captain, were wearing the tattered remnants of the clothing they wore when seized on March 21, 1953 while on a yachting vacation.

They appeared dazed when they crossed over the border from China to the British crown colony at Hong Kong. All were in fairly good health although they had dropped much weight. The Americans, in addition to Dixon, were NBC correspondent Richard Applegate, of Medford, Ore. and sea captain Ben Krasner of New York.

* * *

DIXON, WHO jumped for joy, told friends and newsmen who met him that he never saw the sun for 18 months. Dixon lost 20 pounds during his imprisonment, Applegate 35, and Krasner 70. Dixon said he confessed to intruding in Chinese territorial waters because it was the only way to get free.

Sat. 1-16-54
Afro-American P.14 Baltimore, Md

HELPS KOREANS — Airman First Class Maurice S. Cotten, Washington, holds a Korean infant on his lap in front of a monument dedicated to the United Nations Forces for their humanitarium efforts in behalf of the Korean destitute and orphans. This pose is representative of the all-out aid that Fifth Air Force units throughout Korea are offering to make the lot of the many thousand homeless children a little less difficult. Airman Cotten is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Cotten, 1611 13th st., nw, Washington.

P.4 Herald Tribune Sun 1-17-54
New York, N.Y.

Rhee Honors U. S. 40th Division

Associated Press radiophoto

President Syngman Rhee of South Korea and Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, commander of the United States 8th Army in Korea, standing in a jeep as they prepare to review troops of the U. S. 40th Division at Seoul after Mr. Rhee presented the division with a presidential citation.

Han Chong Yun (left), five, and Park Dong Shil, six, in Korea on Oct. 15, 1953.

The same children fifteen days later in Pusan where they have become the "foster children" of Robert W. Sage, director in Korea of the Foster Parents Plan for War Children, Inc.

Adoption Of Koreans Is Opposed

Adoption of Korean orphans by Americans, however well-meaning, should not be encouraged on a wide scale, Robert S. Sage, director in Korea of the Foster Parents Plan for War Children, Inc., said here yesterday in an interview at the organization's office, 55 W. 42d St. He will return to Korea tomorrow after a vacation.

Mr. Sage said he knows nothing beyond what he has read about the case of Chief Boatswain's Mate Vincent T. Paladino, who brought his adopted son, Lee Kyung Soo, home to New Rochelle a few days before Christmas. "In some exceptional cases, of course," he said, American adoptions were advantageous to all concerned. But in general, he maintained he did not think it was advisable, first, because most Korean children would have emotional difficulty in adjusting to American society, and second, because Korea would need future citizens cared for and educated under a democratic system.

Takes Only $180 a Year

The Foster Parents Plan, Mr. Sage said, devoted most of its attention in Korea to maintaining children in their own homes with their mothers or other relatives, whenever possible, rather than placing them in orphanages. The sum of $180 in American money will maintain a Korean child in its mother's care, he said, thanks to the favorable rate of exchange. (A pair of children's shoes can be bought for 50 cents in American money.)

Last year the organization supported 1,200 such children with $126,000 from the United States. It also maintained a headquarters in Pusan with a staff of twelve native well-trained social workers who investigate cases brought to their attention, and watch over the children's welfare.

Cares for Two Boys

While he was in Korea's mountainous southwestern area in October, Mr. Sage said, the natives begged for help for two homeless boys who "lived under the bridge." Mr. Sage took the children into his care and he said yesterday that before they reached Pusan they had so engaged his affections that he determined to take them on as his own responsibility.

"I would never bring them to America to live," he said," because I don't believe in it, but the problem will not arise because I feel my life will continue to be in the Far East."

The boys live with him at the Pusan headquarters where most of the staff are Korean, and they attend a Korean school.

Mr. Sage, who is unmarried is planning their college careers, for, he said with the pride of new parenthood, they are "very bright boys."

U.S. GIVES WARNING TO SOUTH KOREANS

Aid Cut Faced Unless Seoul Cooperates, Says State Department Spokesman

Special to The New York Times.

SEOUL, Korea, Sept. 16—A spokesman for the United States State Department warned here tonight that unless the Republic of Korea cooperated whole-heartedly with the program for the long-range rehabilitation and security of Korea, American aid earmarked for the coming fiscal year would be cut.

The South Korean Government, the spokesman said, had thrown one roadblock after another in the path of the program. His attitude emphasized that United States patience with Korea was wearing thin.

For the last eight months the South Korean regime of President Syngman Rhee has directed constant criticism at the program of the United States Foreign Operations Administration.

Since August, the regime has issued numerous statements through the Office of Public Information deploring the realignment of the United Nations armed forces. The South Korea Government's propaganda organs have urged the people to demonstrate in protest of what they called "betrayal" and have denounced C. Tyler Wood, the United States economic coordinator here.

Yesterday the Government directed sharp criticism at Secretary of State Dulles for friendliness with Japan in Far East relations.

"The Republic of Korea has been issuing a series of contrary statements which we don't believe will stand up in the light of the facts," a United States Embassy spokesman said. "We would like to remind our Korean friends that we also have an eye on everything that is going on over here."

He said the Koreans must make up their minds to agree to the buying of needed reconstruction materials in the most economic markets and they must come to some reasonable agreement on the exchange rate. The official current exchange for South Korea's currency, the won is 180 for $1, United States; the actual purchasing rate here fluctuates between 400 won and 600 won to $1.

Security Affirmed

The embassy spokesman, in discussing United States troop withdrawal plans, said the military program had been studied at length in Washington with South Korean leaders, despite statements to the contrary made later by some Republic of Korea, civil and military leaders, before the recent announcement. Four United States divisions are to be shifted.

The realignment of United States forces has as its purpose the creation of greater military strength and flexibility not only in Korea but in Asia generally, it was stated.

"These moves represent a further step to safeguard the security of the Republic of Korea," the spokesman said. "They cannot therefore in any way be considered as an abandonment of Korea as has been represented in some circles, but rather the reverse—a more effective defense of the country and of the other free nations of Asia."

Within two hours after the United States Embassy declaration the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Republic of Korea Army issued a statement through the Office of Public Information accusing the United States of withdrawing troops while hesitating at the same time to give the Korean forces the minimum weapons for self defense. The Korean Joint Chiefs are Gen. Lee Hyung Keun, chairman; Gen. Chung Il Kwun, Army Chief of Staff, and Gen. Sun Yup Paik, commander of the First Field Army.

3303 Soldiers Arrive at West Coast on Return From Korea

New Yorkers Are Listed

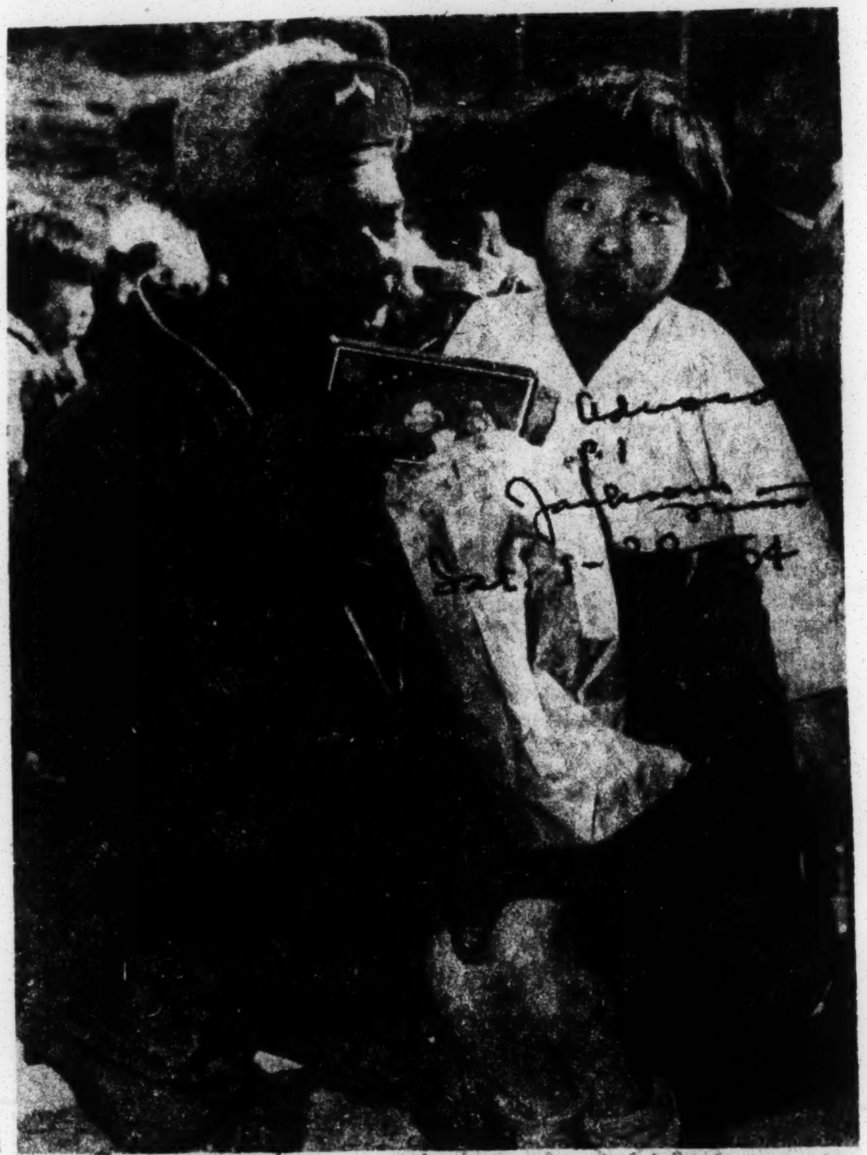
New York World-Telegram and Sun
Mon. 2/15/54
P. 32

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The transport Gen. John Pope arrived here yesterday with 3303 soldiers returning from Korea.

Among New York Staters aboard:

ADDAMO, Frank J., Sgt., 268 Jefferson St., Bklyn.
ALBERT, Bill A., Cpl., 2006 Palmetto St.
ALLISON, Charles H. Jr., PFC, 33 Murray Ave., Yonkers.
ALTSCHULER, William B., 1st Lt., 2950 Bruckner Blvd., Bx.
AMANTI, Michael J., Cpl., 485 E. 188th St., Bx.
ANGOTTI, Frederick, Cpl., 57-75 Xenia St., Corona.
AUGUSTUS, Julius C., SFC, 37 Quincy St., Bklyn.
AXELROD, Philip, Cpl., 1175 Gerard Ave.
AYALA, Gerald, Cpl., 60 E. 103rd St.
BARRY, Arthur J., Cpl., 1344 Myrtle Ave., Bklyn.
BARTALSKY, George J., Sgt., 1838 Broadway, Bklyn.
BELARDO, Jose C., Cpl., 576 Lafayette Ave., Bklyn.
BERNARDINI, Victor A., Pvt., 174 31st St., Bklyn.
BISHOP, Edward Jr., Sgt., 101 Vernon Ave., Bklyn.
BRIDGES, Robert L., Sgt., 1174 Washington Ave., Bx.
BROWN, Sidney V., PFC, 2 Francis Ave., Nyack.
BUDD, Beekman, Capt., 6 Burbank St., Yonkers.
BURRELL, Leon A., Pvt., 1005 St. Nicholas Ave.
BYRON, William P., SFC, 97 Lexington Ave., Port Richmond, S. I.
CAHILL, Edward J., PFC, 104 Victory Blvd., Staten Island.
CASACCIO, Anthony J., Cpl., 2065 86th St., Bklyn.
CASTELO, Jose, Sgt., 500 W. 169th St.
CATAPANO, Frank N., Cpl., 704-45 109th St.
CHUNG, Michael J., Cpl., 108-28 Ascan Ave., Forest Hills.
CIANFARANO, Robert J., Sgt., 131 Devoe St., Bklyn.
COFSKI, Randall M., Cpl., 1677 E. 53rd St., Bklyn.
COLLINS, Eugene A. J., PFC, 754 Winter Ave., Uniondale, L. I.
CONSOLO, Philip, Cpl., 43 Humboldt St., Bklyn.
CORTEZ, Ronald T., Sgt., 8001 New Utrecht Ave., Bklyn.
CRUZ, Luciano, Cpl., 530 W. 30th St.
CURTI, Raymond W., Cpl., 104-09 123rd St., Richmond Hill.
DARMIENTO, Gerald J., PFC, 1725 Eastburn Ave., Bx.
DARRAGH, William J., PFC, 34-18 43rd St., Long Island City.
DAVIS, Wallace, Pvt., 109 W. 115th St.
DE GUZMAN, Felipe, SFC, 29 Bartlett St., Bklyn.
DEMASI, Joseph F., Sgt., 30 4th St., New Rochelle.
DEVANY, John M., Cpl., 13 Seaman Ave.
DOUGLAS, Norman S., Cpl., 221-B, Larchmont Acres, Larchmont.
DOWNING, Vincent B., SFC, 2409 Ave. D, Bklyn.
DUFFY, Edward T., Cpl., 144 Franklin St., Tarrytown.
DURSO, Domenic, PFC, 22-17 24th St., Long Island City.
EAGER, Gilbert, PFC, 1030 De Kalb Ave., Bklyn.
EDWARDS, Robert L., Pvt., 144 Kosciusko St. Bklyn.
ENSLER, Sheldon A., Cpl., 1025 St. Johns Pl., Bklyn.
ERIKSON, Arne A., PFC, 176 Hillcrest Rd., Mt. Vernon.
EULIN, James H. Jr., PFC, 340-A Decatur St., Bklyn.
FALLON, Edward J., Sgt., 2463 Marion Ave.
FARRELL, Matthew F., SFC, 88 School St., Oyster Bay, L. I.
FELDBAUM, Joseph H., Sgt., 932 Carroll St., Bklyn.
FELDMAN, David N., Cpl., 1 Charles St., White Plains.
FLATHMANN, Donald V., Cpl., 115 E. 23rd St., Huntington, L. I.
FLOWERS, Ronald L., PFC, 510 McDonald St., Bklyn.
FOX, William H., Cpl., 169-38 89th Ave., Jamaica.
FRANCIS, John W., PFC, 2022 Dean St., Bklyn.
FRENCH, Sydney D. Jr., Cpl., 689 Halsey St., Bklyn.
FRICANO, Francis S., Cpl., 330 Wilson Ave., Bklyn.
GASIUNAS, Donatas V., Cpl., 396 Wallabout St., Bklyn.
GAYER, James P., M/Sgt., 336 Ft. Washington Ave.
GIAMENTTO, Aniello, Pvt., 2463 Pitkin Ave., Bklyn.
GIAMPALOLO, Mario N., PFC, 670 Garden St. Bx.
GLASS, Samuel, Cpl., 895 Beck St., Bx.
GOOD, John J., Cpl., 183 Orchard St., Yonkers.
GRACE, Richard O., Sgt., 152 W. 144th St.
GRAFF, Gerald, Cpl., 1574 Beach Ave., Bx.
GRUBE, Alfred H., Sgt., $35 South 4th Ave. Mount Vernon.
GRUMET, Herbert M., Sgt., 716 E. 5th St.
CRZESZCZAK, John, Cpl., Boyside.
GUIDO, Joseph, Sgt., 106 Elizabeth St., S. I
HARRIS, Vernon H., Sgt., 334 E. 35th St. Bklyn.
HARRISON, Joseph B., Cpl., 247 E. 33rd St
HOLLAND, Alfonzo, Sgt., 82 East Harrison St. Long Beach.
HOLMBERG, William, Sgt., 4023 Ave. K. Bklyn.
HONIG, Irving, Cpl., 1464 E. 95, Bklyn.
HUGHESS, Edward G., PFC, 44 Meserole Ave. Bklyn.
HURST, Richard B., Pvt., 715 27 170, South Jamaica.
JACOBELLI, Louis, Sgt., 284 6th Ave., Bklyn
JAFFE, Arthur A., Cpl., 24 Lenox Rd., Bklyn
JOHNSON, John A., Sgt. 1/C, 81 Brittle Lane Hicksville, L. I.
JORDAN, George R., Cpl., 117 12 140th St. South Ozone Park.
KELLER, Philip, Sgt., 1856 Boynton Ave., Bx.
KERN, Lewis F., PFC, 16 Vista Lane, Leavittown, L. I.
KHUNS, Edward A. Jr., Sgt., 161 Grand St., Croton-on-Hudson.
Kimball, James N., Sgt. 1/C., 1147 Grenada Pl.
KLEINMAN, Julius S., Cpl., 780 Metcalf Ave., Bx.
KLEIN, Arthur W., PFC, 171-09 140th Ave., Springfield, L. I.
KOGLER, Andrew D., Pvt., 512 E. 80th St.
KOSTULAS, John, Sgt. 1/C., 328 E. 65th St.
KUZAR, George Jr., Sgt., 457 48th St., Bklyn.
LADANZA, Alfredo, M/Sgt., 29 Truxton St., Bklyn.
LANE, Robert J., Cpl., 41 Briarcliff Rd., Larchmont.
LOMBARDOZZI, Anthony J., Cpl., 113 North 10th Ave., Mt. Vernon.
LOPEZ, Angel C., PFC, 1085 Fox St., Bx.
LUGO, Francisco H., Cpl., 43 W. 177th St., Bx.
LUGO, Ramirez N., Cpl., 1667 Lexington Ave.
MADDEN, James G., Cpl., 75-67 181st St., Flushing, L. I.
MARINOS, Emanuel, Cpl., 34 Ludlow St.
MARNO, Jerry, Sgt., 708 Jerome St., Bklyn.
MARX, Gerald, Sgt., 667 W. 161st St.
MATHISEN, Edward, Sgt., 14 Delano Ct., New Hyde Park, L. I.
MECKLER, Melvin, Sgt., 127 S. 3rd St., Bklyn.
MINTER, Raymond T., Sgt., 8211 3rd Ave., Bklyn.
MORALES, Cesar, PFC, 77 E. Houston St.
MOSCA, JoJhn J., Sgt. 1/C, 60 Nelson Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.
MOSCHELLO, John M., Cpl., 146 Crocus Ave., Floral Park, L. I.
MURRAY, Joseph S., Sgt., 4113 162nd St., Flushing, L. I.
NELSON, Earl C., Cpl., PO Box 548, Carmel, N. Y.
NIEVES, Carios R., Cpl., 10 Manhattan Ave.
NUNZIATA, Carlo A., Cpl., 1721 Menahan St., Ridgewood.
NUSSBAUM, George M., Cpl., 2234 Ocean Ave., Bklyn.
NYFIELD, Lawrence, Cpl., 417 Minsdale St., Bklyn.
O'DONNELL, Charles F. Jr., Maj., 9 Parry Ave., Highland Falls, N. Y.
POLIK, William, Cpl., 533 E. 11th St.
RAPPAPORT, Alan J., Cpl., 3463 Seymore Ave., Bx.
RAVITCH, Herbert I., Cpl., 2015 Belmont Ave.
REICHELT, Robert J., Sgt., 308 E. 83rd St.
RHEINGOLD, Herman B., 1470 44th St., Bklyn.
ROSA, Eugenio, cpl., 1141 E. 229th St., Bx.
ROSSI, James T. Jr., Cpl., 617 Evergreen Ave., Bklyn.
RUHALTER, Allen H., Sgt., 172 E. Fourth St.
RUSSO, Sam V., Cpl., 37 Devoe St., Bklyn.
SACHS, Gilbert, PFC, 510 W. 188th St.
SALLIE, Henry Jr., PFC, 11 Marten Pl., Mt. Vernon.
SAMARGI, Thomas Jr., PFC, 150 Hilland Ave., S. I.
SANCHEZ, Anthony T., Sgt., 515 W. 134th St.
SANTILLI, Frank R., Sgt., 1626 80th St., Bklyn.
SAYLES, Herbert E., Cpl., 84 Marion St., Bklyn
SCHAUERMAN, James J., Sgt., 718 W. 178th St.
SERGI, Thomas, Sgt., 583 10th St., Bklyn.
SIEGAL, Marvin E., 1st Lt., 134 Albemarle Rd., Bklyn.
SIEMERS, Robert C., PFC, 94-18 108th St., Richmond Hill.
SIMOWITZ, Melvin, Sgt., 143-48 41st Ave., Flushing.
SISCO, Lawrence R., Sgt. 1/C, 146 Mingslan Ave., Bklyn.
STIRMER, Joseph, 1st Lt., 1729 67th St., Bklyn.
SULLIVAN, Patrick, PFC, 3856 10th Ave.
TAYLOR, George F., 1st Lt., 51-40 69th Pl., Woodside.
THOMPSON, Tindel T., PFC, 112-35 Dillon St.
TIRADO, Carlos P., Sgt., 314 E. 112th St.
TORRES, George, Cpl., 10 E. 115th St.
TORTORICE, James V., PFC, 886 Flushing Ave., Bklyn.
TRAPASSO, Roland, Sgt., 23 Lynton Pl., White Plains.
TROCHES, Julio, PFC, 149 W. 90th St.
TUCK, Jack R., Cpl., 1070 Elder Ave., Bx.
TURNER, Elmer E., Cpl., 253 W. 122nd St.
VALENTI, Mario R., Cpl., 120 Oak St., Yonkers.
VELTRI, Alro, Cpl., 105-02 34th Ave., Corona.
VOSBRINK, Walter H., Pvt., 58 Dongan St., S. I.
VRAB, Anthony J., Cpl., 94-36 50th Ave. Elmhurst.
WADE, William, Cpl., 705 Home St., Bx.
WAMSLEY, Joseph, Cpl., 672 Ninth Ave.
WARNER, Edward D., Cpl., Dune Road, Quogue L. I.
WELSH, Harold B., PFC., 6 Beachway, Port Washington, L. I.
WHITE, Will W. 3rd., 1st Lt., 9143 Hollis Court Blvd., Queens Village.
WHITNEY, Gilbert E., Cpl., Germonds Rd., West Nyack.
WITZEL, Robert, Cpl., 2547 Aqueduct Ave., Bx.
WOODCHEKE, Lewis J., Sgt., 336 44th St., Bklyn.
WORTMAN, Roger R., Cpl., 333 Gilmore, Mineola, L. I.



ARMY HOME TOWN NEWS CENTER, KANSAS CITY, MO Jan. 14, 1954—As part of the X Corps program to aid Korean school children, a youngster receives a gift from Pfc. Willie Davis Jr., Jackson, Miss. School supplies, athletic equipment, 20 tons of candy and crackers and 18 tons of toys were handed out by members of the corps. Davis, who arrived in Korea in August 1953, is a w[illegible] Headquarters Battery of the Corps' 780th Field Artillery [illegible] Before entering the Army in December 1952, he attended La[illegible] School. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Davis, live at 1224 B[illegible] —(U. S. Army Photo)

U.S. Reports on Korea

22,000 POWs Left Red Fold

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. —(AP)— The United States formally reported to the United Nations Thursday that some 22,000 former soldiers of the North Korean and Chinese Communist armies have chosen "freedom over Communist tyranny" and have been released from prisoner of war status.

The formal report was submitted by the United States mission to the United Nations acting for the United Nations Command in Korea. It was the first complete and official account received here of the action.

The report said the prisoners had "freely chosen not to return to Communist control." It declared:

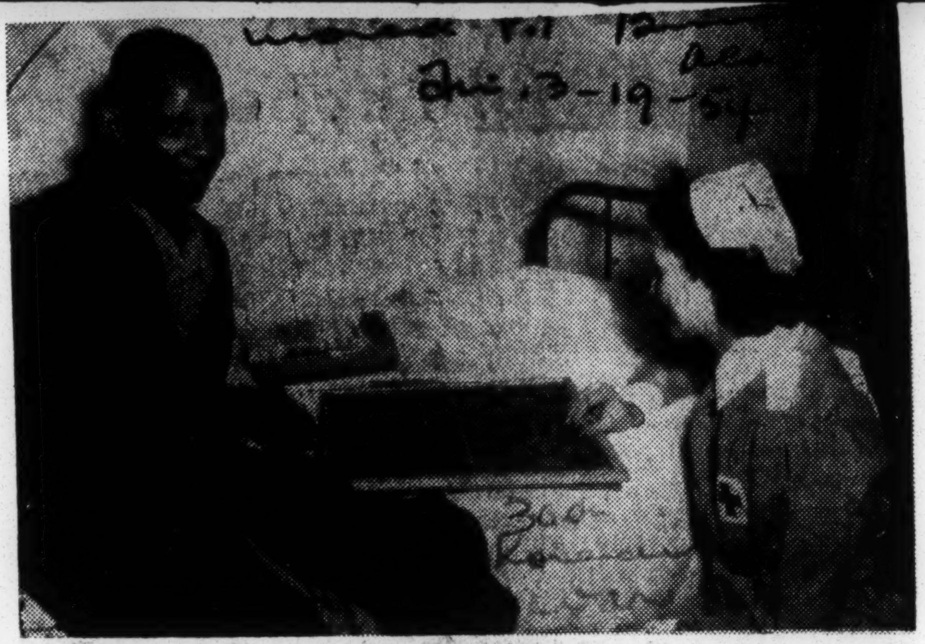
"Their release vindicated the United Nations Command's stand for the humanitarian principle that prisoners should not be forced against their will to return to their countries of origin and reaffirmed the legal principle that prisoners of war have the right to seek political asylum.

"Given real opportunity of free choice, these former prisoners were able to resist the tactics of coercion and subterfuge used against them by the Communist command at every opportunity. They chose freedom over Communist tyranny."

The United Nations Command reported that its contacts with the Indian chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, and with the Swiss and Swedish delegates, made it clear they were sincere in their desire to perform in a strictly impartial manner. The other members of the commission were representatives of Poland and Czechoslovakia, both members in the Soviet bloc.

The United Nations Command reported that Chinese prisoners were the first prisoners to face Communist explainers trying to get them to return to their Red homeland. The percentage asking to be repatriated was small. On Oct. 31, 1953, the first group of Korean prisoners attended explanations and only 21 of 459 prisoners interviewed asked to be sent home.

"From that time on, the Communists began searching desperately for excuses to explain their failure to win back their former personnel," the report continued. "They appear to have realized, finally, that they had lost any hope of regaining any sizable number of their former soldiers."



PFC. JESS C. VINSON

SMILING—TOKYO, Japan—(SNS)—Smiling Pfc. Jess C. Vinson of Birmingham, Ala., a patient at the Tokyo Army hospital in Japan, plays checkers with a Red Cross Grey Lady. The 24-year-old Soldier, last stationed with the 558th Amphibious Truck Company in Inchon, Korea, is the son of Mrs. Nellie Rodgers, 4234 First Ave., N. He entered the Army in January 1953 and arrived overseas last June.—(U. S. Army Photo).

'HANDCUFFED' IN KOREA WAR: STRATEMEYER

Charges U. S. Was 'Required to Lose'

Orlando, Fla., Aug. 25 (AP)— A retired air force general today told a senate subcommittee here that, "We were required to lose" the Korean war.

He was Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, now living in nearby Winter Park after a heart attack in 1951.

The senate internal security subcommittee came here because of the general's physical condition and heard him in closed sessions yesterday. Today's session was open.

Stratemeyer told the committee that "state department and political interference kept us from winning the war."

Echoes Clark's Views

Gen. Mark Clark recently told the committee he, too, felt that military decisions had been th[...] overridden by other considerations.

Stratemeyer said that as head of the far east air force under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, "I wasn't permitted to do a job and certainly MacArthur was handcuffed. Never before in American history was a military commander placed in the position of not being allowed to win."

He said that in his opinion it was not the fault of the joint chiefs of staff in Washington.

When they visited Tokyo, he said, "They tried to explain the handicaps placed upon them and promised to do everything they could to give us what we had to have to win.

"We never had enough ground troops but we could have won with what we had on the ground and in the air if we had been allowed to use it wisely from a military standpoint."

Hampered in Bombing

Stratemeyer said his planes were forced to bomb bridges across the Yalu river crossways instead of lengthwise "so we would not violate the Manchurian and Siberian borders."

Under questioning by Jay Sourwine, counsel for the senate judiciary committee, and Subcommittee Counsel Alva Carpenter as well as Sen. McCarran [D., Nev.], Stratemeyer said, "This method of bombing made it impossible to knock out the bridges altho one bridge was dropped into the river.

"But then pontoon bridges built by the Chinese to replace the flattened span had to be bombed the same way, and only at the south end so that the enemy was able to replace them overnight," he said.

"When MacArthur launched his attack to gain the Yalu river, I had enough air strength to stop the Chinese and prevent their troops being supplied."

Hails MacArthur Strategy

Stratemeyer said if MacArthur hadn't launched his attack when he did "the Chinese hordes would have been able to organize and probably totally destroy the United States Army. MacArthur's move was a master stroke."

The general said that when MacArthur was relieved from command "morale of the entire command took a terrific drop. It was a darn crime. One of the greatest commanders of all time pulled out during a war he was conducting brilliantly despite unheard of handicaps and not even allowed to say good-by to his officers and men."

Stratemeyer told the subcommittee the Korean war resulted "partly because of the Marshall mission which attempted to associate Chinese Communists with the nationalists" at the close of Woorld War II.

Vehement Against Reds

"Nobody can work with the Communist. He's a liar, a thief, a murderer, and a saboteur," the former commander said.

The retired general said he was told by John P. Davies Jr., state department adviser, near the end of World War II that the Chinese Communists were doing a good job against the Japanese "and that we should assist them."

Asked by Subcommittee Counsel Carpenter if that was so, Stratemeyer replied "I don't know anything they did that was good."

24th Division Among 3 Set To Leave Korea

Slated for Japan; 2 Others Scheduled To Return Home

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (Monday) (INS).—Three American divisions instead of two are earmarked for withdrawal from Korea, it was learned today, but none will actually move for possibly six months.

In addition to two unnamed divisions to be pulled out on the basis of an announcement by President Eisenhower Dec. 27, the U. S. 24th Division will be withdrawn to Japan as part of the U. S. security force network.

The 24th "Taro Leaf" Division, combat-tested in the opening days of the Korean War, was rushed back from Japan to Korea just before the armistice was signed July 27. It had been sent back to Japan a year ago.

STAY TO SAVE MONEY

As a "matter of dollars and cents," Far East Commander Gen. John E. Hull is keeping the 24th in Korea through the winter and spring before pulling it back to Japan.

The division has set up winterized quarters in Korea and to withdraw to Japan now they would have to go through the expensive "winterizing" process again.

When the 24th returns to Japan it will join the 1st Cavalry Division and the 3d Marine Division, along with the 187th Regimental Combat Team.

2 UNITS TO PULL OUT

The two divisions tabbed for withdrawal by President Eisenhower are believed to be the 40th and 45th Divisions—both carrying National Guard colors.

Three reasons hold up the withdrawal of the two U. S.-bound divisions. First, opposition from President Syngman Rhee; second, a desire by commanders to "play it on the safe side" and not push the troops out while the threat of renewed war still hangs heavy, and third, a matter of logistics involved in the mass movement.

The U. S. will leave the equipment of the two divisions behind for South Korean troops, but many of the men who will use it have not yet been trained.

The withdrawal will leave five U. S. divisions, including the 1st Marine Division, in Korea, and three divisions in Japan.

THREE DIVISIONS TO LEAVE KOREA

None Will Withdraw for Six Months

By MARVIN STONE
(Far Eastern Director, INS)

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (INS) — Three American divisions instead of two are earmarked for withdrawal from Korea, it was learned Monday, but none will actually leave for possibly six months.

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National Guard

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Asiatic 'New Look'

This is as much power as top United Nations commanders feel they need, especially in view of the "new look" in Asiatic defense which calls for a highly-mobile striking force ready to go into action anywhere, rather than a land army bogged down in Korea.

One US Sunday punch in the Pacific is Okinawa, bristling with a billion dollars worth of airstrips and equipment designed for carrying atom bombs to the China mainland, if necessary.

A top UN source said Monday that an A-bomb could be delivered anywhere in Asia "within 48 hours" of a renewed Communist attack in Korea.

He said it would take that long because "it takes some planning to drop one of those things."

He made it clear if the Communists did attack in Korea the US would resist, and while it resisted, choose a "more suitable battleground—one where a mobile air, sea and land force would have the advantage."

DEAN TELLS HOW REDS CAUGHT HIM

Was Betrayed After Month of Wandering

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP) — Maj. Gen. William F. Dean kept 12 bullets for his .45 pistol during more than a month of lone wandering behind Communist lines in Korea, intending to fire 11 at the Reds and the 12th at himself rather than fall captive.

But two Koreans, posing as benefactors, betrayed him into captivity before he could fire a shot.

In the second installment of "My Three Years As a Dead Man," in the Saturday Evening Post the general told of his hungry wandering, his capture Aug. 25, 1950, and of early efforts by the Reds to use him for propaganda.

"I've always thought it was an ignominious thing for a soldier to say 'kamerad,'" (surrender) he wrote, "and even if I personally could have stomached the idea, I knew the Communists would be sure to capitalize on the surrender of a general just as we had in Europe...that wasn't going to happen to Dean—not if bullet No. 12 could prevent it."

Searched for Lines

He made his circuitous searches for his own lines under cover of darkness, once walking all night in a rain only to find he had gone in the wrong direction. In one period, from July 25 to Aug. 20, he had only some wild berries and four shriveled potatoes for food. At other times, he ate kaffir stalks and grass.

He slept by day lest the Reds find him.

But when he was captured his pistol proved of no use.

"All of a sudden around the corner from the village (some 80 miles south of Chonju) came about 15 men and somebody shot over our heads. I got my hand on my pistol but this little devil sitting beside me (one of the two Koreans who betrayed him) grabbed my wrist with both his hands.

"I struggled to my feet with him still hanging on but I couldn't get the gun out."

Suspicion Confirmed

Dean's suspicion that the Reds would try to use him for propaganda purposes was confirmed two days after he was lodged in a provincial penitentiary at Chonju. The North Korean commandant called him in and said:

"You must go on the radio and tell your family that you are well; that you are being well treated and there is no use in continuing the war. Tell them the people of South Korea have welcomed us as their brothers. You must do this for the sake of your family and friends and to save the lives of your countrymen."

Dean related that he refused and, on being asked why U. N. troops were in the war, replied "to repel the aggressors from the north."

The commandant asked Dean if he would continue to fight if he was released.

Quotes Red General

Dean said he would, adding "I know I can do better next time and kill more of you for the men we lose."

He quoted the Red commander as observing:

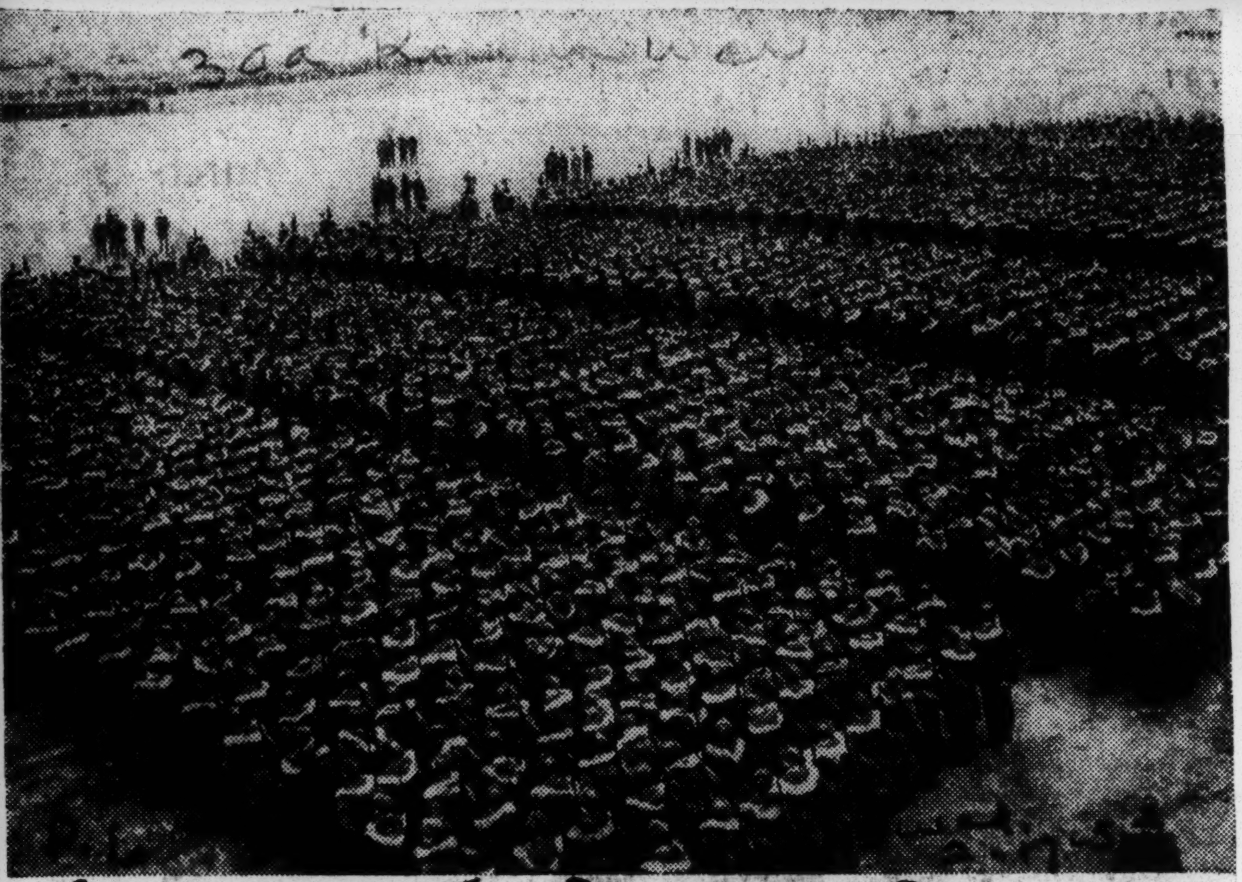
"General you're a brave man but you're very ignorant politically."

On another occasion while a Red major general was questioning Dean, a guard pointed a submachine gun at the captured American.

"I said to the general, 'what's the matter with him? does he want to shoot me?'"

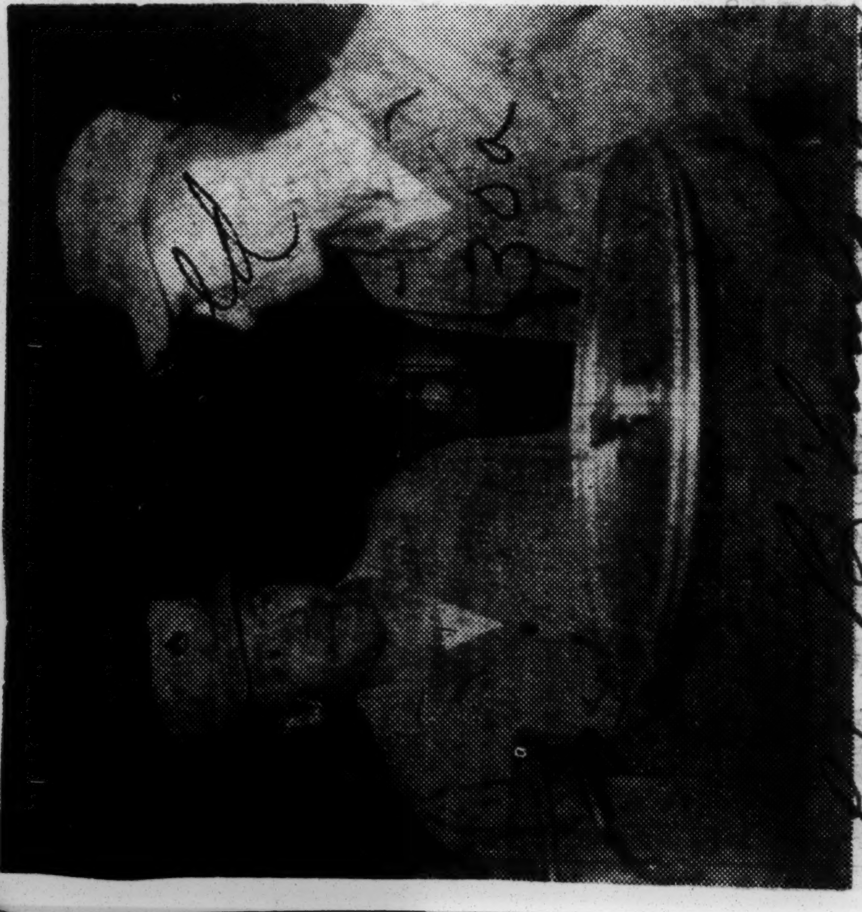
The Red general ordered the guard out of the room, then explained:

"The guard's very young but he is moved and greatly disturbed by the barbarities your army has committed against his countrymen."



Associated Press Wirephoto

FAREWELL TO KOREA—Massed troops of the United States 45th Division stand at attention during a farewell parade and review, marking the withdrawal of the veteran combat group from Korea. It is the first division to leave Korea permanently since the war. The division is the former Oklahoma National Guard. Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Eighth Army Commander, reviewed the troops.



KOREA (FMTNC) — Marine Sgt. Jesse S. Gardner, Jr. (left) — husband of the former Miss Priscilla Jones of 14 Fifteenth Avenue West, Birmingham, Ala., supervises the preparation of chow for Marines in the field. This is one of the most important events of the day for the Marines. Gardner is a mess sergeant with the 1st Marine Division's 1st Provisional Demilitarized Zone Police Company. Before entering the Marine Corps in June, 1943, he was graduated from Fairfield Industrial High School in Fairfield, Ala.

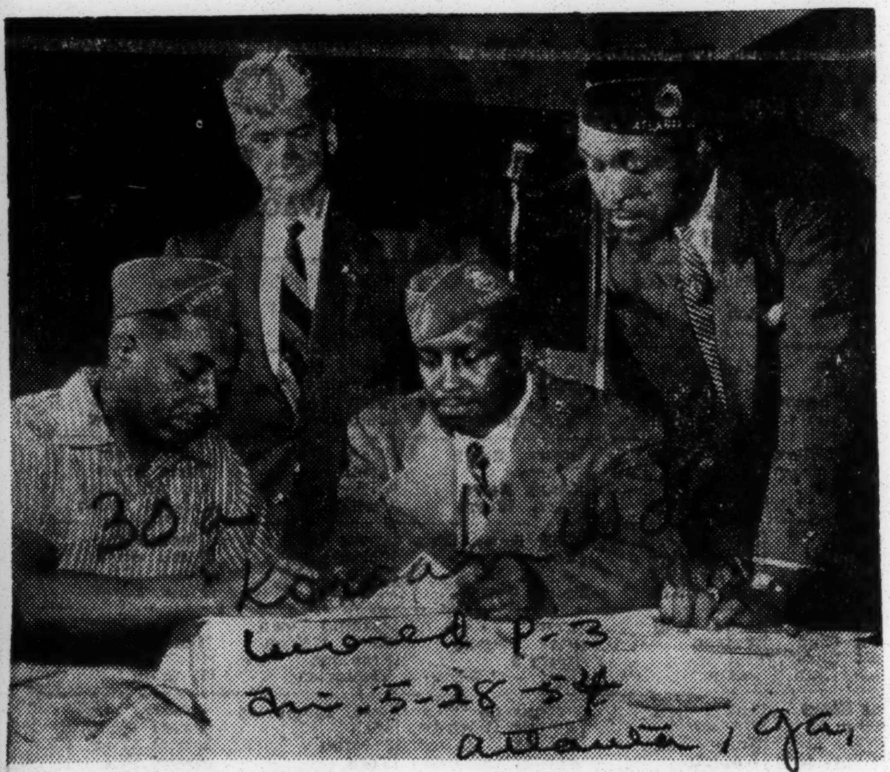
GROVEHILL SPARKPLUG IN KOREA - Army PFC Walter V. Martin, of Grovehill, Alabama, is shown (above) fitting a coat to a Korean child at a Tenth Corps Civil Assistance Office clothing distribution point. Private First Class Martin helped to spark a clothing-for-needy Koreans campaign inthe United States which netted more than five and one-half tons of warm garments to combat the bitter winter cold.

Martin a driver in the 95th Transportation Car Company, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Martin, of Route 2, Grovehill.

He entered the Army in September, 1952, and received basic training at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

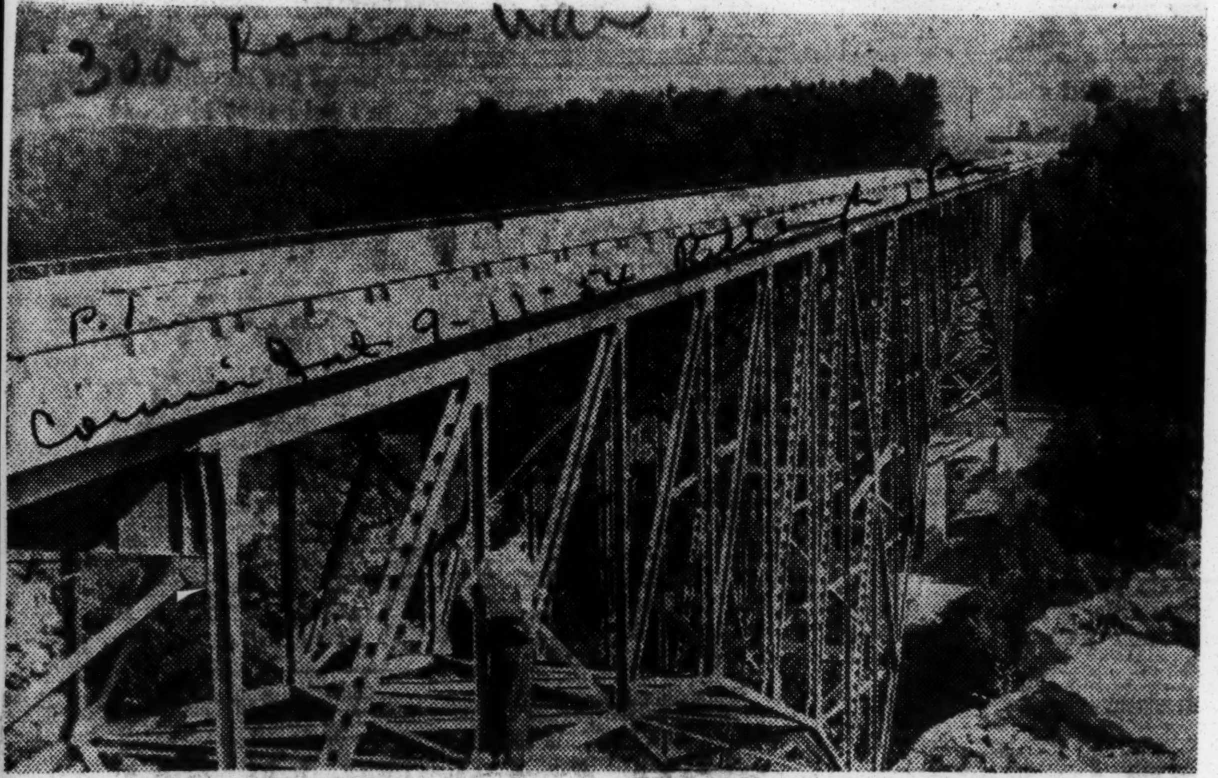
-(U. S. ARMY PHOTO)-

30a 1954 KOREAN WAR AMERICAN-KOREAN FOUNDATION



VETS SIGN FOR CAMPAIGN —— James R. Lee, Joseph Thomas, and Felton Burch representing Negro Veteran Organizations of the city, sign their names on the scroll that launched fund raising campaign for the American-Korean Foundation. Veterans have begun a house-to-house canvassing to raise money to be sent to war town Korea. Georgia's quota of the $10,000,000 national goal is $100,000. Watching the vets sign is John MacDonald, State Chairman of the campaign. — (Perry's Photo)

Name Bridge in Memory of Heroic GI



Honors War Hero—Crossing the Bluestone River in West Virginia, the 1334-foot Sgt. Cornelius Charlton Bridge was named for a native Congressional Medal of Honor winner, and was officially dedicated in his name on Sept. 2.

CORNELIUS CHARLTON
. . . "sleeps so peacefully"

W. Virginia in Tribute

Honor Winner of Highest War Medal

PRINCETON, W. Va.—A motorcade of 4,000 autoists, taking an inaugural trip on West Virginia's $133,000,000 Turnpike, halted nine miles north of here last week to pay homage to Sgt. Cornelius Charlton, posthumous winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Sergeant Charlton's name has been registered for prosterity once more by being bestowed upon the second highest bridge on the highway. The span stretches across the Bluestone River Gorge at a scenic point.

Former Governor Okey L. Patteson, general manager of the Pike, was present at the ceremonies along with the parents of Sergeant Charlton, Mr. and Mrs. Van Charlton, who live in the Bronx, N. Y.

THE LATE Sergeant Charlton, Korean War victim and a West Virginian by birth, was the second Negro to receive the Congressional Medal since the Spanish-American War.

The Van Charltons were accompanied to the dedication by one of their daughters, Daphne Jane, 15. The family was honored at a reception at a dinner, and at ribbon-cutting ceremonies.

Mr. Charlton said, "On behalf of my wife, myself, and my family, I want to express my hearty thanks and deep gratitude to the West Virginia Turnpike Commission for so honoring my son who sleeps so peacefully today."

THE FAMILY was flown to the ceremonies at the expense of the Turnpike Commission.

The ceremonies marked the opening of a thirty-five-mile section of the fine road between Princeton and Beckley. The eighty-eight-mile long throughway is expected to be opened in its entirety around Nov. 1.

The road traverses the most mountainous terrain in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains.

Sergeant Charlton's memory is further preserved by an Army ferry-boat which is carrying his name in New York harbor.

CAN TRUST HIM ON THE ROAD—Pfc. Walter V. Martin (right), of Grove Hill, Ala., is shown (above) being congratulated by Colonel Russell S. Hahn, Tenth Corps transportation officer, in Korea, after receiving a Certificate of Award for safe driving.

Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Martin, of Route 2, Grovehill, is a driver with the corps' 95th Car Company. In the Far East for twelve months, he entered the Army in September, 1952—(U. S. Army Photo).

Mother Gets Medals Of Vet Listed As Dead

FRANKLIN, Va.—Mrs. Eleanor W. Stith, 313 Pine street, Franklin, recently received the Purple Heart, Gold Star, Lapel Button, United Nations Service Medal and the Ribbon Bar pertinent to Korean Service Medal with a Bronze Star for services rendered in Korea by her son, Sgt. George C. Stith 3rd, which resulted in his death.

During his school year he was employed as a clerk with Gilmore Grocery Store and remained there until he entered the service.

SGT. STITH graduated from Hayden High School, Franklin, in June, 1948. In August of the same year he volunteered for the army. He received his basic training at Fort Dix, N. J., and was transferred from there to Fort Lee, Va.

In 1949, Sgt. Stith was transferred to Fort Bragg, N. C., where he served as a supply clerk until February, 1950. He left for Japan in February, 1950 and continued serving as a supply clerk. He remained in Japan until he was sent to Korea on Sept. 14, 1950.

On Nov. 27, 1950 he was reported missing in action, and is now presumed to be dead.

CITED. — Pvt. Eddie Baskin of Hayti, Mo., is a carpenter in the 79th Engineer Construction Battalion which recently received a Meritorious Unit Commendation in Korea. The unit's outstanding projects on the peninsula have been the construction of Eighth Army headquarters, the Army's largest engineering job in Korea, and the building of the Chong Chon bridge near Seoul. Private Baskin, whose wife, Arlee, and parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Baskin, live on Route 1, has been in Korea since last June. He is a veteran of 14 months' Army service.

—(U. S. Army Photo)

AWARDED COMMENDATION RIBBON.—On March 15, T/Sgt. Roy E. Horton was awarded the Commendation Ribbon by Base Commander Colonel George Brown. Horton distinguished himself for this award while serving in Korea with the 67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing. Sgt. Horton consolidated, evaluated and classified large amounts of intelligence reports. Horton is a 1950 graduate of Leavenworth Senior High school. His mother, Mrs. Gertrude Horton, resides at 113 Michigan avenue, Leavenworth, Kas. Sgt. Horton is now stationed at Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Ariz., as an Academic instructor. He resides at 291 South Wherry, WAFB, with his wife, the former Miss Bobby Jean Davis.—Official U. S. Air Force Photo.

M-Sgt. Robert N. Page and Family Visiting Relatives

Argus P. 8
Fri. 7-23-54
St. Louis, Mo.

PICTURED ABOVE ARE M/Sgt. and Mrs. Robert N. Page and their 16-month-old son, Ronny, who are visiting the sergeant's parents here. The couple was married Sept. 24, 1951 in Yokohama, Japan. M/Sgt. Page, who has been in the service for 14 years, has the distinction of having 32 months in combat. He has received the Bronze Star, Purple Heart, Good Conduct Medal, Korean Service Medal, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, European Battle Strip with 4 bronze stars and the Korean battle medal with 5 bronze stars. He has been a member of the famed 92nd, and was a member of the 24th Regiment of the 25th division in Korea.

Honor GI Hero in La.

SHREVEPORT, La. — An interracial crowd of more than five-thousand assembled at Youth Stadium here recently to honor Pvt. Courtney L. Stanley, a local GI, who stood off a horde of Chinese Reds in Korea to save the lives of three wounded American soldiers.

The local Negro Chamber of Commerce, groups in Shreveport and Mansfield, and Paul F. O'Brien, the local interracial committee chairman, sponsored the ceremony. Mayor Clyde Fant issued a special proclamation.

Lieut. Col. Harry Clark now of Fort Benning, Ga., one of those saved by Private Stanley, was present at the ceremonies.

9 Area GIs Listed As Dead in Korea

Nine Greater Washington soldiers have been presumed dead after being missing in action in Korea for more than a year, the Army reported yesterday.

They were among several hundred men whose names were included in the Army's latest list of soldiers now officially declared dead. The Army identified them and their next-of-kin as:

Corpl. David Bradford, son of Mrs. Annie [illegible] Bradford, 4713 8th st. nw.

Pfc. William P. Brooks, son of Mrs. Mary L. Brooks, 6516 Wilson blvd., Falls Church.

Corpl. Frazier Deal, son of Mrs. Virgie M. Deal, formerly of 641 5th st. ne.

Pfc. George J. Farrell, Jr., son of George J. Farrell, Sr., 2819 14th st. nw.

Corpl. Charles L. Marr, son of Mrs. Iris H. Marr, RFD 3, Park st., Vienna, Va.

P[illegible]nce Harris, Jr., son [illegible] 922 Pendleton st., Alexandria.

[illegible] **hell, Jr.,** husband of Mrs. Gladys Theola Mitchell, 3818 Hayes st. ne.

Corpl. John E. Schneider, son of James P. Schneider, 4937 MacArthur blvd. nw.

Corpl. Edward Scott, Jr., nephew of Lee Brown Countee, 2109 I st. ne.

Corporal Bradford, 22, has been missing in action since October 21, 1950. He went to Japan in February, 1950, and was sent to Korea with the Twenty-fifth Division shortly after the war started. His mother said his last letter reported he had been at the front since landing in Korea, but that he hoped to be home for Christmas.

The young soldier left Dunbar High School at 17 to join the Army. He was a corporal in the high school cadet corps and also played basketball there. He also is survived by his father, Alec, of Dillon, S. C., and a sister, Gladys, of the 8th st. address.

Pfc. Brooks, a native of Fairfax County, went in the Army in April, 1951. The 24-year-old serviceman was declared missing on October 19, 1952. He was a member of the Twenty-fifth Division.

Corporal Deal's family has moved from the 5th st. address and left no forwarding address, neighbors said.

Pfc. Farrell, a native Washingtonian, enlisted in the Army in 1949 and was transferred to Korea from Japan soon after the war started. He was reported missing August 2, 1950.

He worked for the Hycon Co., of Hyattsville before entering service. He is survived by his

Corpl. Bradford **Corpl. Scott**

Corpl. Schneider **Capt. Mitchell**

Pfc. Harris **Pfc. Farrell**

father, a stereotyper, four brothers and three sisters.

Pfc. Harris was declared missing in action November 27, 1950, at the age of 18. He served in a tank battalion of the Twenty Fifth Division.

Born and educated in Birmingham, Ala., he moved to Alexandria in 1943. Harris entered the Army in July, 1950. Besides his mother, he is survived by three sisters and two brothers.

Corporal Marr enlisted in July, 1948 from Fairfax High School, when he was 17. A member of the First Cavalry Division, he was reported missing November 2, 1950, a month after he landed in Korea from Japan.

He took basic training at Fort Dix, N. J., and was sent to Japan in October, 1948, to serve with the occupation forces. In addition to his mother, he is survived by his father, James F. Marr, a sister, and three brothers.

Captain Mitchell, 28, was reported missing November 28, 1950. He served as a battalion motor officer in the Twenty-fifth Division.

His wife said she last heard from him three days before he was reported missing. He was sent to Korea in August, 1950, shortly after his daughter's birth.

Born in Houston, Tex., he held a mechanical engineering degree from Tuskegee Institute. A veteran of World War II, Captain Mitchell had been in Korea from 1945 to 1947 with occupation forces.

Other survivors include his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Mitchell, Houston, and a sister, Miss Fay Yvonne Mitchell, New Orleans.

Corporal Schneider, 19, a native Washingtonian, was reported missing September 1, 1950. Trained as a mechanic and driver, he had gone back after his wounded commanding officer, his mother said. He never returned.

Corporal Schneider attended Gordon Junior High School and Western High School and enlisted September 1, 1949. He went overseas the following July as a member of the Ninth Infantry, Second Division.

His mother said she received a letter from a soldier who served in Korea with him which called him "one of the bravest men in the company."

Corporal Scott, 19, enlisted in 1948 and went to Korea in August, 1950, as a rifleman. He was reported missing December 1, 1950.

He had come to Washington from his native Alexandria, La., nine months before joining the Army, and worked here as a freight handler.

The Army's newest list also named the following Maryland and Virginia men as among those declared dead after being missing in action more than a year.

Corpl. James I. Jubb, son of Mrs. Anna Jubb, care of Harry Franks, RFD 1, Annapolis, Md.

Sergt. First Class William L. R. Goodman, Jr., son of Mrs. Mattie E. Goodman, Charlottesville, Va.

Pfc. John L. McKenzie, son of Mrs. Louise Margaret McKenzie, Frostburg, Md.

Corpl. Kenneth L. Ridge, son of Mrs. May Ann Ridge, Hagerstown, Md.

Pfc. Charles C. Roberts, son of Mrs. Grace Dexter Roberts, Frederick, Md.

Sergt. Robert E. Shannon, son of Mrs. Anna Shannon, Frostburg, Md.

Sergt. Richard C. White, son of Mrs. Rosalee Shingleton, Cumberland, Md.

2 Area Servicemen, Missing in Korea, Now Listed as Dead

Two Washington area servicemen have been declared dead in Korea, after being carried on the missing list for years.

The Defense Department announced today it has determined the deaths of:

Pfc. Ronald Rayboye, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rayboye, 8718 Bradford road, Silver Spring, and Pfc. James R. Taylor, son of

Pvt. Rayboye. **Pvt. Taylor.**

Mrs. Agnes Taylor, 426 Q street N.W.

Medical Corpsman.

Pvt. Rayboye was 18 when reported missing August 24, 1950. He had enlisted at 17, and trained at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Fort Knox, Ky. He was serving as a medical corpsman with the 21st Infantry Regiment.

A native of New York, Pvt. Rayboye attended schools in Rochester, N. Y. and Buckroe Beach, Va.

Attended School Here.

Pvt. Taylor, a native of King George County, Va., was 21 and a member of the 31st Infantry Regiment when declared missing October 15, 1952.

He had lived in Washington seven years, attending Garnet-Patterson Junior High School and working as a dishwasher at the Lotus Restaurant before being drafted in February, 1952.

In addition to his mother, he is survived by a brother, Shea Taylor, 2265 Twelfth place N.W., and a sister, Mrs. Marie E. Mitchell, 417 V street N.W.

Miami Soldier Listed Dead

A Miami soldier, M-Sgt. Ronald Carlton Wood, 30, reported missing in action in Korea, died in a Communist prison camp Jan. 10, 1951. Notification of his death has been sent to his family by the Defense Department.

SGT. WOOD

Sgt. Wood was a graduate of Booker T. Washington high School. [illegible]tryman, he reenlisted in the Army after being discharged in 1947. He is survived by two sisters, Frances and Maxine Wood, 1528 NW Sixth pl.

LIST 2 CHICAGOANS LOST IN KOREA WAR AS OFFICIALLY DEAD

Two Chicagoans, among midwestern soldiers, previously declared missing in action in the Korean war, were officially listed as dead yesterday by the defense department. The two are Corp. Willie

Dixon [left] and Enlow

F. Dixon, husband of Mrs. Anna B. Dixon, 1310 W. 110th st., and Corp. Dale T. Enlow, nephew of H. Raymond Nicholson, 7544 S. Stewart av.

The department said the determination of death was based on evidence obtained from other soldiers and from prisoners of war and that most of the deaths were determined to have taken place while the personnel were prisoners of war.

The only other Illinois soldier on yesterday's list was Sgt. Cecil H. Guiter, son of Mrs. Minnie M. Guiter, Abingdon, Knox county. Other deaths:

INDIANA

Baber, Pfc., James M.—Mrs. Carroll J. Baber, widow, Walton.

Kendall, Pfc. Richard—Mrs. Maye E. Gray, sister, Indianapolis.

Seal, Corp. William O.—William H. Seal, father, Cannelburg.

Whitacre, Sgt. Hugh D.—Mrs. Edna B. Whitacre, widow, Wawaka.

WISCONSIN

Flauger, Corp. Ervin J.—Joseph Flauger, father, Gresham.

Ketchum Sgt. Rufus L. — Mrs. Dorothy Ketchum, widow, Superior.

Majeske, Pfc. Arthur Jr.—Mrs. Helen Majeske, mother, 2206 S. 73d st., Milwaukee.

Weister, Corp. Jack—Walter H. Weister, father, Ashland.

IOWA

Cahalan, Sgt. Daniel E.—Mrs. Margaret Cahalan, mother, Rockwell.

Robinson, Corp. Robert P.—Mrs. Mary G. Robinson, widow, Davenport.

Van Draska, Pfc. Dale E.—Mrs. Ella Van Draska, mother, Grinnell.

MICHIGAN

Anderson, Sgt. Dewey R.—Mrs. Caroline Anderson, mother, Lansing.

Ohme, Sgt. Otto A.—Mrs. Dorothy O. Schlinkert, sister, Detroit.

Olman, Pfc. Edward C.—Robert Olman, brother, Grand Rapids.

Riley, Corp. Charles L.—Mrs. Jean M. Riley, widow, Hazel Park.

Theisen, Pfc. Norbert J.—Clarence Theisen, father, Carleton.

Burial Here For For GI Killed While Overseas

A 22-year-old soldier, who was killed in Korea three days before he was scheduled to return to the United States, will be buried Sunday in Carver Memorial Cemetery.

Funeral services for Atlanta-born Gayneir Norwood will be held August 15 at 2:30 p. m. in Flipper Temple AME Church. The body, which arrived in the United States

GAYNEIR NORWOOD

August 3, will reach Atlanta early Sunday morning.

A telegram from the War Department said that Norwood, a private serving with the 1343 Engineers Combat Battalion, was killed June 30 by a bullet in his chest. He was scheduled to come home on July 3.

Norwood was born June 2, 1932 to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Norwood, of 150 Edwards Street, N. W. He attended Booker T. Washington High School and spent several months in the army at the Engineer Replacement Center at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

He is survived by his parents and three brothers, all veterans, Ralph A., Sgt. Melvin and Johnny Norwood. He is also survived by a sister, Gladys Norwood.

14 More From D. C. and Nearby States Listed Presumed Dead

Corpl. Scott. Corpl. Bucolo. Sergt. Connelley. Lt. Crisp. Pfc. Farrell. Pfc. Hursey.

The names of four District men and 10 Maryland and Virginia men were among soldiers listed today by the Defense Department as presumed dead after being missing in action for at least a year.

The latest list was the fifth released by the Defense Department in the last three days. Another list is expected to be released later today.

District men named were:

Corpl. Edward Scott, jr., 21, nephew of Lee Brown Countee, 2109 I street N.E.

Corpl. Theodore J. Bucolo, 18, son of Mrs. Virginia Ann Bucolo, 919 Maryland avenue N.E.

Pfc. Gorge J. Farrell, jr., son of George J. Farrell, sr., 2819 Fourteenth street N.W.

Pfc. Elijah P. Hursey, brother of Mrs. Annie Reeder, 135 H street S.E.

Maryland Men.

Maryland men included:

Sergt. Grayson L. Mathis, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Mathis, of Lisbon.

Sergt. Charles W. Barton, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl W. Barton, sr., 107 West Church street, Hagerstown.

Corpl. Paul K. Carty, son of Mrs. Helen S. Carty, Route 1, Thurmont.

First Lt. George S. Crisp, 24, brother of Mrs. Edith Crisp Howard, 5410 Riverdale road, Riverdale.

Sergt. James P. Connelly, grandson of Mrs. Ellen Connelly, 2003 Tuckerman street, Green Meadows.

Virginia Men.

Virginia men listed included:

Sergt. 1/c William L. Goodman, jr., 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Goodman, 416 Fourth street S.W., Charlottsville.

Corpl. Harry G. Hayes, son of Mrs. Cornelia C. Hayes, Westmoreland.

Corpl. Robert E. Burner, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Burner, of Luray.

Corpl. Edward M. Carico, 26, brother of Mrs. Aubrey Florence, Route 4, Alexandria.

Scott With 8th Army.

Corpl. Scott, a member of the 8th Army in Korea, was reported missing in November, 1950, near Panmunjom. A native of Alexandria, La., he came to Washington in 1947. The following year he enlisted in the Army for a one-year tour of duty. He was discharged in early 1949 and re-enlisted in the fall.

He received his training at Fort Dix, N. J., and Fort Monmouth, N. J., and was sent overseas from Fort Lewis, Wash. He arrived in Korea in August, 1950.

Corpl. Bucolo, who was reported missing November 25, 1950, was posthumously awarded the Bronze Star Medal. The medal was presented to his mother at ceremonies at the Pentagon.

Joining the Army in July, 1949, Corpl. Bucolo received his basic training at Fort Knox, Ky. and was stationed in Seattle, Wash., immediately before being sent to Korea in August, 1950. Born in Washington, he had attended the Stuart Jr. High School.

Sergt. Mathis enlisted in the Army in January, 1947. He received his basic training at Camp Pickett, Va. and was stationed in Japan from April, 1950, until the beginning of the Korean War. A member of the 31st Infantry Regiment, Sergt. Mathis was reported missing December 1950. He was a native of Montgomery County and attended the Damascus High School.

Brooks Native of Fairfax.

Pfc. Brooks, an infantryman, was reported missing in action in October, 1952. A native of Fairfax County, he attended the Fairfax Elementary School and was employed by a construction firm before being drafted in April, 1951. He was stationed at Fort Breckinridge, Ky. and Fort Belvoir before going to Korea in May, 1952.

Sergt. Goodman was in Korea less than a month before he was reported missing in December, 1950. Born in Albemarle County, Va., he was employed by hotels in Charlottesville before entering service. He enlisted in the Army in 1948 and was a member of the 9th Infantry Regiment in Korea.

Corpl. Hayes was in the Army for less than a year before he was reported missing during fighting near Seoul. He enlisted in the Army on February, 1950, and was sent to Korea in June after training at Fort Knox, Ky.

Was 17 at Time.

The last letter his mother received from him was written Bebruary 2. He was reported missing on February 13. Corpl. Hayes, a native of Westmoreland, would have been 18 a week later.

Corpl. Barton, a 7th Division infantryman, was reported missing August 14, 1950. He had written his parents a short time before that he had been at the front for 14 days.

He entered the Army in June, 1948, and was assigned to Fort Jackson, S.C. In October, 1948, he was transferred to Japan where he served until the start of the Korean fighting. Corpl. Barton was born in Hagerstown and attended the Woodland Way Junior High School there before entering service.

Lt. Crisp, who lived in Sulphur Spring, Tex., was an infantry officer in the 7th Army. He participated in the Inchon Landing and was reported missing in action during the Chosin Reservoir fighting in December, 1950.

Was GI in World War II.

Lt. Crisp served in the Army as an enlisted man in World War II. After his discharge he attended East Texas State Teachers College, graduating in June, 1949. He taught at a Texas business school for a short time before he came to Washington. He received a commission, went on active duty in August, 1950 and was sent to Korea.

Corpl. Burner, a native of Luray, joined the Army in March, 1950. He was stationed at Fort Knox, Ky., and Camp Stoneman, Calif., before being sent to Korea in July, 1950. A member of the 7th Army Division, he was reported missing in action on December 3, 1950.

Corpl. Carico, an infantryman, was reported missing in action in May, 1951. He was discharged from the Navy in 1948 after serving in the South Pacific during World War II. A year after his release from service he enlisted in the Army and was transferred to Korea in the fall of 1950. He was born in Pound, Va., and lived in Clintwood before entering service.

Defense Department Lists 9 From Area as Presumed Dead

Four District men, missing in action over a year, were among servicemen listed today by the Defense Department as presumed dead.

Five nearby Maryland and Virginia soldiers also were listed on today's release, the second made public since January 1.

The Washington men were:

Corpl. David Bradford, 19, son of Mrs. Annie O. Bradford, 4713 Eighth street N.W.

Capt. James L. Mitchell, jr., 28, husband of Mrs. Gladys Theola Mitchell, 3818 Hayes street N.E.

Corpl. John E. Schneider, 19, son of James P. Schneider, 4937 MacArthur boulevard N.W.

Corpl. Frazier Deal, son of Mrs. Virgie M. Deal, 641 Fifth street N.E.

Maryland Men.

Maryland men included:

Corpl. Kenneth L. Ridge, son of Mrs. May Ann Ridge, 37 West Side avenue, Hagerstown.

Corpl. James I. Jubb, son of Mrs. Anna Jubb of Annapolis.

Pfc. Charles ... Roberts, son of Mrs. Grace Dexter Roberts, formerly of Frederick, Md.

Virginia men included:

Pfc. Lawrence Harris, jr., 20, son of Mrs. Mary Harris, 922 Pendleton street, Alexandria.

Corpl. Charles L. Marr, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Marr, Park street, Vienna.

More Names Later.

More names will be released later today, the Defense Department said.

Corpl. Bradford, a member of the 25th Division, was reported missing in October, 1950, during the battle of the Pusan perimeter eH enlisted in the Army in March, 1948, and received his basic training at Fort Dix, N. J. He was transferred to Fort Bragg, N. C., where he was stationed until being sent to Japan in February, 1950. Corpl. Bradford was assigned to Korea shortly after the outbreak of fighting there.

A native of Dillen County, S. C., Corpl. Bradford came to Washington with his family in 1937. He attended Grimke Elementary School and Garnet-Patterson Junior High and was ...ing at Dunbar High School ... time he entered service.

...pt. Mitchell, a motor officer in the 24th Infantry Regiment, was reported missing in the Yalu River sector in November, 1950. He has one child, Charlotte Ann, 3.

Enlisted in 1942.

A native of Houston, Tex., he enlisted in the Army in 1942. He served on that tour of duty until early 1947. Four months later he re-enlisted in the Regular Army and was stationed at Fort Benning, Ga.; Fort Dix, N. J., and Camp Stoneman, Calif., before being transferred to Japan in August, 1950. He went to Korea shortly thereafter.

Corpl. Schneider, a native of Washington, attended Gordon Junior High and Western High Schools here before enlisting in the Army in September, 1949.

He received his basic training at Fort Knox, Ky., and completed the Army automobile mechanics' school in Atlanta, Ga. He was sent to Korea in July, 1950, with the 9th Infantry Regiment and was reporting missing October, 1950.

Corpl. Ridge, a former member of the Hagerstown National Guard Unit, enlisted in the Army in September, 1949, after graduating from Hagerstown High

Corpl. Bradford.

Corpl. Marr.

School. He received his basic training at Fort Knox, Ky., and attended tank training at Fort Benning, Ga. He was sent to Korea in July, 1950. Assigned to the 7th Division, he was reported missing December, 1950, during the battle of the Chosin Reservoir.

Corpl. Marr, who was awarded the Purple Heart and Korean Ribbon with a Bronze Star, was reported missing November 2, 1950.

To Japan in 1948.

He enlisted in the Army in July, 1948, and was sent to Japan in October, 1948. He was transferred to Korea in October, 1950. Corpl. Marr attended Vienna Elementary School and Fairfax High School.

Pvt. Harris, who was 17 when he entered service, was with the tank battalion of the 25th Infantry Division.

His next-of-kin received notice on November 27, 1950, that he was missing in action. This was only 40 days after he arrived in Korea. He enlisted in July, 1950, and trained at Fort Knox, Ky.

Pvt. Harris had been wounded in action. Relatives received his Purple Heart.

He was born in Birmingham, Ala., and first came to this area in 1943. However, he returned to Alabama to go to high school. In 1949 he came back to this area.

In addition to his mother, he is survived by three sisters, Mrs. Dorothy Butler, Miss Frances Harris and Miss Bernice Harris, of the Alexandria address. There also are two brothers, Bobby, of Alexandria, and Pfc. Charles Harris, with the Army Medical Corps in Indianapolis, Ind.

Army has no news of their whereabouts

Capt., 3 sergeants, 5 corporals, 2 privates lost in Korean action

PHILADELPHIA

An army captain, three sergeants, five corporals, and two privates are among the Philadelphians, heretofore reported missing in action, but now officially recorded as dead by the Department of Defense. They are:

Capt. Edward O. Brown, son of Mrs. Lena Brown, 1513 S. Garnet st.; Sgt. George E. Reed, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, 1321 S. Opal st.; Sgt. Will Arvangle, son of Ellis Arvangle, 2060 Wilder st., and Sgt. Ellis G. McPherson, son of Mrs. Dolores McPope 1203 S. 15th st.

Cpl. Edward W. Smith, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. William Whitaker, 1417 S. 19th st.; Cpl. James E. Davis Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Davis Sr., 2513 W. Gordon st.; Cpl. Norman M. McKenzie, foster son of Mrs. Florence Pope, 1203 S. 15th st.

Cpl. Joseph F. Strickland, son of Mrs. Pennie C. Strickland, 2253 N. Camac st.; Cpl. Samuel Eley Jr., husband of Mrs. Helen Eley, 865 N. 47th st.; Pfc. Raymond Leggett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Leggett, 926 Montrose st., and Pfc. James B. Franklin, son of Mrs. Eleanor Franklin, 816-A Jessup pl.

Captain Would Be 31

Captain Brown was 26 years old when he entered service in Jan., 1949. He has been missing since Nov. 29, 1950. He is a graduate of Central High school and Howard University.

Mrs. Reed said that the notification she received of her son's declared death, stated that he had died from wounds received in action. He had been missing since July 21, 1950.

Reed, a native of Hartsville, S.C., left South Philadelphia high school in 1947 to enlist at the age of 17. He served a year, reenlisted and was stationed in Japan in 1949. He was wounded in 1950 in Korea where he was with the 24th Division.

There are six sisters and three brothers: Mrs. Eula L. Tillman, 27; Greather, 21; Margaret, 19; Mary, 16; Betty, 13; Harriet, 6; Raymond, 8; Davis, 4, and Richard, 3.

Gone Three Years

Sergeant Arvangle has been missing for three years; according to his stepmother, Mrs. Viola Arvangle, who married his father in October. He and his sister, Dorothy, were educated in the south.

Now 26 years old, Sergeant McPherson has been in service for eight years, his mother said. He was reported missing Jan. 1, 1950. He was graduated from Sulzeberger Junior High school and attended Mount Olivet Tabernacle Baptist church. He has a brother, Jason, and Gertrude, a sister.

Corporal Smith, whose 23rd birthday was Dec. 12, enlisted in Dec., 1948. He went overseas in Aug., 1950, and was reported missing in November of the same year. He served as a medical corpsman.

Purple Heart Award

Mrs. Whitaker said she received a special delivery and another letter, last week, from the department of defense. A citation for a purple heart award to her grandson was also sent to her.

Born in Philadelphia, Smith was a graduate of South Philadelphia High school. He played on the basketball team of the Church of the Crucifixion.

His four sisters are Mrs. Hilda Guy, Mrs. Frances Clayton, Misses Eleanora Whitaker and Constance Smith.

Corporal Davis enlisted on May 19, 1950, at the age of 20, and was shipped overseas in October. He was reported missing on Nov. 26 of the same year.

Choir Member

Also a native Philadelphian, Davis was graduated from Northeast High school. He sang on the choir at Dauphin Street Baptist church, 29th and Dauphin sts., where the Rev. Edward D. Caffee is pastor.

His four sisters and three brothers are Mrs. Mertine Johns, 17; Lillian, 23; Gloria, 15, Christine, 12; Andrew, 20; Joseph, 21, and Melvin, 9.

Corporal McKenzie, now 20, entered service in Aug., 1950, and was reported missing in Feb., 1951. He attended West Philadelphia High school and Sunday school at Saint Barnabas church, where he sang on the junior choir.

Schooled In Georgia

Now 21, Corporal Strickland went in service in Aug., 1950, and was reported missing in Feb., 1951. He went to school in Marietta, Ga. His five sisters and six brothers are:

Mesdames Flora Pressley, Mozel Miller, Betty Palmer; Gwendolyn and Zephree; Paul Jr., David, John, Jesse Henry, and Roland.

Father Of Son

Attached to the Ninth Infantry Regiment, he landed in Korea in Sept., 1950. He and his wife are parents of a four-year-old son, Samuel 3rd.

Now 25, Private Legett enlisted in 1946 and re-enlisted in 1950. He was reported missing on Aug. 11, 1950. He was graduated from South Philadelphia high school and attended Bok Vocational school.

There are two brother, Reginald and Winford, and four sisters, Vivian, Dolores, Mildred, and Shirley.

Private Franklin, now 21, entered service in April, 1950, and was reported missing in November of the same year. He attended Benjamin Franklin High school and Saint Paul's Baptist church.

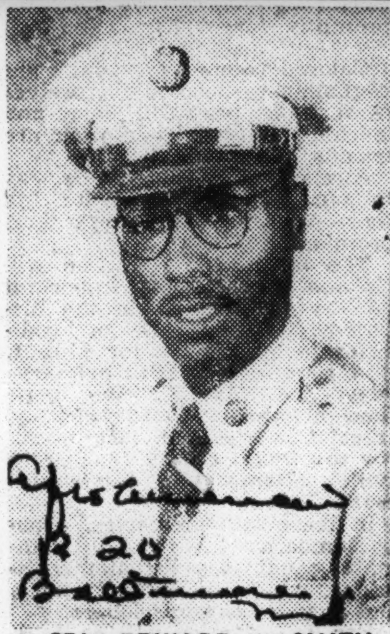
One Richmond Casualty

A World War II veteran who went back into the Army was officially declared dead by the Defense Department last week after having been listed as "Missing in action" in Korea for three years.

He is Pfc William Goins, 35-year-old father of three daughters, and son of Mrs. Alice Tindal, 416 Ladies Mile rd. His wife, Mrs. Grace Goins, and three children live at 2604 The Terrace.

He is also survived by his father, Charles Goins, 731 N. 5th st., and a brother, Gratton. Another brother, Charles Goins, was killed in Europe in 1943.

Pfc Goins was listed as missing in action in Dec. 1950. The Defense Department officially declared him dead as of Dec. 31, 1953.


CPL. EDWARD W. SMITH

CPL. JAMES E. DAVIS JR.

Officially Dead

Below are four of the brave soldiers of our Korean forces, who prior to Jan. 1, 1954, were carried as "missing in action," but for whom hope is abandoned now by the Defense department.

SGT. GEORGE E. REED

WILLIAM GOINS

Annapolis GI 'presumed dead'

ANNAPOLIS — Relatives of a local soldier who formerly worked in a West St music store have been notified that he may be "presumed dead" as a result of the Korean conflict.

Pfc. Charles E. Kirby, 33, 2 Pleasant Court, had been listed as "missing in action" for more than a year.

The telegram from the Department of Defense announcing his probable death was received by two sisters and a brother living in this area: Miss Ellen L. Kirby, Mrs. Marie Brown and Richard Kirby.

Private Kirby was a World War II veteran and fought in European theatre. He re-enlisted in the Army in August, 1950 and went to Korea later the same year.

COMMANDED MIXED UNITS:

Colonel ends tours of duty in Korea

WASHINGTON

"It's sure good to be back in the USA."

The fervency with which Lieut-Col. Clinton C. Burke Jr., 3201 15th st. ne, uttered those words left little doubt that he meant it from the bottom of his heart.

Colonel Burke, a native Washingtonian, had just returned from Korea on Dec. 22, bringing with him the singular distinction of having been the first non-white officer to command a mixed combat battalion in the Far East.

Colonel Burke, promoted to that rank in March, 1953, wrapped up his Korean service as commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion, 21st Regiment of the 24th Infantry Division.

In that post his outfit was stationed on Koji Island, scene of the communist POW riots in 1952.

To Korea Twice

Colonel Burke put in two tours of duty in Korea.

The first was as executive officer of the 3rd Battalion, 15th Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, from Sept. 5, 1952 to April 8, 1953 on the front.

On April 8 he was returned to Japan where he joined the 24th Division.

On July 8, 1953, he returned to Korea as commander of special troops and division headquarters commandant. He had taken that post on April 9. He held it until Sept. 12, 1953.

On Sept. 12 he became commander of the 2nd Battalion of the 21st Regiment, making history in the Far East. All officers in his battalion were white except two lieutenants.

S and T at Morgan in 1948.

Colonel Burke was graduated from Howard University in 1929, became a Reserve Officer Oct. 28, 1929.

He was called to active duty on Dec. 7, 1940—exactly a year before Pearl Harbor.

He left the service for 2½ years after World War II and returned in 1948. His World War II service was in Italy with the 366th Infantry Regiment.

Battalion Included ROKs

The battalion personnel was thoroughly integrated, including South Koreans, along with UN troops from all allied nations.

"We never had a bit of trouble," says Colonel Burke.

He told of seeing a number of Washingtonians in Korea, among them: Col. James H. Robinson, "Bob" Wilson, and Maj. John Harlan, his former assistant at the Morgan College ROTC.

Afro-American P.5 N.J. Jan. 9, 1954

30a 1954

KOREN WAR

PRISONERS OF WAR
POW

The misguided three

Of the 21 misguided Americans who have turned their backs on their homeland, three are colored.

At a press conference held last week Sgt. Lawrence V. Sullivan, of Omaha, appeared as spokesmen for the trio.

Seeking to explain why he chose communism, he said: "The American people know how the Negro is treated in the United States. Definitely this is one of my reasons . . ."

If this is a fair sample of the muddled thinking of these pathetic men, the mistake they are making is not difficult to understand.

Poor Sgt. Sullivan obviously hasn't learned that no problem is ever solved by running away from it.

If he and the other 20 are seriously concerned about the plight of Americans of color, certainly they have selected a poor way of showing it.

Remaining with the Communists will do nothing to erase segregation and discrimination from the American scene.

Nor will lending themselves as Communist propagandists help insure the passage of a single piece of civil rights legislation.

The place to wage this fight is right here in the United States, not thousands of miles away in China.

Happily, hundreds of our imprisoned GIs, when confronted with that choice did not hesitate to make the right one.

We have only contempt for the three that didn't.

EX-P.O.W. DEPICTED AS 'WITHOUT WILL'

Psychiatrist Tells Court No Man Could Resist Reds' Stresses Indefinitely

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 4—A prominent psychiatrist testified today that Col. Frank A. Schwable was "a man without a will" when he wrote a fraudulent germ warfare confession for the Communists in Korea.

Appearing as an expert witness before the military court investigating Colonel Schwable's conduct as a war prisoner, Dr. Winifred Overholser said that he did not believe any man could resist indefinitely the stresses devised by the Communists for breaking the will of their captives.

Dr. Overholser is superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, Professor of Psychiatry at George Washington University and a past president of the American Psychiatric Association.

In response to questions by Colonel Schwable's civilian counsel, John Pratt, Dr. Overholser said he had talked with Colonel Schwable for about an hour on Feb. 11 and had read the officer's account of his torment in a report to Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd Jr., Marine Corps Commandant.

In his opinion, the psychiatrist said, the colonel was "not competent to exercise a sufficient degree of judgment to know what he was about" when he wrote the confession, later repudiated. "He was really, in essence, a man without a will," Dr. Overholser added.

He described Colonel Schwable during the interview last month astroubled and anxious, with a "considerable degree of tension." His behavior, the psychiatrist testified, was normal for a man who recognized that he was in "a threatening situation." He explained that the officer recognized the allegations made against him were a "distinct threat to his future."

The Communist techniques for extracting false confessions are "diabolically successful," Dr. Overholser said. He cited the cases of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty and William Vogeler in Hungary and of William Oatis in Czechoslovakia. He said the Communists had derived their techniques from those developed by the Russian physiologist Pavlov in conditioned reflex experiments with dogs.

Asked to tell the court whether Colonel Schwable could have been expected to distinguish right from wrong after months of solitary confinement and ceaseless interrogation, Dr. Overholser replied:

The judgment was badly impaired. Whether it was wholly abolished I can't say."

Questioned on why other officers had not buckled under similar pressures, Dr. Overholser emphasized that the capacity to resist varied greatly from person to person.

'They Wouldn't Bow'

Ex-POW's Reunited at Camp Leroy Johnson

Sgt. Arelious Porter, of Gloster, Miss., and Cpl. Linton Dartez, of Opelousas, La., have good memories, yet are trying hard to forget the three years they spent in a Communist POW camp in Korea. When questioned about it, a sort of grim weariness shows in their faces. Their answers, while forthright, are brief and void of detail, almost monosyllabic. Pieced together, these shreds of information add up to the following story:

Sergeant Porter and Corporal Dartez both were assigned to the Second Infantry Division in 1950 during the U. S. drive on the Yalu River. They were taken prisoners during the great "horseshoe trap" sprung by the Red Chinese in December. After stops in places such as tunnels, coal mines and an area named "Death Valley," their captors took them and other Americans to a POW camp at Pyucktong, North Korea.

Contact with the outside world promptly ended. Rations were short. Some days they got a little hard boiled corn or grass seed or barley. Other days they got nothing.

"While they would forget to feed us, they never forgot those classes," Porter and Dartez said. "We mean the indoctrination classes, or brainwash, or whatever you want to call it. These were unending, at all times of the day. Then at night the Communist 'instructors' themselves went to class. . ."—then contemptuously—"they were like a bunch of kids."

Porter and Dartez said that 35% of the POWs in their camp died of hardship and malnutrition during the three year period of their imprisonment.

When asked about US POWs who refused repatriation, Porter and Dartez were reluctant to discuss the matter. They would much rather emphasize the fact that "99 and 99/100 per cent of our men did not knuckle under, although they were exposed to the most severe pressure—both physical and mental."

Porter and Dartez add, rather proudly, that many of the POWs "like ourselves, have resumed their interrupted Army careers, and are carrying out their responsibilities like other good soldiers."

Sgt. Arelious Porter and Cpl. Clinton Dartez

The two men did not know each other until they met in the POW compound. Then they became fast friends. They were separated on their return to the States, but recently were reunited when both were assigned to Camp Leroy Johnson, under the New Orleans Port of Embarkation in this city.

Some of Mystery Stripped from Reds' 'Brainwashing'

Details Related in Inquiry on Germ 'Confessor'

By WARREN ROGERS Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Some of the mystery has been stripped from "brainwashing," the process by which Communists make men confess in detail and with an appearance of willingness to things they never did.

Three men in a position to know have publicly given the details that fit into a manual of brainwashing. They are Marine Col. Frank H. Schwable, Maj. Gen. William Dean and Dr. Joost A. M. Meerloo of New York. All testified this week before the court of inquiry which is trying to determine whether Schwable should be put on military trial for signing a false germ warfare confession after seven months in Chinese Communist captivity.

Dean also was taken prisoner in Korea. Meerloo is a psychia-

trist who underwent capture by the Nazis and served in the Dutch underground.

'I Am Nothing'

Here, from their testimony, is the technique of "mind murder" —menticide, or brainwashing:

1. Take away all the needs, big and small, of the human mind and body. Make your victim feel, "I am nothing." Do this by locking him in foul, cramped quarters. Deny him adequate food, clothing, baths, trips to the latrine, medical care, relief from monotony, a kind word.

Mon. 3-15-54

2. While he is ripening into "a mechanical imitator of his tormentors," tell him what you want him to "confess." Teach him futility. Make it clear you have all the time in the world and his misery will end only when he complies.

3. Interrogate him for as long as it takes—three hours or three weeks—until he is willing to agree, and perhaps believe, that black is white.

Fatten Him Up

4. Use no drugs, except to keep him from temporary escape into unconsciousness. Use no physical torture, such as breaking his arm. That way you can say "we never laid a hand on him."

5. When he has broken, "fatten him up" with all the things he had been denied. As your propaganda drums beat, exhibit him so all the world can see he confessed "voluntarily."

Schwable, 45, hollow eyed and lean, was the last witness at the hearing. It is expected to end Monday.

Dean, 54, showed no marks of the fighting for which he won the Medal of Honor in Korea, or of his 37-month-imprisonment by the North Koreans. He testified he had it easier in North Korean hands than did those like Schwable whose jailers were Red Chinese.

'All Break Down'

Meerloo, 51, testified in a heavy Dutch accent that he practices psychiatry in New York and teaches at Columbia University.

"My job as a psychiatrist in the Dutch underground," he said, "was to prepare secret agents for possible capture."

His advice to them: Tell the Nazis everything and a lot more, to confuse them; school yourself in auto hypnosis, to make yourself insensitive as possible to pain.

But this, he said, merely delayed capitulation to the brain washer. And he declared the Nazi techniques have been refined to a "science by the Communists.

"You never know when a person will break down," Meerloo said. "It may be six hours or six days. But in the end all people break down."

That, he said, includes "anyone alive . . . if you live . . . anyone in this room."

Way to Balk Washer

But he said there was a way to rob the brain washer of his goal —convincing others of the truth of his victim's confession.

"You can't train a person to the point of where he will not give in. But brainwashing is a political weapon in the cold war. By talking about it, by spreading knowledge of what it is, we can expose it so that it loses its effect in the battle for men's minds."

Dean told the court of his long interrogation—up to 66 hours at one time—and of his unsuccessful attempt to stage a one man riot and suicide.

He said "if I ever go to war again I'll carry along a pill which I'll take if I'm captured."

Schwable, testifying voluntarily last Thursday, told for nearly six hours, the story of his 14 months' captivity.

'Thoughts Theirs'

Suffering with a nagging backache, forced to sit erect or stand, awakened hourly while sleeping, "chilled down to the bone, suffering with dysentery and denied relief," he lost, he said, clarity of mind and judgment.

He said he recalled no decision to give in but suddenly found himself after repeated interrogation and propagandizing "saying 'yes' to everything that little monkey asked me."

He said the Communists set him to writing—page after page, at first harmless information about such things as Marine Corps decorations and medals, but ultimately bits and pieces of his "bug warfare confession."

The confession was edited by the Reds into one smooth composition, he said and he was forced to copy it over in his own handwriting.

"The words were mine," Schwable said. "But the thoughts were theirs."

Ex-POW Reenlists After 3 Years In Prison Camp

By RICHARD A. JACKSON

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — In answer to the "brain washing" tactics of Chinese Reds, Corp. Charles Duncan will make military defense against Communism his career. The 25-year-old Virginian who makes Brooklyn his home, spent 32 months in a prison camp during the Korean War. Last week he reenlisted at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, New York.

Just as heroic was his wife, Mrs. Minnie Duncan, who resides with their young child at 486 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn. She met him while on a visit in his hometown of Fort Smith, Va. Even her anguish and apprehension over delays in receiving letters from prison camps did not deter her from agreeing to his six-year enlistment.

Norfolk, Va.

DUNCAN WAS with the 25th Division that went through the bloody early days of the Korean conflict. He was wounded and captured by North Koreans after his unit was virtually annihilated. For almost three years, he was confined in a compound near the Manchuria border.

Corp. Duncan reported that during his imprisonment he was subjected to intensive Red "brain washing." He said he used his own formula of "eyes open, mind and ears closed," to defeat his captor's purpose.

During his prison ordeal, Corp. Duncan said he and other prisoners were forced to spend much of their time in classrooms decorated with pictures of Stalin. Skilled instructors strove to indoctrinate them into Communism.

Sat. 3-27-54

THE KOREAN hero holds five decorations — the Purple Heart, UN and Natioonal Defense medals and the Korean Service Medal with one silver star, the equivalent of five bronze campaign stars.

Corp. Duncan, who was returned to freedom during Operation Big Switch, said:

"Every man who joins the American Army today is additional reserve power so that another Korea need never happen. In my own way, I want to help make the world safer, and a better place for my wife and my child and others.'

Corp. Duncan's mother, Mrs. Katherine Duncan, and his sister, Carol, reside in Fort Smith.

WHO are GIs who fell for Red line? WHY did they turn down 'come home' plea?

30a Korean War

(Compiled From INS Wire Service and NNPA)

Who are the 22 American GIs who spurned repatriation and why did they choose to remain behind the Bamboo Curtain?

Defender POW

Joseph D. Lohman, the criminologist who tried to persuade the 22 prisoners of war to come home, declared:

"These 22 men are not a typical cross section of the American Army or the American people. The criminologist said the Communists had welded the men into a "disciplined political unit" for propaganda purposes.

Lohman, University of Chicago professor and adviser to the United Nations command during the Korean exchange talks, said the Reds shrewdly "cultivated" American prisoners until some lost their individuality and became proganda instruments.

Chicago Ill

Who

Included among the 22 holdouts are three Negroes - two from the South and a Californian whose father said the youth had never tasted Dixie discrimination.

The three men - Corporals Clarence C. Adams of Memphis and William C. White of Plummerville, Ark., and Pvt. Lawrence Sullivan of Santa Barbara, Calif. turned deaf ears to a plea by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP to reconsider their decision to remain with the Communists and to "come home and join in the fight" to end racial discrimination and segregation.

Sgt. Sullivan, 22, was hospitalized with two other Americans and did not hear the final explanation.

Biographical information released by the United Nations Command follows: Corporal Clarence C. Adams, Memphis, Tenn.; born Jan. 4, 1929; Army, 503rd Field Artillery Battalion, 24th Infantry Division; captured Dec. 1, 1950.

Sgt. Lawrence E. Sullivan, Santa Barbara, California; born Feb. 1, 1931; Army, Company I, 9th Regiment, 2d Infantry Division; captured Nov. 25, 1950.

Sat 1-9-54

Pfc. William C. White, Plumbersville, Ark.; born May 9, 1930; Army, Headquarters Co., 9th Regiment, 2d Infantry Division; captured Nov. 30, 1950.

SULLIVAN A CALIFORNIAN

Sgt. Sullivan is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sullivan. He was reared in California, and attended Santa Barbara High School before enlisting. His father is a warehouse employee in Omaha, to where he moved in 1944, but Lawrence chose to remain in California.

p. 4

In Omaha, Sullivan said: "My boy was never subjected to harsh treatment or segregation. He has never lived in the South.' He believes that if by chance his son became a Communist sympathizer, "he must be mentally affected."

Lawrence played high school football, was never interested in politics, and was ambitious to make the Army a career. His father said: "General MacArthur was his boyhood hero. He patterned his life after the general."

Corporal Adams is the son of Mrs. Gladys Peoples. He was a student at Booker T. Washington High School in Memphis. He worked for the Baptist hospital. He was the eldest of five children.

In Memphis, Mrs. Peoples called him an average student, who liked school and "loved his home."

Why

His mother, a clothes checker at a Memphis laundry, was confused as to why Clarence chose to remain with the Communists.

"In all his letters he kept writing how anxious he was to return home," Mrs. Peoples said. "His last letter in July even spoke of throwing a party and mentioned some of his plans for the future."

His first letter, she said, mentioned "the time treatment" he received as a prisoner of war, but his later letter did not mention communism.

Mrs. Peoples said her son never played in street gangs, spent nights home, always worked after school and during summer vacations.

"Before they're 18 years old, boys don't give much thought to politics, economics and government," she said. "When he got old enough to show interest in those things, he was in the Army, of and then he was a Communist prisoner."

Lohman said the reds began their plot to use Americans to spread communist propaganda when they saw that they would be unable to head off a provision for explanation talks in the Armistice plan

He said the 22 Americans became an organized and disciplined group with no individual will through a combination of "Collective coercion, intimidation, pressure and surveillance and personal weak spots - Achilles heels."

But, he added:

"The Reds expected their methods would net more tools than the 22 men they were able to get."

Lohman described the entire POW issue as "Another confirmation of the truth about Communism, namely that it employs coercion and intimidation to make the individual serve the ends of world conquest."

He revealed that the UN command remained hopeful until the last minute that it would convince some Americans to return but said that "The disciplined and tight organization of the 22 men" made individual appeals useless. Lohman continued:

"When they communicated with us they did not write ordinary letters but dialectical documents full of talk about Wall Street and other Communist Jargon.

SPURN APPEAL

"They refused to read our 11-page appeal which was aimed to get them to reflect about the wild promises that had been made them.

"When we broadcast it to them as a last resort they danced and howled in what looked like a mass-hypnotic demonstration."

Other points Lohman made about the talks were:

1. The 22 men acted as an "organization" under the leadership Sgt. Robert Corden, of Providence, R. I.

2. The return of Cpl. Edward S. Dickenson, of Big Stone Gap, Va., to the American side after he first refused repatriation "made it tougher" for the others to follow him. "The Reds know how to deal with 'deviationists' " Lohman added.

3. The Communist strategy in Korea indicates a "new imponderable in war.' previously, POWS were counted out of the struggle, Lohman said, but now the "efficient Reds try to convert the POW into an instrument to advance the cause of world Communism."

REPATRIATED PRISONERS OF WAR wave happily on dock at San Francisco following arrival in United States after months of imprisonment in Communist prison camps. Twenty-two of their comrades shocked the country when they chose to remain behind the Bamboo Curtain.

Reds Stall Return of Prisoners

India May Delay Wednesday's Plan As China Fails to Reply

PANMUNJOM—(AP)—India's decision to start Wednesday turning back 22,388 disputed war prisoners to the two commands is threatened with delay by Red China's failure to send a reply here over the controversial issue.

A new Indian statement is expected Tuesday possibly putting off the operation a day or two.

The command stood firm in the face of a new letter Monday from Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, India's chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, reiterating his view that such a release would violate the armistice.

Thimayya wrote both sides Jan. 14 that since they could not agree on disposition of the prisoners he had decided on his own to turn them back, starting this Wednesday, and asked for replies by Jan. 16.

On that date, Gen. John E. Hull, United Nations Far East commander, replied, saying his command would accept custody although feeling the commission had the "solemn obligation" under the armistice to keep the prisoners until Jan. 23 and then declare them civilians.

Nonetheless, the United Nations Command went ahead with plans to free 22,039 Chinese and North Koreans as civilians Saturday regardless of when it gets them from an anti-Red camp. Allied soldiers held drills Monday on handling the prisoners.

The Reds, while telling India in a note to New Delhi they "intensely disliked" the decision, have yet to reply to Thimayya saying whether they will take back the 21 Americans, one Briton and 327 South Koreans in the pro-Red camp.

The uncertainty this caused was reflected Tuesday in an Indian spokesman's comment that Gen. Thimayya "will have to make a statement to indicate what he exactly intends to do" and that "it might alter the situation."

Thimayya is believed to have been in communication with his government. A source close to the commission said the Communist Polish and Czech delegates on the commission were acting as intermediaries for Red China in bringing pressure to bear on Thimayya.

Indian Guards Leave Pro-Red POWs Alone In Prison Compound

BY SID WHITE

PANMUNJOM —(INS)— Indian guards were withdrawn and gates of the barbed wire compound holding 347 pro-Communist prisoners, including 21 Americans, were opened at midnight Friday but the captives refused to leave their miserable mud-walled straw-thatched huts.

Leaders of the Americans told Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, commander of Indian custodial troops, they would stay in the frozen, snow-covered camp "unless the rations run out."

They gave no indications as to how they expected to get more food and fuel but there was nothing to prevent them from going to and from Communist camps only one mile and a half away on the northern edge of the neutral zone.

NO BARRIER TO NORTH

While there was no barrier to keep the Americans from going north to Communism an Indian spokesman said he believed Communist guards "would surely stop them from going south."

The camp lies wholly within the northern half of te neutral zone which is policed along the rim by Communist troops the same as Allied troops guard the southern edge of the neutral zone.

If the prisoners tried to escape they would either have to follow roads policed by the Communists or dare minefields—a risk none of them is expected to take.

They appeared to have no hope of getting supplies except from the Communists. An Indian Red Cross spokesman said he knew of no plan to continue Red Cross work among the prisoners.

Should they suddenly decide to give up their "sitdown" strike and join the Communists outside the neutral zone they would be observed by Indian guards who pulled back only 300 yards from the prison compound instead of returning to their headquarters in the southern half of the neutral zone.

Meanwhile, Gen. John E. Hull, Allied Far East Supreme Commander, proclaimed that as of 12:01 a. m. 21,809 anti-Communist Chinese and North Korean prisoners turned back to the Allies Wednesday were "free men" with civilian stat[illegible].

The Chinese were on their way to Formosa and the Koreans were being processed back to civilized life at two large camps in South Korea, a program expected to take several weeks.

Bare Red Plans To Use 3 Negro POWs To Carry On Sabotage In U.S.

WASHINGTON — Some startling revelations of Communist plans to use the three Negro prisoners of war who chose to remain behind as key apparatus in a revolution in the United States to come within the next five years and a rendezvous in Chicago of brainwashed repatriates were brought out last week in the trial of Cpl. Edward Dickenson.

Dickenson is charged with actively collaborating with the enemy while a prisoner of war in Korea and of informing on other American prisoners so they were subjected to cruel treatment. One of the original 23 who refused repatriation, Dickenson voluntarily walked into the neutral zone last November and asked to be returned to this country.

The Communist plans were contained in a statement made by Dickenson last November in Tokyo, Japan before Captain Bert Cumby of the Army Criminal Investigation Division. Captain Cumby, who up until the time that counsel for the defense let slip his name had remained a "mystery witness," known only as "Captain Bert".

The Negro officer said that he had asked to remain anonymous because of threats which had been made to him. According to the seven-page statement, Dickenson said that the three, Cpl. Clarence Adams, Pfc. William White, and Sgt. Larance Sullivan were to receive specialized training in minorities to go out and work with them. They were told by the Chinese that they might have their choice of Chinese wives or if they preferred, they would import women from Africa for them.

After their training they were to be slipped back illegally into this country to carry on their work. They were instructed to keep in close contact with the "progressives" among the ex-POW repatriates whom the Reds deliberately allowed to be sent back as potential cell leaders in the plans for the revolution.

The rendezvous in Chicago was to be at an unnamed date and the nucleus members were to be notified by telegram. According to Dickenson's statement, Sgt. Sullivan devised the technique which was used when the 23 POW's were questioned by UN Explainers as whether they wished to be returned to the U. S.

The technique was to look stupid, act dumb, answer questions in a slow Southern drawl and lapse into Chinese phrases in order to confuse the explainers.

Captain Cumby had testified secretly before the Army Court Martial in a closed hearing. However, when the doors were reopened to admit reporters, Atty. Guy Emery, Dickenson's lawyer, was heard to ask that some of the testimony given by "Captain Bert" be stricken from the record.

It was after this that the identity of the mysterious tall brownskinned man in civilian clothes, his eyes hidden by dark glasses became known.

Witnesses during the trial have included several Negro ex-POW's who have testified. The first one was Pfc. Page Baylor of Washington who was wounded in the fighting and is now a patient at Fort Belvoir, Va.

Baylor testified that Dickenson wrote an article for the Reds criticizing U. S. racial policies and that when he (Baylor) challenged him on the correctness of some of the facts, Dickenson informed the Reds and he was punished. The testimony was stricken from the record on motion of the defense.

Cpl. Robert Smith, now stationed at Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland, testified that he had read pro-communist articles written by Dickenson in camp newspapers.

Cpl. Wallace Dunham, white, of Covington, Ky., said that Dickenson had questioned him on his race views and that he had replied that he did not believe in Communism, but he did feel that Negro people ought to have equality with whites.

Sgt. John Spivey of the Third Infantry Division, the President's Honor Guard, and former Sgt. Mark DeBerry of Baltimore, were also scheduled to testify.

Dickenson's blonde, gum-chewing wife, Mrs. Lottie Dickenson, whom he married shortly after reaching the States, told reporters that she believed all people were the same and he wanted Negroes here to know this.

She said that at Cracker's Neck, Va., their home, there were some colored families living there and that she and her husband were friendly with them.

EX-POW TESTIFIES — S/Sgt. John Spivey, 28, of Washington, D.C., ex-prisoner of war in Korea, is shown with his daughter, Joanmarie, 6, at Fort McNair as he awaited call to the witness stand at the court martial of Corp. Edward S. Dickerson, of Big Stone Gap, Va. Spivey soundly cursed Dickerson, who is charged with being a stool pigeon for the Communists while a prisoner of the Reds in Korea. (Newspress Photo).

'Stay-Back' POWs Put On Show Behind Iron Curtain

By ROBERT PENNELL

PANMUNJOM.— (Saturday) — (INS) — Twenty-one Americans who rejected their homeland were reported to have begun careers Friday night as "living exhibits" behind the iron curtain.

Communist newsmen said the American POWs put on song and dance skits in a Kaesong theater for the entertainment of communist officers.

Although they were taken back to North Korea by the Communist Red Cross, the Americans, one Briton and 325 South Koreans were reported by Communist Newsman Alan Winnington to have been greeted as "free men" by North Korean Gen. Lee Sang Cho.

The Communist high command had protested that release of the men would violate the armistice, but Winnington reported the Americans "definitely are not prisoners" and move freely about Kaesong.

Winnington also said the men would soon be outfitted with civilian clothes to replace their blue communist prison camp garb.

Peiping radio in a propaganda broadcast said the Americans received an "uproarious welcome" from Kaesong civilians and quoted their leader, Ex-Sgt. Richard Corden of East Providence, R. I. as saying: "This is the happiest moment of our lives. We are free men at last."

It was also reported that the 21 and the other pro-Red Allied prisoners would be "making a trip northward" in a few days.

Three Negroes are among the 21 American soldiers who preferred to stay with the Communists than to return to their homeland.

They are: Pfc. William C. White, 23, of Plummerville, Ark.; Sgt. Laurence Sullivan, 22, of Omaha, and Pfc. Clarence C. Adams, 25, of Memphis, Tenn.

Corp. Adams recently wrote his mother, Mrs. Gladys Peoples, in Memphis. In a belated New Year's greeting, Adams said:

"Wish family a bright future in the coming year. I am in best of health."

The 21 soldiers held a press conference for newsmen when they announced they felt they could not work for peace in the United States, fearing persecution. They added, however, they hoped to return some day when the atmosphere had changed.

In announcing the decision of the communist Red Cross to accept the men, a radio station said the Red Cross had decided "out of humanitarian consideration" to seek custody and the request was granted by the Red command.

The Communists made it clear that it was the communist Red Cross, not the Communist government, that was assuming responsibility.

The U. S. defense department has ordered dishonorable discharges for the 21 soldiers.

Army psychological researchers have made a study of the backgrounds of soldiers who refused repatriation in an effort to arrive at motives which caused the men to reject their homeland. Of the three Negroes, Army officials said:

Corp. Adams had eight years' schooling. Other war prisoners charged he voluntarily collaborated with the enemy, urged others to adopt communism, circulated communist petitions, attended special voluntary classes in political economy, informed on other Americans, and was given a cozy camp job as librarian.

Sgt. Sullivan had 11 years' schooling and was formerly a cafeteria worker at 60 cents an hour. Other prisoners said he was a staff member of the prisoner camp paper, wrote articles praising communism, circulated petitions, made propaganda records, attempted to convert other prisoners, and was rewarded by being put in charge of prisoners.

Pvt. White had 12 years' schooling and was formerly a student. Other prisoners said he informed on his fellows, willingly accepted communist ideology, preached communism and was rewarded with the job of mailman.

Army officials emphasized that on the surface there was no pattern of reasons why the men should have succumbed to the Communists except that some came from broken homes where they suffered from economic or emotional insecurity.

Some appeared to have need for personal recognition and attention and sought the favors and approbation of the Communists.

CHARGES STORY FLEMING WROTE URGED 'END WAR'

Ex-POW Testifies at Collaboration Trial

BY JOHN H. THOMPSON

An army sergeant testified yesterday that Lt. Col. Harry Fleming, while leader of a prisoner of war camp in Korea in 1951, authored an article in a communist magazine which urged the United Nations to end the war.

Sgt. Joseph T. Gardiner, 29, of Iron Mountain, Mich., also told an army court martial at Fort Sheridan that Fleming, army career officer from Racine, Wis., threatened Gardiner would be sent to a horror camp, "the caves," unless he wrote an article.

More Contradictions Heard

Gardiner, who admitted having an argument with Fleming about the theft of soy sauce, testified at the second day of Fleming's trial on charges of collaboration with the Reds. It was another day of conflicting testimony regarding the actions of POWs under duress in the Red prison camps.

Another witness, Lt. Louis Wilson of Shreveport, La., a 2d division artillery officer, testified that he never heard Fleming make slanderous or derogatory remarks against the United States while a prisoner of war in Korea.

Wilson said none of the POWs in Fleming's camp ever took their supposed communistic indoctrination seriously. Rather, they jokingly called each other "war mongers," he said.

One of 15 Witnesses

Gardiner and Wilson are among 13 ex-POWs called by the army to support its charges against Fleming, 46, the first officer POW to be tried for alleged collaboration with the Communists.

Wilson said he was one of three POWs selected by Fleming, commander of camp 12, near Pyongyang, to make up a round table panel, one of three preparing a script for broadcasting.

Wilson also said Fleming spoke up for him when he was threatened with being sent to "the caves," a horror camp, by the North Korean camp boss, Col. Kim Dong Suk.

Four Sent to "Caves"

Four of the POWs were sent to "the caves." Much of the testimony so far has revolved about an argument involving another witness, Sgt. Jose Mares of Albuquerque, N. M., who spent a month in "the caves."

Fleming is accused in the army charges of telling Col. Kim about the argument, thereby causing Mares, then 19, to be sent to "the caves." Wilson testified that Kim was wildly angry the morning he packed Mares and the others off to "the caves."

At the time—the first six months of 1951—Fleming was the American camp leader, both as senior officer and by election of the POWs, Wilson testified.

An Individual Matter

Under cross-examination by Lt. Col. Rodham Routledge, Wilson said that at the time the Reds wanted the POWs to sign three "appeals" Fleming advised the group that it was a question of individual conscience how far each would yield to pressure.

Wilson said he signed one appeal, urging the "five great powers" to sign a nonaggression pact. He and others refused to sign those that urged Americans to surrender and called on President Truman and Gen. MacArthur to get the Yanks out of Korea.

As far as the round table broadcast was concerned, Wilson said, Fleming and the others worked diligently to find meaningless words which would also satisfy their Red captors.

Pointed Up Fallacies

Fleming was also one of several instructors, Wilson said. In his class Fleming read from a required communist book describing the structure of the soviet government, then in discussions pointed up the fallacies by comparison with the United States, Wilson testified.

Maj. David F. MacGhee of Falls Church, Va., an air force POW, criticized the leadership in the POW camps which prevailed until mid-1951.

"In the early days if leadership had been stronger there would have been fewer casualties," he said. "Evidence of disorder and lack of moral fiber would not have existed."

The conviction grew among POWs in 1951 that Americans who stood by their own convictions fared no worse than those who were "informers or stool pigeons," Maj. MacGhee testified.

Tells of Turning Point

His own strength crystalized after, in a moment of panic and death threats, MacGhee said he wrote a slanderous and scurrilous description of 20 senior air force generals.

MacGhee survived a period in "the caves," escape and recapture, beatings, death threats, 30 hours of continuous interrogation while standing at attention, and continual duress.

He said the Communists preferred to select leaders of camps, discussion, or "education" groups who were more amenable. In his own case, he said he once was selected as a committee chairman, but "went to jail" when the Reds found him noncoöperative.

Wilson [left] and Mares

Ex-POW Cites Hardships He Suffered in Red Prison

By ERNEST A. CURRY
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

NEW ORLEANS—A story of woe and immense hardships in a Korean prison camp for thirty-two months was told here last week by 30-year-old Corp. Limton J. Dartez of Opelousas, La. Holder of the Bronze Star and the Korean Service Medal, Corporal Dartez told his story to this reporter while seated in the Courier's office.

An Army man with eleven and one-half years in the service during which time he saw service in the Pacific Theatre during World War II twice, and Korea, Dartez told of how he was fed Communist lectures daily during most of his time in a prison compound at Pyuktong in North Korea.

He was sent to Korea in November, 1954, with the 503rd Field Artillery, Second Infantry Division of the Eighth U. S. Army, during the Allied offensive which carried to the Yalu River. "We were pushing up fast, leaving Sunchon for the Yalu and by-passing many enemy units in the swift movement."

* * *

"THERE WERE seemingly millions of Chinese and we just left them in the rear for other units coming up to mop up. After we got so far they began to close in on us and chopped us up into small groups, blocking units off from the main body of troops."

Dartez said he was wounded during night fighting, as the Chinese did most of their fighting at night. The next morning he was taken prisoner by a group of Red Chinese soldiers and sent to Pyuktong. "At first treatment was rough and rugged. We were low on food, clothing, medical supplies and heating facilities, but it slowly got better as time passed," he stated.

* * *

"THE COMMUNISTS immediately began feeding up Communist literature during daily lectures which took up most of our time in prison," he stated. "And they hammered at Negro soldiers, telling us about equal rights accorded us, and making us believe that they were with the minority group.

"They went at it in a big way. Daily lectures on communism and socialism; stories about how bad the United States Government and other capitalistic nations were towards the minority races. An English-speaking Chinese who lectured us daily always harped on racial incidents in America."

Dartez said the Chinese used all forms of psychology in trying to convert them to communism. "Several of the fellows cracked up. They would just leave them in our care without any medical attention."

* * *

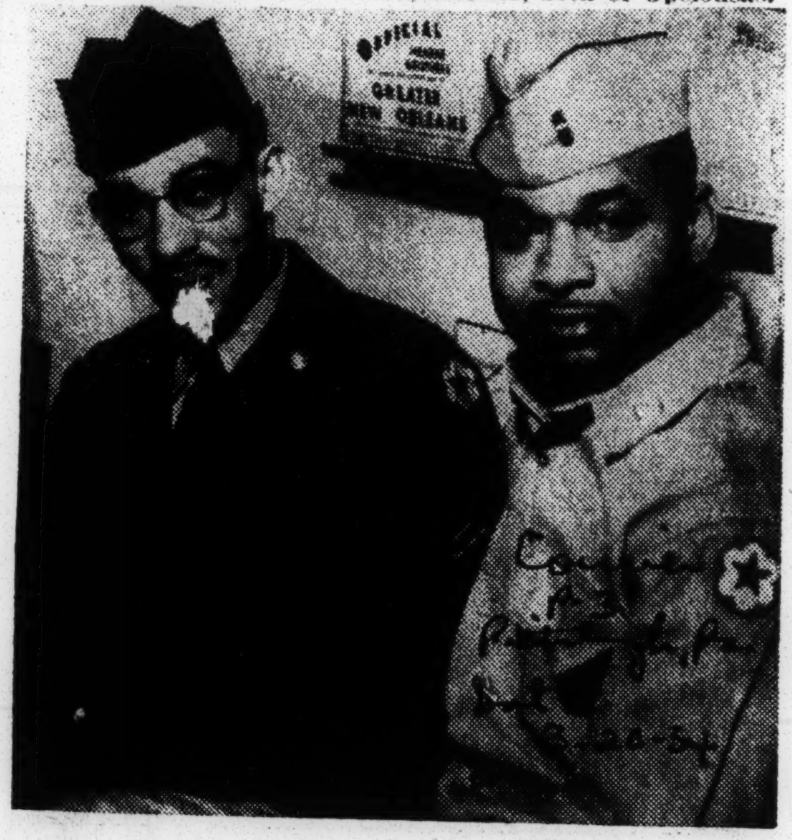
HE SAID their food consisted of cracked corn at first, then gradually rice and millet—a form of bird food, he said. "We had no meats until near the end and except for special holidays like Christmas, Thanksgiving and Easter, and their holidays, May Day and Oct. 1—Red October Day, celebrating the Russian revolution." Oct. 1, by the way, is Dartez' birthday.

They were given then, mostly, beef, pork, or goat meat. "They would bring into the prison a cow, barely able to stand. She would be killed for our ration," the Opelousas corporal said.

After over two years just hearing lectures and lounging around the compound, Dartez said he was made prison librarian late in 1952. "I stayed there until I was released in August, 1953, during the prisoner exchange."

* * *

DARTEZ ATTENDED St. Landry and Holy Ghost High School in Opelousas before induction. He is presently stationed at Camp Leroy Johnson with headquarters detachment, 381st T. Battalion. His relatives are a brother, Rogers Dartez, and a half-sister, Elva Chevalier, both of Opelousas.



Tells of Red Prison—Shown above in the Courier's Louisiana office as he told a story of woe and hardship in a Red Korean prison camp for thirty-two months is Corp. Linton Dartez, left, of Opelousas, La. Dartez was accompanied by Chief Warrant Officer Hillary J. Curry Jr., of Camp Leroy Johnson, right. The thirty-year-old Opelousas native has spent the past eleven and a half years in the service and describes his imprisonment in Korea as the worst of his career.—Porter Photo.

21 Red G.I.s Discharged In Disgrace

May Even Lose U. S. Citizenship

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Pentagon today ordered dishonorable discharges for the twenty-one American former prisoners of war in Korea who have elected to cast in their lot with their Communist captors.

The decision was a major shift from the Army's original position that the men would be given "undesirable" discharges, a proceeding far less drastic.

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said the government will stop all pay and allowances to the twenty-one immediately and will cancel any accumulated veterans' benefits they may have due.

The dishonorable discharges may even bar the men from American citizenship. This is rarely ordered, except in the case of persons convicted of treason or of desertion in time of war. Pentagon sources would not comment on this aspect of the matter.

The surprise decision was announced soon after Rep. Frances E. Bolton, R., Ohio, told the House of Representatives she is "deeply disturbed" by the Army's move to bring court martial proceedings against Cpl. Edward S. Dickenson.

A soldier from the southwestern Virginia hamlet of Cracker's Neck, he was one of twenty-three captured Americans who originally refused to be repatriated. Later he changed his mind. One other American, Cpl. Claude L. Batchelor, has made a similar switch since.

"Let's be human beings in these things," said Mrs. Bolton, mother of three sons and long active in nursing and social service.

Meanwhile, the Marine Corps set Feb. 16 for the opening of a formal investigation into the case of Col. Frank H. Schwable, of Arlington, Va., who while a prisoner in Korea signed a confession about engaging in germ warfare but repudiated it after his release from a Red prison camp.

Mrs. Bolton told the House she is particularly distressed that the Marines have set up a board of inquiry to investigate Col. Schwable's case. She said he "went through hell" while in the hands of the Communists.

U.S. Army trial of ex-POW waxes hot

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — No matter what the verdict in the court-martial case of Cpl. Edward S. Dickenson, Edward M. Gaither, Philadelphia construction laborer, plainly showed Friday that Dickenson will be forever guilty in his mind.

He bitterly accused Dickenson of currying favor with the Reds in North Korea to obtain better treatment for himself at the expense of fellow prisoners of war.

Gaither made no attempt to hide his bitter feeling toward Dickenson as the two men sat across the courtroom at Fort McNair and told the eight officers composing the court-martial what he knew of Dickenson.

Mr. Gaither testified he had met Dickenson in a Prisoner of War Camp No. 5 at Pyoktong in North Korea.

Betrayed, He Charges

He said he had hidden in his barracks room what was called an "air panel"—a five-by-three-foot piece of blue cloth with a large white star sewn on it and designed to attract United States planes when laid out on the ground.

Gaither, himself a former corporal, said "Dickenson came to me and asked me if I would help him make an air panel." He showed it to Dickerson and the next day the 23-year-old Virginia mountaineer had one like it. He told Mr. Gaither he had made it.

Shortly afterwards, Gaither said the Chinese guards marched directly to the hiding place and took out his cloth. As a result, he was taken to headquarters and beaten severly with clubs and three times placed before a mock firing squad.

Anger Fills Words

"They questioned me about my escape," Gaither said, anger still in every word he said. "Who was going with me, who was the other man."

He said he did not tell them and they tried to find out another way.

"They beat men with clubs and rope," Gaither said. "They took me outside and stood me at attention," and while he was standing there he saw the man with whom he was going to escape brought up. Pretty soon he saw them "beating him, too."

But that was not the end of it.

Faces Firing Squad

"They took me outside one time and placed me in front of a firing squad," Gaither said. A Red "instructor" gave the eight or nine guards commands in Chinese.

"They raised their rifles" at one command, "put a round in the chamber" at another and then at a final one, "put the rifles down."

Gaither said they kept questioning him over and over again. An "instructor," named Tong, ripped his dog tags from the chain around his neck and told him:

"You'll never be using these again. When I get to the United States I'll put up a monument to you."

'Don't You Like It?

Twice more he went before the "firing squad," Gaither said, but was not shot. There were more beatings.

"I was in jail over seven months," Gaither said. "Then, I went to a labor camp."

Gaither paused as Dickenson's attorneys objected to something. Suddenly, he blurted out:

"Don't you like it?"

He was obviously referring to his testimony. Dickenson, who is white, looked away.

They stayed with Reds

Three war prisoners' backgrounds given

WASHINGTON

The Department of the Army has provided the following information on the three colored prisoners of war who elected to remain behind in Korea with the Communists after being offered opportunity to return to the United States:

"Clarence Adams, 1528 Doris ave., Memphis, Tenn. born Jan. 4, 1929, enlisted in Army, Sept. 11, 1947, for three years. Had eight years schooling, listed occupation as 'student' when joining Army. Reported missing in action Dec. 1, 1950.

The Army statement said "According to returned prisoners of war Adams voluntarily collaborated with his captors and used his influence to urge fellow prisoners to accept communism.

"He circulated petitions prepared by the Communists to further their war aims and he urged others to sign them. He attended special voluntary classes in political economy. He was an informant to Chinese on activities of loyal American held prisoners. As a reward for his efforts he was selected by the Chinese as a librarian."

California Soldier

"Larance Sullivan, 22, 501 Haley st. Santa, Barbara Calif., Enlisted Feb. 25, 1948 for three years. Had 11 years schooling and worked in a cafe at 60 cents an hour. Reported missing Nov. 25, 1950.

"According to returned prisoners of war Sullivan was a member of the staff of the prison camp newspaper for which he wrote articles extolling communism.

"He circulated petitions and urged fellow prisoners to sign them, made propaganda broadcasts, attempted to convert his fellow prisoners to Communism and was placed in charge of a group of prisoners as one of his rewards."

Sullivan's father, Ralph, lives at 2434 Grant st., Omaha, Neb.

The Army statement said further:

"Pfc. William C. White, 23, of Route 1, Plummerville, Ark. volunteered for service, March 17, 1948. Had 12 years schooling and listed occupation as student. Reported missing on Nov. 30, 1950."

The Army also provided similar information on the other 18 men who stayed behind with the Reds.

Women Say Some POW's Still Held In Korea

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—An interracial group of about 50 women, The Kin of America's Forgotten Men, called upon the senate armed services committee last week to help free American soldiers whom thy believe are still held as prisoners of the Communists in Korea.

These wives and mothers also staged a demonstration at the White House in an effort to remind the President that approximately 350 Americans are still held behind the "bamboo curtain" in Communist China.

The women also held a memorial service at Arlington cemetery and laid a wreath on the grave of the Unknown Soldier.

The newly-formed organization charged both the United Nations and the United States government with issuing only token demands for an accounting or return of the prisoners still held by the Communists. Nothing has been done in the past six months to hasten their release, declared the group.

E. R. Guild, retired army captain, served as spokesman for the group. He told the Senate Committee that Korea was a half-hearted war but American boys should not be left unaccounted for in a half-hearted manner.

He accused the Defense Department with hiding away from the American people the list of men believed captured but never accounted for by the Communists.

Fleming Saw POWs Die in Filthy Cave

FORT SHERIDAN, Ill., Sept. 15 (P). — Lieut. Col. Harry Fleming, accused of collaborating with the Communists in Korea, broke down on the witness stand today as he told how the Reds forced him to watch 13 fellow prisoners die of starvation and disease in a filthy cave.

Fleming wept openly in testifying about the repeated trips his Red captors made with him to the cave while the suffering group dwindled from 14 prisoners to one. He said the experience "afected me worse than anything else that happened" while he was in Korea.

The 4?-year-old Racine (Wisc.) career Army officer is being tried by court martial on charges of collaborating with the Reds after he was taken prisoner.

Fleming said the Red prison camp commander, a Colonel Kim, asked him to lead a propaganda discussion that was "an outgrowth of the prisoners' refusal to participate in propaganda broadcasts." When he refused Fleming said, Kim took him to see the 14 prisoners held in Camp No. 9, "a small cave."

"They were all in a deplorable state," he said. "Their morale was completely gone, they were dirty bekond description, they were all sick with dysentery. Some could hardly stand, and the only water they ha was from a slimy pool."

Kim took him back to the cave repeatedly in the following days, Fleming said, and "each time there were fewer men alive." He said he finally realized the visits were a "designed plan with Kim because he knew he wash itting me in the softest spot he knew."

THREE NEGROES "WITHOUT A COUNTRY" UNTIL CHINA RED CROSS COMES TO PANMUNJOM AID

One From Nebraska, Arkansas and Tennessee Decided to Cast Permanent Lot With Reds

MEMPHIS BOY WRITES MOTHER GOODBYE LETTER

PANMUNJOM, Korea — (ANP) — Three Negroes were among 21 American soldiers "without a country" who last week were accepted by the communist Red Cross of Red China and North Korea.

The group had renounced their American homeland and asked to live as "free men" under Red rule. Its members had been virtually men without a country since January 23, the deadline set for them to change their minds and return to their country.

The Negroes in the group were: Corp. William White, 23, Plummerville, Ark.; Sgt. Larrance Sullivan, 22, Omaha, and Corp. Clarence Adams, 25, Memphis.

All are veterans of the Korean conflict who had refused repatriation.

Corp. Adams recently wrote his mother, Mrs. Gladys Peoples, in Memphis. In a belated New Year greeting Adams said:

"Wish family a bright future in the coming year. I am in best of health."

The 21 soldiers held a press conference for newsmen when they announced they felt they could not work for peace in the United States, fearing persecution. They added, however, they hoped to return some day when the atmosphere had changed.

In announcing the decision of the communist Red Cross to accept the men, a radio station said the Red Cross had decided "out of humanitarian consideration" to seek custody and the request was granted by the Red command.

The Communists made it clear that it was the communist Red Cross, not the Communist government, that was assuming responsibility.

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Pvt. White had 12 years' schooling and was formerly a student. Other prisoners said he informed on his fellows, willingly accepted communist ideology, preached communism and was rewarded with the job of mailman.

Dickenson Seized By U. S. for Aid to Reds in PW Camp

Ex-'Progressive' May Be Given Court-Martial; Dealing With Foe And Seeking of Favors Charged

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP).—Cpl. Edward S. Dickenson, 23-year-old prisoner of war who at first refused to leave his Communist captors in Korea and then changed his mind, was arrested tonight on court-martial charges.

The soldier from the mountain town of Cracker's Neck, Va., was accused of holding unlawful "intercourse with the enemy" and currying favor with his captors "to the detriment" of fellow prisoners.

If convicted he could face a possible death penalty, or prison term, in the discretion of the court-martial and reviewing agencies.

But Army authorities said it is yet to be determined whether he actually will face trial. First there will be a pre-trial examination to determine whether the accusations, made by former fellow prisoners, warrant further proceedings. Details of the charges were withheld.

HELD AT HOSPITAL

Dickenson was notified of the accusations tonight at the Army's Walter Reed Hospital here, where he had gone to undergo a physical examination. He was placed in custody and is being held at the hospital.

Dickenson was one of the original 23 American prisoners who declined to return to the Allied lines in Korea. After his about-face he came home to join his family on their five-acre farm. The mountain community of Cracker's Neck gave him an almost hysterical welcome, and on Dec. 5 he married Lottie Kate Laney, a shy blonde girl he grew up with.

FOLLOWED BY BATCHELOR

One other member of the original 23, Cpl. Claude J. Batchelor, 22, of Kermit, Tex., subsequently followed in Dickenson's footsteps and was reunited in Tokyo with his Japanese wife. There was no indication whether the Army will take similar action against Batchelor.

Indian guards withdrew today from the camp where the 21 other holdouts were confined in neutral custody, leaving them to shift for themselves.

Last of Prisoners March to Freedom

Only 104 of 21,809 Stay With Communists

By FRANK JORDAN
United Press Staff Writer.

PANMUNJOM, Jan. 21 (Thursday).—The return of anti-Communist war prisoners to the Allied command was completed today as the last of more than 21,000 Chinese and North Koreans jubilantly ran down a dusty road to freedom.

Precisely at 1:30 a.m. (11:30 a.m.) Wednesday EST) Indian custodial guards turned the final prisoner over to the United Nations.

It was the climax to months of wrangling and marked triumph for the U.N. principle of no-forced repatriation.

On Way to New Life.

As the last Chinese ran from the neutral zone to an Allied reception center 1½ miles to the south, prisoners released earlier already were on their way to a new life in Formosa and South Korea.

After the operation was completed the Indian command released its final official figures.

The Indians said a total of 21,809 prisoners, including 14,227 Chinese and 7582 North Koreans, were released. Of these, 72 Chinese and 32 North Koreans asked for repatriation at the last minute and were given back to the Reds.

By early morning, 12,013 Chinese had been placed aboard American ships at Inchon Harbor and were ready to sail for Formosa.

All of the North Koreans were on their way to South Korean resettlement centers.

Protest by Reds.

Before the operation, which began at 8 a.m. (6 p.m. EST, Tuesday) was completed the Communists renewed their charges that the liberation would wreck the Korean truce.

"The American release plan is designed to break up the armistice," North Korea's Pyongyang radio said.

But the U.N. command ignored the expected Communist protest as Allied troop trains and trucks rolled south with the freed men.

The long-awaited release was carried out without incident despite violent Communist objections that the prisoners were being "abducted."

At Inchon, the Chinese played martial music on drums and bugles fashioned from beer cans and scrap metal as they boarded the ships.

1000 Days Behind Wire.

"We've been behind the wire more than a thousand days," one shouted. "It's wonderful to be free."

The prisoners said they did not learn until Tuseday that they were to be released.

"We didn't sleep all night because we were afraid the Reds would attack us to take us back," one said? "We were determined to die in the compound rather than go North."

But the Communist leaders did not intervene in the return despite an 11th hour protest to the Indian command that the release was a "violation of the armistice agreement."

Red officers broadcast an appeal from outside the neutral zone compound.

"Come home," they pleaded. "This is your last chance. Come ome. When the Indians open the gates, everybody turn North and dash for freedom."

March Is Orderly.

But the prisoners, except for the handful that asked for repatriation, marched in orderly fashion down the road to freedom from the neutral camp to the Allied reception center.

Orderly columns of Chinese, playing homemade cymbals and bugles, passed into the Allies' flood-lighted reception point at nightfall as a cold drizzle whipped through the area.

The discordant oriental rhythms blared out as each group neared the area, the music clashing with the welcoming strains struck up by an American army band.

Chinese-American soldiers dashed out to greet the anti-

GIs Freed, But Sit Still; Reds Reject Custody

Renegade Americans Refuse to Quit Camp

By FRANK JORDAN,
United Press Staff Writer.

PANMUNJOM, Jan. 23 (Saturday).—Indian troops threw open the gates for 21 pro-Communist American war prisoners at midnight and abandoned them in the desolate neutral zone.

The action came as the United Nations Command declared the 22,000 freed anti-Communist war prisoners civilians.

Communist military officers refused to take custody of the Americans and their one British and 325 South Korean companions, insisting they be held captive instead until the Korean peace conference meets.

Indians March Off.

But the Indians thought otherwise.

An Indian officer unlocked the inner door of the compound gate at five minutes before midnight while Indian troops, muffled against subfreezing cold, marched away into darkness.

At exactly midnight, the officer opened the outer gate and left.

The prisoners then were free to go where they wanted but their American spokesman, Sgt. Richard Corden, Providence, R. I., said "we will not go out of the compound unless the rations run out. We will create no trouble."

Up to Reds Now.

The men, promised free travel, education and women by the Communists, now have been written off the books by the U.N. Command and their future moves were expected to be directed from the Reds' nearby advance military headquarters at Kaesong.

[The Associated Press said the pro-Red prisoners were staging a sitdown strike to back the Communist position that they should be held until their fate is decided by a peace conference. It was considered likely that when their food runs out they will march north and vanish behind the Iron Curtain.]

An Indian officer said withdrawal of the guard was made without incident. None of the expatriates made any demonstration, although the Koreans shouted farewells to the Indians as they later disappeared behind a hill.

"We waited outside and at exactly midnight opened the outer gates and left," an Indian major told newsmen at 12:15 a.m. (10:15 a.m. New York time) at Panmunjom about a mile from the pro-Red camp.

"I saw no Americans. Some of the men were outside their huts but were hardly visible because it was too dark."

In the meantime, 14,000 anti-Communist Chinese were aboard landing ships bound for Formosa and 7000 former North Koreans were in two ROK resettlement centers in South Korea.

Now Civilians.

U.N. commander Gen. John E. Hull's announcement that the former prisoners in Allied hands had attained civilian status closed the books on the U.N. three-year battle for a new and unprecedented principles of warfare—the right of voluntary repatriation by prisoners.

Their return to civilian status had been promised before they were turned out of their neutral zone prison camp by Indian guards three days ago.

Technically, under the armistice agreement, they are now free civilians, but nearly all will end up in teh Chinese Nationalist and South Korean armies.

South Korean officers said in Seoul that 90 percent of the freed anti-Red North Koreans will join the army either as volunteers or as draftees.

Prepare Welcome.

In Taipeh, capital of Formosa, arrangements were made for a triumphant welcome for the anti-Red Chinese now en route there by ship. After their arrival, the Chinese will be sent to southern Formosa, where they will be given a three-month refresher course and assimilated into the Nationalist cause.

Angry at their release, the Communist headquarters at Kaesong had demanded in a note to Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, commander of the Indian guards, that the Allied prisoners be held captive in the neutral zone until the peace conference could be organized.

South Korean President Syngman Rhee ordered ROK national and military police to "prevent" any of the 347 pro-Communist former prisoners from entering his country from the neutral zone.

GIs Still Welcome.

Dr. Rhee did not reveal what steps have been taken to prevent the men from seeking sanctuary in South Korea if Communist guards at the northern end of the neutral zone deny them entry into North Korea.

As far as the U.S. Army was concerned, the Americans would be accepted if they made a last-minute change of mind.

U.S. Secretary of the Army Robert Stevens has said that any of the Americans wanting to come back would be "welcomed."

Communists.

One Chinese prisoner waved a Nationalist flag at the end of a three-foot homemade sword as the columns sloshed down the last mile of muddy road lined with flickering flares fashioned from old oil cans.

A 347-Man Problem.

Meanwhile, the 347 pro-Communist prisoners whom the Reds have refused to take back remained in their compound apparently unaware that their new "leaders" didn't want them.

An Indian spokesman said the custodial force would have to "decide what to do" with the former Allied soldiers, including 21 Americans and one Briton.

Rhee Hails Returnees.

The Indian command has said it would not accept responsibility for any prisoners in the neutral zone after midnight Friday, time set by the armistice agreement for freeing of all non-repatriates.

Turncoats Abandoned In Korea Neutral Zone

PANMUNJOM, Jan. 23 (Saturday) (UP).—Twenty-one Communist-minded American war prisoners were abandoned in the bleak and freezing neutral belt of Korea today, unwanted men without a country.

On the stroke of midnight, the Indian custodial force swung open the gates of the barbed-wire compound containing the renegade Americans, one Briton and 325 South Koreans who had ignored the months-long beckoning of freedom.

IGNORE RED COMPLAINTS

Their mission completed, the Indian guards marched away in the darkness, ignoring Communist complaints that the prisoners should be held until their fate could be decided at a Korean peace conference.

"We will not go out of the compound unless the rations run out," Sgt. Richard Corden, of Providence, R. I., spokesman for the 21 ex-GIs, told the Indians.

"We will create no trouble."

The Allied Command had written off the prisoners who turned down a long-standing chance to go home at any time. Their future was expected to be directed from the Communist advance military headquarters at Kaesong.

NEITHER MAY ENTER

Neither Allied forces nor Communist troops may enter the neutral belt between the armies, where the unrepatriated prisoners were left behind.

Gen. John E. Hull announced that the nearly 22,000 freed anti-Communist war prisoners had become civilians. Fourteen thousand of them — the Chinese — were aboard ships bound for the Nationalist China redoubt of Formosa. Seven thousand North Koreans were in resettlement centers in South Korea.

The Indians had asked that the Communists take over the job of feeding the recalcitrant ex-allies. An Indian spokesman said the Reds had agreed to furnish them with food. The Communists claimed over Radio Peiping that a truckload of food was sent to the neutral zone yesterday before the Indians marched off. "Among the foodstuff," the radio said, "were meat, chicken, fish, vegetables and wine."

GIs STILL CAN RETURN

In Washington, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said the 21 pro-Red American soldiers could return to Allied lines but that this privilege would not "last many days longer." He emphasized that their "pay is going to be cut off shortly as far as I am concerned." This also would include family allotments still paid by the Government.

Angry at their release, the Reds had demanded in a note to Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, chief of the Indian custodial forces, that the pro-Communist Allied prisoners be held captive in the neutral zone until the peace conference could be organized.

CONFER BEFORE RELEASE

Thimayya headed an Indian delegation which waited upon spokesmen for the prisoners just before their release.

He drove with his aide, Maj. Gen. S. P. P. Thorat, to the compound in a jeep and met just outside the barbed wire with five leaders of the captives.

The two generals talked for an hour and 46 minutes with Corden, Sgt. Andrew Condron, of the British Marines, and three South Korean prisoners.

The men were composed and did not complain over the Red refusal to take them off the hands of the Indians, Thimayya said.

Another Indian officer, Maj. Victor Longer, said he approached the camp half an hour before midnight and heard a small group of prisoners singing to the accompaniment of a Korean drum.

The inside of the compound was dark, but electric lights were strung along the barbed wire. The prisoners sat in the shadow of a white hut.

GATE OPENED ON TIME

Five minutes before midnight an Indian began tinkering with the inner door of the compound gate, so it would be unshackled by the appointed hour.

Precisely at midnight, as the Indian guards wheeled and marched away into the darkness, the outer gate was swung open, and the last Indian was on his way.

The Communists called off "for administrative reasons" Saturday's scheduled meeting of liaison officers trying to work out a formula for reopening negotiations for a Korean peace conference. The note did not say when the Reds wished to resume the talks, which had been recessed for two days.

Ike Speaks a Word For Tortured PWs

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—President Eisenhower said today that American prisoners in the Korean war should not be condemned to severely for what they said under torture.

The President's comment was made in response to a news conference inquiry about the false confession of germ warfare made by Marine Col. Frank H. Schwable while a prisoner in Korea.

Gen. Eisenhower said the rules of war had changed sharply under the impact of new hatreds and prejudices. He added that now few men could stand up under the impact of incessant brain washing.

Col. Schwable is appearing before a Marine Corps court of inquiry. Today's session of the court was closed.

Faithless 21 Go Into Exile Behind "The Bamboo Curtain"

BY ROBERT PENNELL

PANMUNJOM—(INS) —Twenty-one pro-Communist American veterans of the Korean War who refused to come home prepared to go into exile Wednesday behind the bamboo curtain.

The Communists anounced Tuesday that representatives of the Chinese and North Korean Red Cross societies will be on hand to receive the 21 Americans, along with one Briton and 325 Koreans won over to Communists during Red captivity.

Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, head of Indian Custodial forces and Chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, agreed to allow Communist representatives to enter the North camp where the pro-Reds POWs were housed.

RECORD TRANSFER

The General told the NNRC he had instructed the Indian Red Cross to turn over all records of the prisoners to the Communists.

Peiping Radio said the prisoners spent Wednesday in preparations to leave and said seven barbers were kept busy giving haircuts to their fellow prisoners.

The Red propaganda broadcast quoted compound leader Richard Corden of Province, R. I., as saying: "we want to look trim when we get back to Kaesong."

Kaesong is the forward Communist command headquarters just North of the demilitarized zone set up by the Korean Armistice.

The Red Radio said that Corden and the other prisoners who have been ordered dishonorably discharged from the U. S. Army, were packing books and athletic equipment" into boxes for the move.

AUTOGRAPH HUNT

The Chinese propaganda outlet reported that one of the Americans, Clarence Adams of Memphis, Tenn., "spent two hours calling on his Korean friends to collect their autographs."

The move to have the Communist Red Cross groups take over the pro-Reds was considered a "face-saving" device on the part of the communist high command.

It was in effect the continuation of a protest against release of more than 21,000 prisoners by the Allies who returned Anti-Red captives to civilian status last week.

The Reds claimed the release was illegal and insisted they could not officially accept pro-Communist Americans and the others until a political conference meets to decide their fate.

Indian General Thimayya maintained a hands-off policy, pointing out that Indian custody officially expired armistice terms on last Friday.

Ex-POW can't find a job, so he re-enlists

TOLEDO, O. (ANP)—Leonard Brewton, 23, who spent nearly three years in a Communist prison camp, has enlisted in the Air Force. Brewton explained that since his discharge he has been unable to find employment.

As a private in the Army, he was captured in December, 1950 and during his captivity he was beaten and bayoneted by his captors when he refused to attend germ warfare propaganda lectures.

Wilson Gives Order For Dishonorable Discharge of 21 GIs

Dishonorable discharges have been ordered for the 21 American soldiers who want to stay with the Communists in Korea.

Secretary of Defense Wilson ordered the discharges for the 21 pro-Reds last night. At the same time, he announced he was taking "under advisement" the case of Corpl. Edward S. Dickenson, who, the Military District of Washington announced Friday night, would be tried by court martial. The Cracker's Neck (Va.) corporal first decided to stay with the Reds but finally returned to the United States.

Mr. Wilson's decision to give the 21 soldiers dishonorable discharges came as somewhat of a surprise in some quarters since earlier reports had pictured him as favoring less stern treatment.

Now Stranded in Korea.

The Americans, who have spurned all opportunity to return to U. N. forces, now are stranded in the Korean neutral zone. The Reds refused to take them back when India gave up its neutral custody last Friday.

In ordering dishonorable discharges for the 21 Americans, Mr. Wilson said they have the right to try to clear their names, if they ever care to do so.

Their Army pay has been halted and whatever veterans benefits they might have received under other circumstances have been cancelled.

Mr. Wilson overruled Army recommendations that the 21 be given less onerous "undesirable discharges."

Army lawyers, urging this course, cited regulations which say an enlisted man can be dishonorably discharged only in accordance with "an approved sentence of a general court-martial" at which the accused man is present to defend himself. An "undesirable discharge," the lawyers contended, may be ordered by the head of a service without trial.

Reds Hold 80 More GIs.

Meanwhile, a Defense Department recount of Korean war casualties reported 80 American prisoners of the Communists in Korea in addition to the 21.

The new total of battle casualties for the conflict in the Far East was 142,118, a net decrease of 159 from the preliminary total announced last August, some weeks after the fighting ceased.

The revised report, which included corrections and eliminations of duplications through December 31, listed 101 under the "current captured" column.

A spokesman said military authorities have no further information about the 80 men but that all have been reported prisoners at one time or another.

21 Stranded Ex-GIs Ask Reds to Take Them as 'Free Men'

By the Associated Press

PANMUNJOM, Jan. 26.—Twenty-one self-assured Americans pleaded publicly today for the Communists to take them back as "free men" from their only home now—the barren Korean neutral zone.

The Reds have refused to accept them as war prisoners and the 21 have rejected the United States—at least for the present.

A spokesman told a press conference they expect to return to America "at some time in the future when we can fight for world peace without being persecuted."

"Not Reds, But Hope to Be."

"We are not Communists," declared Sergt. Richard Corden of East Providence, R. I., "though some of us hope to be." He read from a prepared statement which he said was approved by every man in the group.

The Americans, in individual interviews later, voiced Red propaganda catch-phrases and praise for the Communist command. They looked newsmen squarely in the eye as they answered questions.

Why did they choose Communism?

Sergt. Larrance V. Sullivan, Omaha: "The American people know how the Negro is treated in the United States. Definitely this is one of my reasons . . . of course, my desire to work for world peace is the main reason. I can't speak out for peace in America without being persecuted."

Corpl. Morris R. Wills, Fort Ann, N. Y.: "People who voice an opinion for peace in the United States are persecuted and their voices suppressed. There is not a democratic government in the United States as long as McCarthyism and McCarranism are allowed to exist—the people cannot be allowed to fight for peace.

"There is no freedom of speech . . . people in office in the United States were put there by those who hold monopolies and control money."

All Look Healthy.

The 21 Americans looked healthy, rosy-cheeked and warm in their big blue padded Chinese overcoats.

They were cheerful and looked well-fed.

All the prisoners were clean shaven.

They posed readily for photographers.

There was no indication they were ill at ease among fellow Americans, although some joked and laughed about "mike fright" when they faced radio and television microphones.

The Americans, one Briton and 325 Koreans marched jauntily from their isolated compound in the quiet buffer zone between the huge Red and allied armies in Korea.

They had set up this first meeting with American newsmen and they showed no reluctance to be interviewed, separately or together. However, some refused to answer specific questions.

Red Writers There, Too.

Communist newsmen also attended the conference in the Panmunjom hut where the armistice agreement was signed last summer.

The extraordinary news conference appeared designed to get the Communists off the hook and let them accept the pro-Red POWs as free men rather than war prisoners.

Several said bitterly that the United States had said it would not prosecute any who returned and cited possible courtmartial charges before Corpl. Edward S. Dickenson of Crackers Neck, Va., one of two who left the original group of 23 earlier.

The United States never announced publicly that any returning prisoners would be guaranteed immunity, but promised fair and friendly individual treatment.

Communists To Take Back Holdout PWs

Face-Saving Plan Credits Red Cross

PANMUNJOM, Wednesday, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Communists agreed conditionally today to accept 21 captured American soldiers who renounced their homeland at a press conference and asked to live as "free men" under Red rule.

By radio, Red China and North Korea said they had granted a request of Communist Red Cross workers to take custody tomorrow of the 21 Americans, one British and 325 South Korean prisoners and help them obtain "the right of residence."

But the broadcasts said the Communists still believed the ultimate fate of such war prisoners must be passed on at a future Korean peace conference.

A spokesman for Indian custodial forces said a letter from the Red side, presumably embodying the Communist plan, was delivered last night at Paunmunjom.

Action Follows Conference

The Red side acted quickly after the prisoners held an unexpected press conference yesterday for a few Western newsmen in the neutral zone "peace pagoda" where the armistice was signed.

One by one, the American prisoners said they felt they could not work for peace in the United States, fearing persecution, but hoped to return some day when the atmosphere had changed.

Sixteen of the 21 singled out as their chief objection "McCarthyism"—a reference to the Communist investigations of Sen. McCarthy (R., Wis.)

A typical comment was that of Pfc. Lowell O. Skinner, of Akron, Ohio:

"It is impossible under the present United States government, burdened with its McCarthys, to speak out for peace without being thrown in prison or at the very least losing your job."

Allied observers, noting that the statements fitted into a Communist pattern, regarded both the press conference and the quick Communist response as a Red face-saving scheme to get out of an awkward situation.

Red Cross Credited

Today, the Red radio said the Communist Red Cross had decided "out of humanitarian consideration" to seek custody and the request was granted by the Red command.

The Communist made it clear that it was the Communist Red Cross, not the Communist government, that was assuming responsibility.

Red G. I.s Still Ignored, Have Food for a Week

By The Associated Press

PANMUNJOM, Korea, Sunday, Jan. 24.—All signs pointed today to a toughening attitude by the Allied side toward twenty-one Americans, a Briton and 325 South Koreans who are sticking it out in a pro-Red camp although it now is unlocked and virtually without guards.

The Indian Command, which yesterday opened the gates of the pro-Red compound and withdrew 200 custodian troops, said the prisoners have a week's supply of Red-transported food. The Reds, who have refused to accept return of the prisoners, will be allowed to bring in more if they choose. The Indians plan, for "humanitarian purposes," to send Indian Red Cross representatives into the camp.

Gen. John E. Hull, U. N. commander, is known to feel the men are no longer any concern of his command with the passing yesterday of the armistice deadlines established for the processing of remaining unrepatriated prisoners.

Sources close to Gen. Hull said he believes the Communists eventually will take back the men, after using their present status for purposes of propaganda.

Yesterday, Maj. Gen. J. K. Lacey, senior Allied member of the Military Armistice Commission, told the Reds the Allied side will welcome any Communist statement on "your plans for removing them as rapidly as possible" back to the Communist side.

Free P. W.s On the Dot, U. N. Insists

One Minute Past Midnight Jan. 22

By Mac R. Johnson

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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TOKYO, Jan. 8.—The Indian custodial forces in Korea must begin releasing non-repatriated prisoners of war at one minute past midnight of Jan. 22—at 12:01 a.m. on Jan. 23.

Gen. John E. Hull, United Nations Far East commander, and Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, United States 8th Army commander, emphasized that point at conferences at Tokyo yesterday and today.

They are determined that nothing shall upset the timetable set forth in the Korean armistice agreement and they not only demand but expect observance of the timetible by the Indian custodial forces. There is reason to believe that the Indians will co-operate by releasing the prisoners promptly at the appointed hour.

Some Held Over Three Years

At one minute after midnight, all the prisoners now held in the Korean demilitarized zone near Panmunjom will become civilians entitled to freedom and a new life. Many have known only prison huts and barbed-wire barriers for three and one-half years.

There are about 22,000 anti-Communist prisoners—14,000 or more Chinese and 7,600 Koreans. The pro-Communist prisoners number 349—including twenty-one Americans, one British Marine and the rest South Koreans.

The 8th Army will be responsible for the anti-Communist prisoners once they leave the detention compounds in the neutral zone and begin to move south. Preparations are being made to meet any eventuality, from a disorganized rush south to such unanticipated developments as an attack by the Communists or even by South Korean troops, if South Korean President Syngman Rhee decides that things are not going right.

Actually, no trouble is expected. It is believed that the Communists, being legalistic by nature, will observe the armistice agreement provisions involving their propaganda agencies, such as the radios at Pyongyang, Peiping and Moscow, may complain about the "illegal release" and the "Allied-imposed" timetable, but no physical reaction by the Reds is foreseen.

The Allied side hopes to arrange with the Indian custodial forces for an orderly movement of the anti-Communist prisoners away from the neutral zone. It is planned to have this completed within forty-eight to seventy-two hours if all goes well.

Barbed-wire fences and barricades at highway intersections will channel the prisoners along the road to freedom. The 8th Army and subordinate commands will have truck convoys and railroad trains ready to transport the prisoners.

The Chinese will be taken to the west coast port of Inchon the port of Seoul, where American landing craft and probably Chinese Nationalist transport ships will be waiting to move them to the Nationalist stronghold on the island of Formosa.

Gen. Hull is to leave here Monday for Formosa to discuss with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek final details of what is to be done with the anti-Communist Chinese prisoners.

As the prisoners leave the neutral zone and approach the "Freedom Gate" bridge over the Imjin River, they will be warned over loudspeakers: "There are 'hostiles' (pro-Reds) among you. Weed them out. Keep moving."

If there should be any delay in the release, this might result in real trouble. The prisoners are aware of the timetable. It has been shown that when men in detention compounds want to break out they can do so—at the cost of some injuries. The prisoners know that Indian troops will not shoot at them on such an occasion.

South Koreans' Plan

South Korean troops will take charge of the anti-Communist Korean prisoners. They will receive citizenship cards and food and will be processed. They will then be moved south in small groups.

The Koreans will remain in Korea and most of the Chinese will go to Formosa. There may arise a problem if some should want to go to a third country, for prisoners are permitted a choice, under the armistice agreement. This might mean life in a detention camp for an indefinite period for such men before the matter is settled.

ON ARMY'S BLACK LIST:

2 ex-POWs called 'squealers'

WASHINGTON

Two of the 12 prisoners of war listed by the Army as "squealers" among the 21 who refused repatriation and were accepted by the Communist Red Cross of China and North Korea are colored, the AFRO learned last week.

Among the total of three who spurned arguments of U.S. "explainers" as to why they should return to the United States, were Cpl. Clarence C. Adams of Memphis, Tenn., and Cpl. William White of Plummerville, Ark.

The third tan GI in the group is Sgt. Laurance Sullivan of Omaha, Neb. Each of these men is in his 20's and was in the group which held a conference with newsmen at which they announced they felt they could not work for peace in the United States, fearing prosecution.

They added, however, they hoped to return some day when the atmosphere had changed.

Dishonorably Discharged

The U.S. Defense Department has ordered dishonorable discharges for the 21 soldiers.

Army psychological researchers have made a study of the backgrounds of soldiers who refused repatriation in an effort to arrive at motives which caused the men to reject their homeland.

Of the three, Army officials said:

Corporal Adams had eight years' schooling.

Other war prisoners charged he voluntarily collaborated with the enemy, urged others to adopt communism, circulated Communist petitions, attended special voluntary classes in political economy, informed on other Americans, and was given a cozy camp job as librarian.

Called "Informer"

Private White had 12 years' schooling.

Other prisoners said he informed on his fellows, willingly accepted Communist ideology, preached communism and was rewarded with the job of mailman.

Sergeant Sullivan had 11 year's schooling and was formerly a cafeteria worker at 60 cents an hour.

Other prisoners said he was a staff member of the prisoner camp paper, wrote articles praising communism, circulated petitions, made propaganda records and attempted to convert other prisoners.

No Pattern of Reasons

Army officials emphasized that on the surface there was no pattern of reasons why the men should have succumbed to the Communists except that some came from broken homes where they suffered from economic or emotional insecurity.

Some appeared to have need for personal recognition and attention, and sought the favors and approbation of the Communists.

The men have not forgotten their families. Corporal Adams recently sent his mother a belated New Year's card, with the message that he was "in the best of health" and wishing "a bright future" for the family.

His mother, Mrs. Gladys Peoples, an employee of a laundry in Memphis, is bewildered at his refusal to return home. She recalled that he enlisted when he was 18 years old and has been a prisoner since 1950. Mrs. Peoples remarried several years ago.

Corporal White is also the product of a broken home. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Garman of Plummerville, Ark., believe his letters describing himself very happy in his "new found freedom" are a "lot of communist bunk and propaganda."

The mother and stepfather, members of a local Baptist church, believe White "homesick," because in recent letters he has asked to have forwarded to him pictures of the Garman home and automobile.

Sullivan Sr. "Bitter"

Sergeant Sullivan's father, Laurance Sr., is reported by an Omaha newspaper to be extremely bitter over his son's decision to remain in Korea, saying that he could get over his son's being dead more easily than he could his becoming a Communist.

Sullivan Sr., according to reports, left his wife and four children, including Laurance, in California, in 1944. The youth was graduated from high school in California and enlisted in the Army in 1948. A prisoner since 1950 he was promoted for bravery on the battlefield.

His mother reportedly was killed a year ago in California by a Mexican wetback.

Accused GI Killer Seeks Freedom

KANSAS CITY, Kas. — (INS) — A former prisoner of war, charged with murdering two fellow GIs in a North Korean prison camp, sobbed Monday that in the compound "It was man eat man."

Rothwell B. Floyd, 28, a six-foot-two Chicagoan, testified at a hearing on his petition for a writ of habeas corpus in US District court in Kansas City.

Floyd, who was released in the exchange of prisoners last August, is now being held in the Fort Leavenworth Disciplinary barracks.

Floyd is seeking a release on the grounds he was a civilian and not a soldier when the army arrested him on Oct. 28, 1953.

The Army wants him to face a court martial on charges he pushed one fellow prisoner off a cliff and killed another GI by holding his head under a water faucet. He is also accused of hitting a superior officer, mistreating fellow prisoners and stealing from his fellow POWs.

Statements from 200 fellow prisoners concerning Floyd were taken at the time they were released by the Reds.

Lt. Col. Howard S. Levie, Fort Leavenworth judge advocate said Floyd was captured Feb. 17, 1951, and was freed Aug. 9, 1953. Lt. Col. Levie said Floyd was given two 30-day leaves.

Say Accused POW Grabbed Food of Sick

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kans. (INS) — A Chicago soldier, charged with murdering two fellow POWs in Korea, has been accused by prosecution witnesses of taking food from sick prisoners.

M/Sgt. Ray C. Langfitt of Fort Sheridan, Ill., whose home is in Clinton, Iowa, told a court-martial at Fort Leavenworth Sunday that he saw the defendant, Pfc. Rothwell B. Floyd, drink the rice soup of three sick prisoners.

Langfitt said that when one of the sick men asked for his portion, Floyd retorted:

"You're going to die anyway, and I want to live."

ANOTHER WITNESS, Pfc. Julius Barber of Atlanta, Ga., stationed at Fort Jay N. Y., testified that Floyd stole his food and once charged him $5 for a spoonful of salt.

Floyd is being tried by a General Court on charges of murdering one GI by pushing him off a cliff and causing the death of a second from pneumonia by holding his head under a pump.

The six-foot, 200-pound defendant maintained his silent composure as the prosecution sought to picture him as a bully and black-market operator before offering testimony on the alleged murders.

Former Korean POW reenlists in Army

ROCKY MOUNT, N.C.—John O. Roberson, a former prisoner of war in Korea for 33 months, last week reenlisted in the Army because he "liked the life and wanted to learn more about it."

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Roberson of Rocky Mount, Roberson was released by the Chinese Communists on Aug. 8, 1953, and landed in San Francisco on Sept. 4. . . .

The ex-prisoner of war joined the 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Division, in Korea on Aug. 19, 1950. The division was spearheading the advances to the Yalu River.

About 50 miles short of the river, the division pulled back, leaving his company on the line. "The Reds completely surrounded us," the soldier said, "and after two days without food and ammunition, we surrendered."

Roberson tells of how the communists took them into the hills and later Camp No. 5. At this location, an average of 40 to 50 men died each day from lack of food and medical treatment" during the first five months.

The soldier also said that failure to attend an indoctrination class meant being locked in a concrete vault for 24 hours and emerging with either frozen feet or hands or both.

Received 40 Letters

During the first 18 months of his captivity, Roberson said he did not receive any letters. Later, however, the letter were let through and he received about 40 while in the camp.

His parents did not know whether their son were alive or dead, but "my mother never gave up hope," Roberson said. The soldier had been in the Army only six months before his capture.

RENEGADE AMERICANS CLOTHED.—This photograph received from Communist newsman Wilfred Burchett, purports to show some of the American former prisoners of the Reds who refused repatriation and went to North Korea as they receive civilian suits in a shop. The town they were visiting was not designated and no names were given of those in the picture. —AP Wirephoto.

U. S. Bayonets Halt South Korean Attack On Departing Indians

By the Associated Press

SEOUL, Feb. 22. — American troops, jabbing with bayonets, chased off without apparent bloodshed, 200 to 300 South Koreans who early today tried to halt a train carrying homebound Indian soldiers, the United States 8th Army said.

The Koreans were cleared from the tracks after some minor jabbing and shoving, and the train continued to Inchon port without incident, said an 8th Army spokesman.

However, Kim Chang Heung, vice chief of South Korea's national police, said American tanks were called to the scene. He denounced what he called the 8th Army's heavy countermeasures against a righteous move by indignant men."

First Show of Interference.

An American officer said the anti-Indian demonstrators were cleared in about 30 minutes, shortly after midnight. They had massed on the railroad embankment and had lighted fires to keep warm.

The incident was the first show of interference which South Koreans had threatened against the Indians.

Both the 8th Army and South Korean police reported they knew of no injuries in the demonstrations, three miles north of Seoul.

A South Korean police official who said he was present reported that some of the group were former prisoners of war turned loose by Indian custodial troops last month.

In explaining how the South Koreans were dispersed, the ROK official said: "They were told to go and they just went."

The demonstrators were not armed, the police official said, and saw they could do nothing against "such an overwhelming force."

The Korean official claimed more than 1,000 Americans were protecting the train but the 8th Army spokesman said there was not anywhere near this number.

Crowd Shouts Slogans.

The demonstrators shouted such slogans as "the Indians cannot go home" and "give back our comrades." The latter slogan referred to 76 anti-Red prisoners taken to India when they asked to be sent to a neutral country.

About 1,000 Indian troops still in the neutral zone were scheduled to move out soon to board

the Indian ship Jalburza at Inchon to sail for India.

Last week Lt. Gen. Won Yong Duk, South Korean provost marshal general, threatened that no more Indians would leave Korea until his country received "guarantees" about treatment of the 76 anti-Red prisoners who went to India.

Since Gen. Won made his threat, about 1,300 other Indian troops have moved to Inchon from Panmunjom without incident.

Under terms of the armistice agreement, the work of some 6,000 Indian troops which guarded unrepatriated prisoners in Korea ended officially at midnight Sunday. The five-nation Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission disbanded at the same time.

Gen. K. S. Thimayya, colorful Indian commander and chairman of the commission, is scheduled to fly to Tokyo for a few days before returning to New Delhi.

Army Says Stay-Backs 'Squealed' On Fellow POW's For Easy Living

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Army said this week that the testimony of repatriated war prisoners shows that 10 of the 21 pro-communist American "Stay-backs" in Korea had "squealed" on their fellow POW's—and that one was rewarded with liquor and marijuana.

The Army summary also alleged that all of the 21 —— who have now been dishonorably discharged and have gone behind the Communist bamboo curtain — were known to the loyal American prisoners as "progressives," "Rats" and "stool pigeons."

The repatriates charged them with conducting propaganda in variuos forms in return for better living conditions and light duties—such as serving as librarians or mail orderlies.

The "stay-back" who allegedly was rewarded with liquor and marijuana was identified as Pvt. Richard Tenneson, 20, of Alden, Minn., whose mother, Mrs. Portia Howe, flew to Tokyo in an unsuccessful attempt to see her son and urge him to come home.

The army said the other nine accused of informing on their fellow prisoners were:

Pfc. Clarence C. Adams, 25, of Memphis, Tenn.;

Cpl. Howard C. Adams, 28, of Corsicana, Texas, a holder of the Bronze Star medal from World War II, a college man, and an $80-a-week salesman;

Sgt. Richard G. Corden, 25, Providence, R. I., who left high school to become a $100-a-week welder, and who lived and worked at Chinese camp headquarters and was regarded as a "key figure" among the 21;

Pfc. William A. Cowart, 22, Dalton, Ga., a former $45-a-week Baker with 10 years of schooling;

Cpl. Rufus E. Douglas, 26, of Texon, Texas, who had attended college briefly and was a $40-a-week truck driver;

Pfc. Lewis Wayne Griggs, 21, of Neches, Texas, who was a student when he enlisted in the army;

Pfc. Samuel Hawkins, 21, Oklahoma City, Okla., who had left high school to enlist;

Pfc. Arlie Howard Pate, 23, East Carondelet, Ill., a former $25-a-week auto parts stock clerk who, the army said, "informed on prisoners who attempted to escape or who refused to accept communism;" and

Pfc. William C. White, 23, Plummerville, Ark., who had been a high school student before enlisting.

Two others were described as "Liaison" men between the Communists and the American prisoners. It was not indicated whether their "Liaison" duties included informing.

Only one of the 21 had been drafted into service — Pfc. John R. Dunn, 25, of Baltimore. Only one, Pfc. Otho G. Bell, Hillsboro, Miss., is known to be married. Another, Cpl. Andrew Fortuna, of Lincoln Park, Mich., is believed to have married a Japanese girl.

Ex-POW On Trial For Murder

Witness Says He Saw Pfc. Floyd Kill Fellow GI's

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas.—(INS)—A 22-year-old GI has testified at Ft. Leavenworth that he saw a fellow ex-POW push two other Americans off a speeding prisoner train in Korea.

The accusations were made by Richard Davis, of Lovelock, Nev., who was called as a government witness in the courtmartial of Pfc. Rothwell B. Floyd, 28, of Chicago.

Floyd is charged with killing two fellow prisoners while all three were Korean war captives.

Davis said he also saw Floyd rob the two men before shoving their bodies off the train. He said:

"It was at night and the train was going about 60 miles an hour, transferring us from 'Camp Bean' to 'Camp 1' in Korea.

"I was on a flat car right behind the one Floyd was on.

"I saw him go over to one man, go through his clothes, transfer articles to his own pockets, then push the man off the car.

"Several hours later, he did the same thing to another man. I heard the man scream and saw his body bounce."

Davis, now a tubercular pleurish patient at a Veterans Administration hospital at Livermore, Calif., said he reported the murders to a non-commissioned officer, but did nothing else because, in his weakened condition, he was afraid of Floyd.

The prosecution ended its case Friday.

Defense testimony began Tuesday. No testimony was heard Monday because of the holiday.

The first defense witness sweepingly denied testimony of prosecution witnesses that the defendant was a murderous bully.

Pfc. Anderson Battles of Camp Pickett, Va., whose home is in Baltimore, told the general court of 11 army officers that Pfc. Rothwell B. Floyd, 28, used to wash the clothes of sick prisoners and even went on work details for them. The witness added:

"I never saw 'Tiny' (Floyd's nickname) mistreat another prisoner".

Numerous prosecution witnesses in the last two weeks have testified that the husky defendant carried sick prisoners out to report for work details and stole the food of starving men who were too weak to get it themselves.

Battles also testified he was with Floyd on the "death march" from "Camp Bean" to "Camp 1" when a prosecution witness testified he saw Floyd toss another POW over a cliff. Said Battles:

"I noticed nothing unusual during the march and I saw no cliffs—it was all level ground."

In denying other prosecution testimony, Battles said "Tiny" earned extra food by cutting wood and could not have taken valuables on burial details since their Chinese captors appropriated the effects of the dead.

Accuse Floyd Of Looting POW Bodies

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Pfc. Rothwell B. Floyd was accused last week of looting the bodies of U. S. prisoners of war in North Korean prison camps.

Four witnesses testified that the 245 pound Floyd, formerly of Chicago, stole from the bodies of his sick buddies and struck an officer. The testimony was given during the Army court martial of Floyd who is charged with the brutal killing of two fellow prisoners. A third murder was later pinned on the ex-PW during the tense trial.

One witness, Richard M. Davis, 22, of Lovelock, Nev., said he saw Floyd push two sick prisoners from a moving flat car after searching their pockets. He also testified that Floyd traded wedding rings and other possessions stolen from sick prisoners to North Koreans for candy.

James Green of Chicago added further testimony to Floyd's brutality when he said the husky GI admitted he had attacked sick prisoners at Bean Camp. He said he asked Floyd would he, meaning Green, get the same treatment if he got sick.

"Hell, yes," he quoted Floyd as saying," if you get sick I'll drag you out too."

Green was a member of Floyd's squad in camp.

Earlier in the week Cpl. George Brown of Ft. Hood, Texas, told the 11-man court martial board that he saw Floyd drop an unidentified man into a stream. Altogether he is accused of being responsible for three deaths. According to Brown he was behind Floyd, who had been ordered to carry a sick prisoner across. He said he saw Floyd drop his arms to his side.

When Brown and other American soldiers found the discarded GI, he had drowned.

In other testimony five ex-prisoners of war described the six foot Floyd as a burly and black marketeer.

Still another witness, Lewis Hills of Broseley, Mo., said Floyd struck Lt. Col. John W. Keith, jr., of Kansas, with the back of his hand and knocked him off balance. The officer died later in another camp.

The Army has called 19 ex-POW's so far in the court martial. If convicted, Floyd could be assessed the death penalty.

P. W. Board Final Report Hits Release

PANMUNJOM, Korea, Feb. 20 (AP).—The Communist Czechs and Poles joined India today in a final report by the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission assailing as illegal the release of disputed war prisoners last month by the United Nations Command.

Switzerland and Sweden refused to sign the report and issued a separate statement saying they could not join in its conclusions.

North Korea and Red China quickly protested that plans of the commission to go out of existence tomorrow at midnight —as specified in the armistice agreement—were illegal. A letter sent to the Indian chairman, Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, said, "The inspirer of such an action will have to answer to history for all the serious consequences arising therefrom."

The protest was made by the senior Communist member of the Military Armistice Commission, North Korean Lt. Gen. Lee Sang Cho.

The Reds' protest and the criticism of the three majority members on the Repatriation Commission centered on the Allies' release of more than 22,000 Chinese and North Koreans who had refused after captivity to go back to communism.

Restates Interim Report

The majority report, basically a restatement of an interim report issued Dec. 28, said, "It would be a bare assertion unsupported by the evidence (to say) that the prisoners had voluntarily sought non-repatriation."

It declared that anti-Red P. W. leaders were in firm control when the prisoners were turned back to the U. N. Command Jan. 20.

The minority statement declared that "while admitting the existence in the (anti-Communist) camps of strong prisoner-of-war organizations, the Swedish and Swiss members hold the opinion that the prisoners had, nevertheless, opportunities to apply for repatriation."

1,300 Indians Sail

SEOUL, Feb. 20 (AP).—More than 1,300 Indian custodial troops sailed from Inchon for home today aboard the transport Jalagopal. Their departure leaves 1,200 of an original 6,000 Indians in Korea.

Race POWs Stay With Communists

PANMUNJOM, Korea—Hopes of the families of three Negro prisoners of war were jolted when twenty-two unrepatriated American GIs showed no apparent desire to be escorted by Indian guards back to the Allied camp just for the asking.

Corp. Clarence Adams, Memphis, Tenn.; Corp. William C. White, Plumerville, Ark., and Pvt. Larance Sullivan, Omaha, Neb., are firm in their intentions to remain with the Communists, according to a Korean who escaped from the compound last week.

Man eat man, ex-POW says

Held for slaying 2 GIs in Korea

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—A former prisoner of war last week claimed that "it was man eat man" in North Korean prison compounds.

Rothwell B. Floyd, 28-year-old Chicagoan, said this at a hearing on his petition for a writ of habeus corpus in U. S. District Court in Kansas City.

Floyd is being held in the Forth Leavenworth disciplinary barracks awaiting court-martial on charges of murdering two fellow GIs in a North Korean prison camp.

Held Head Under Water

Army officials accuse him of pushing one of the victims off a cliff and holding the head of the other one under a water faucet.

He was released in the exchange of prisoners last August and arrested on Oct. 28, 1953.

Floyd is seeking his release on the grounds that he was a civilian and not a soldier at the time of his arrest.

Statements concerning Floyd were taken from 200 of his fellow prisoners when they were released by the Reds.

Sgt. Warren Comes Home

SGT. VERNON WARREN, first St. Louisan to be released from Red prisoner of war camp, came home to the waiting arms of his mother this week, Mrs. Riller Warren of 4073 Labadie avenue. A reception will be given in Sgt. Warren's honor Saturday.

The mother of Sgt. Larance Sullivan, one of the Negro prisoners of war who fell for the Red propaganda, was beaten to death last year in Oxnard, Calif., by a Mexican "wetback." The newly converted Communist can look back on a stormy family life. He lived with his grandmother after his father left his mother and four children in 1944. His mother later remarried twice and had two more children before she was beaten to death.

Non-Repatriate Prisoners Taken By Commie Red Cross

By SID WHITE

PANMUNJOM — (INS) — The Communist made face-about saving proposal to have the Communist Chinese and North Korean Red Cross Societies "accept" custody on Thursday of 21 American and other pro-Red prisoners who have refused to leave their neutral zone camp.

The Red plan was broadcast my Pyongyang radio only a few hours after the American prisoners told Allied newsmen at a carefully staged Communist news conference in Panmunjom that they would remain in their unguarded camp until the Reds could "legally" accept them back as "free civilians."

The Americans, responding like puppets to cues of the Communists said they wanted to become "peace fighters" under Communism, but defianty declared they would return to the United States when "Fascist forces" were removed from the government.

Pyongyang radio said Lt. Gen. Lee Sang Cho, one of the Communist delegates on the Military Armistice Commission, had sent a letter to Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, Indian chairman of the neutral nations repatriation commission, asking him to approve custody of the prisoners by the Communist Red Cross.

"HUMANITARIAN" VIEW

The broadcast quoted Lee as telling Thimayya the Red Cross societies had suggested the move "from a humanitarian point of view" and that the Communist command had agreed "in order to eliminate confusion."

The proposal obviously was designed to get the Communists out of the dilemma in which they found themselves after refusing to take the prisoners back on the ground this would violate terms of the armistice. The Reds claimed all prisoners should be held for action by a Korean political conference.

But if custody of the prisoners was assumed by the Communist Red Cross the Communist high command could claim it was done on an "unofficial" basis for "humanitarian" reasons.

DIFFERENCE IN COUNT

The Red broadcast did not indicate where the prisoners would be sent. It specified 349 prisoners, but the Indian custodial command has reported 347 prisoners in the neutral zone camp, including the 21 Americans, one Briton and 325 South Koreans.

In the Communist dominated news conference, held in the Red-built Panmunjom "Peace Pagoda" where the armistice was signed, the 21 Americans, man by man, parroted the Communist line which thousands of other American prisoners rejected even under torture.

They marched to the conference in a column of threes, the Americans leading more than 300 South Kreans. All wore faded blue Communist prison camp uniforms — soft visored hats, baggy trousers and baggy coats.

They carried large silk Communist flags and banners emblazoned "We stay for peace" and "Down with McCarthyism." Alongside trotted a dog mascot wearing a Red sweater bearing Communist slogans.

The Americans have been ordered dishonorably discharged by the U. S. Army.

At the conference they took their cues from their hard-core pro-Communist leader, Ex-Sgt. Richard G. Corden, 25, of East Providence, R. I., and from British Communist Newsman Alan Winnington, "stage director" of the Communist show.

Winnington asked if they had met any opposition to returning to the United Nations command and they responded "No" in well-drilled manner.

Corden, willingly taking the spotlight, read a prepared statement in which he said the Americans and other pro-Red POW's agreed that the Communists could not take them back as prisoners because this would violate the armistice.

ASK "FREE" STATUS

"Therefore," the statement said, "We ask the Korean and Chinese authorities in accepting our return to consider us as free men."

Then the conference was thrown open to questioning of the prisoners individually and one after another they declared they would be "suppressed" if they returned home, but they could "fight better for peace" in Communist ands and that "McCarthyism" and persecution awaited them in the United States.

But there were touches of homesickness, especially when some of them asked that messages be transmitted to their families.

Since the news conference was held in Red-controlled territory there were no Allied guards present—only Communists with the exception of the handful of Allied newsmen.

When the conference ended after more than three hours the POW's marched away through the winter cold over a frozen hill to their mud-walled, straw-thatched huts—marched away to self imposed exile.

Turncoat Dickenson Faces Court-Martial; 21 Ex-Pals Deserted

Wilson outlined the policy in a memorandum to Army Secretary Robert T. B. Stevens.

His action drastically altered a decision previously prepared by the Army. The Army had planned to give them "undesirable" discharges—an action considerably short of dishonorable discharge.

Ends Pay and Benefits

The move automatically ends the pay and other benefits which have been accumulating for the Americans.

A Defense spokesman conceded the action set a precedent because military lawyers long have contended that a dishonorable discharge may be given only after a court-martial.

But he said Wilson's legal advisers decided he could order the discharges because a court-martial is an Army regulation rather than a matter of law.

Dickenson found at least two allies in Congress today. Representative Bolton (R., Ohio) said the Army action against him had "deeply disturbed" her.

"Let's be human beings in these things," she pleaded.

Representative Wampler (R., Va.) said he would intercede with Stevens in Dickenson's behalf.

He described the corporal as a "mere country boy victimized by a shrewd propaganda technique."

The best thing to do in the Dickenson case was to "drop the matter." Wampler said.

U.N. Declares Freedom for Red Balkers

PANMUNJOM, Saturday, Jan. 23 (AP)—The U.N. Command today proclaimed "free men" nearly 22,000 Chinese and North Korean soldiers who turned their backs on communism. But 347 prisoners in a pro-Red camp stayed on there after Indian troops unlocked the gates and left.

Last midnight after the Communists turned down a final Indian appeal to take back 21 Americans, a Briton and 325 South Koreans in the pro-Red camp, 200 Indian troops pulled out in the light of a cold, wintry moon. They left in the area a token guard of 20 men.

The U. N. Command lost no time in bringing to a dramatic climax its long effort in months of wrangling preceding the armistice to get written guarantees for prisoners rejecting communism.

Gen. John E. Hull, U. N. Far East commander, announced:

"As of 0001 hours Korean time on 23 January, 1954 (10:01 a.m. Friday EST), they became free men."

(In Washington, Secretary of Defense Wilson said the 21 Americans left behind by their Indian custodians are "free to do what they please," but if they want to return to United Nations lines they must make up their minds quickly.

Wilson said: "Their pay is going to be cut off very shortly."

The Army is known to have prepared "undesirable" discharges for the 21 men.)

At the hour their status changed from prisoners to civilians, the more than 14,000 Chinese were at sea on 15 landing ships, under U. S. Navy guard, headed for Nationalist Formosa.

The more than 7,000 North Koreans were in South Korea.

The future of the 347 in the pro-Red camp was cloaked in considerable uncertainty. Their leaders told the departing Indians they would stay on. But when their food runs out, either the Communists must bring in more or they will be forced to leave.

An Indian source said the 20 guards left behind were stationed out of sight of the prisoners in fulfillment of a promise to the Communists not to allow the captives to be "kidnaped" or "dispersed" by the Allies.

Refusal of the Communists to take them back stems from the Red charge that the Allies have not fulfilled armistice terms for processing prisoners and India should have held on to captives of both sides.

The Reds contend that the Allies "wrecked" the armistice by taking back the 22,000, and that the Reds would likewise be guilty of illegality in taking back the 347.

At United Nations Headquarters in New York, U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold said he sided with the U. N. Command view that freeing the prisoners was in accord with the armistice.

Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, Indian chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, made one last appeal to the Red side yesterday to take back the 347.

The Reds replied they "cannot agree to your decision" and asked that the Indian troops "continue to be responsible."

'Dishonor' Discharges Set for 21

Wilson Leaves One Loophole For Balky P.W.'s

From Wire Dispatches

Washington, Jan. 25—Defense Secretary Wilson ordered the Army today to give dishonorable discharges to 21 American soldiers in Korea who have refused to return to democracy.

At the same time, Assistant Secretary of Defense Fred A. Seaton announced that Wilson had taken "the case of Cpl. Edward Dickenson under advisement."

The Army filed court-martial charges Friday against Dickenson, Crackers Neck, Va., mountain boy who first refused repatriation and then returned home. There was no immediate elaboration of Seaton's announcement, but a review by Wilson could result in a withdrawal of the charges.

Wilson left one loophole to the American GI's who now are living in a sort of weird no man's land between Communist and United Nations forces in Korea. On the ground that the procedure was illegal, the Reds refused to take them back when India withdrew her guards.

Can Ask for Review

The Defense Secretary said that if any of the Americans return to U. S. control, they can petition the Army for a review of their case. He said the Army secretary has full authority to reverse the dishonorable-discharge findings if he wishes.

Troops Who Rejected U. S. to Be Dropped As 'Undesirables'

Army Discharge Status To Allow Chance for Clearance and Benefits

By the Associated Press

The 21 American soldiers who have refused to come home from Communist Korea will be declared "undesirable" and discharged tomorrow morning.

The undesirable discharge papers for the prisoners of war who

Indians to Walk Off From 21 Americans Unclaimed by Reds. Page A-5

declined to be returned have been completed by the Army after weeks of consultation with the Defense and State Departments.

The action, to take effect at 10:01 (EST) tomorrow (one minute after midnight, January 23, Korea time), will convert the soldiers into civilians under conditions other than honorable."

If the Communists do not take back the 21 Americans and 328 other pro-Red prisoners by the deadline, Indian guards will simply open the stockade gates in the neutral zone and walk away, according to Panmunjom dispatches.

Leave Loophole for Men.

The Pentagon chose its middle course in dealing with the 21 to avoid possible legal difficulties in the way of sterner action, and to leave a loophole for the men to clear themselves, should any of them get back to the United States.

One month ago the Defense Department said that it had narrowed the Army's choices of action against the men to three: 1. Keep them on Army rolls and defer a decision for the indefinite future; 2. Give them undesirable discharges by administrative action of the Army secretary, and 3. Drop them from the Army as deserters.

The first course would have permitted the men to accumulate and perhaps some day draw their pay. This course was ruled out by legal opinion that the armistice terms specifically provided that prisoners on both sides who had refused to go home must be released as civilians.

Desertion Label Questioned.

Some Army officers held out for declaring the men deserters. If this were done, any of the 21 who eventually returned to the United States would be liable for automatic arrest and court martial. They could not actually be convicted of desertion without a trial at which they were present. Pentagon lawyers pointed out that the agreed armistice terms sought to guarantee the free right to choose sides. Therefore, reasoned the lawyers, a charge of desertion might not be sustainable.

The moment the undesirable discharges become effective for the 21, their service pay will cease to accumulate. It will be difficult though not impossible for them to qualify for veterans' benefits. Should any of them ever come home he will still have the right to ask for a review of his discharge and be given an opportunity to show, if he can, that he was coerced into making his decision.

Dishonorable Discharges For 21 PWs

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Simultaneously, Assistant Secretary of Defense Fred A. Seaton announced that Wilson had taken "the case of Cpl. Edward Dickenson under advisement."

The Army filed court-martial charges Friday against Dickenson, the Virginia mountaineer who first refused repatriation and then returned home. There was no immediate elaboration of Seaton's announcement, but a review by Wilson could result in a withdrawal of the charges. The charges were filed without Wilson's knowledge.

Wilson left one loophole to the American GIs who now are living in a sort of weird no-man's land between Communist and United Nation's forces in Korea. The Reds refused to take them back when India withdrew her guards on grounds the procedure was illegal.

The defense secretary said that if any of the Americans return to U.S. control, they can petition the Army for a review of their case. He said the Army secretary has full authority to reverse the dishonorable discharge findings if he wishes.

Ten Who Turned Red Branded 'Squealers'

Adams And White Named In Group

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — The Army said last week that the testimony of repatriated war prisoners shows that 10 of the 21 pro-Communist American "stay-backs" in Korea had "squealed" on their fellow POW's — and that one was rewarded with liquor and marijuana. Sat 1-6-54

Included in the list are two Negroes, Pfc. Clarence C. Adams, 25, of Memphis, Tenn., and Pfc. William C. White, 23, of Plummerville, Ark.

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The Army summary also alleged that all of the 21 — who have now been dishonorably discharged and have gone behind the Communist Bamboo Curtain — were known to the loyal American prisoners as "progressive," "rats" and "stool pigeons."

The repatriates charged with conducting propaganda in various forms in return for better living conditions and light duties — such as serving as librarians or mail orderlies.

Adams is the son of Mrs. Gladys Peoples of Memphis, the eldest of five children. He volunteered when he was 18 and was captured in December, 1950.

White was a high school student before enlisting.

Only one of the 21 'stay backs' was drafted into service.

21 POWs Give Reasons They Chose Life Under Red Rule

The 21 Americans who are staying with the Chinese Reds, and who expect to return to America "when we can fight for world peace without being persecuted," had this to say before going to Peking according to the Associated Press:

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Sergt. Richard Corden, East Providence, R. I.: "We are not Communists, though some of us hope to be."

Sergt. Larrance V. Sullivan, Omaha: "The American people know how the Negro is treated in the United States. Definitely this is one of my reasons . . . I can't speak out for peace in America without being persecuted."

Corpl. Morris R. Willis, Fort Ann, N. Y.: "People who voice an opinion for peace in the United States are persecuted and their voices suppressed. There is not a democratic government in the United States as long as McCarthyism and McCarranism are allowed to exist."

Back Pay Is Cited

Pfc. Samuel D. Hawkins, Oklahoma City: "Do you think they tried to buy us? Don't the people realize that each of us had about $5000 in back pay which we could have collected if we had gone back?"

Sergt. Albert C. Belhomme, Ashland, Pa.: "You probably know that I am of Belgian descent and that I spent five years of my life under Hitler's occupation. I have no desire to return and let McCarthy finish the job which he (Hitler) started."

Corpl. William A. Cowart, Monticello, Ark.: "I shall return to the United States, but only when world peace is attained and when there are no longer any McCarthys, McCarrans, or Smiths."

Corpl. Andrew Fortuna, Lincoln Park, Mich.: "I fought in World War II against the Fascists. I came back to find Fascists in my own country in the form of McCarthy and men of his caliber. I don't want to go back to that. But I will go back as soon as the people of the United States get rid of the McCarthys and the Veldes."

Equality Called Issue

Pfc. William C. White, Plummesville, Ark.: "For the first time in my life I have known what it has meant to have complete equality for men of all races and colors to work together and play together. I am reminded of what happened to me in my own country where as children I and other Negro boys were whipped by white policemen because we did not take our hats off to them."

Sergt. Rufus E. Douglas of Texon, Tex: "I want to fight for world peace, too, but it is not possible in the United States. That was proven by what happened to Dickenson and probably what will happen to Batchelor (Corpl. Claude J. Batchelor, who returned January 1 from the pro-Red camp.)."

Corpl. Clarence C. Adams, Memphis, Tenn.: "The main reason we are staying is to draw the attention of the people of the United States and the whole world to the need for world peace."

Sergt. Scott L. Rush, Marietta, Ohio: "No one offered us anything in the way of money, jobs or positions to stay."

Speech Curb Alleged

Corpl. Harold Webb, Fort Pierce, Fla.: "Here I can speak freely. In America I can't do that."

Pfc. Richard R. Tenneson, whose mother, Mrs. Portia Howe, flew to Tokyo from Alden, Minn.: "I challenge the American Government to bring any group of men from the South camp—men who have been released to the ROK army in South Korea or to the Nationalist Chinese Government in Formosa—to a meeting such as this and ask them if they want to go home."

Pfc. Lowell O. Skinner, Akron, Ohio: "Past events have shown that the United States Government does not stand for peace and suppresses any peace movement. If we want to continue to fight for peace we have to do it from abroad. It is impossible under the present United States Government, burdened with its McCarthys, to speak out for peace without being thrown in prison or at the very least losing your job."

Pfc. Arlie Pate, Carbondale, Ill., said it is "impossible" to fight for peace in the United States because of "McCarthyism, McCarranism and KKKism. Anyone who tries to fight for peace will be persecuted and even put to death. The Rosenbergs spoke out for peace and look what the United States Government did to them."

Trumped-Up Charge, He Says

"The Rosenbergs," a reporter said, "were convicted on a charge of treason (as atomic spies) and executed upon that conviction. But you say they were executed because they spoke out for peace."

Pate replied: "The treason was a trumped-up charge. The only thing they were guilty of was speaking out for peace. Now, they are trying to try former President Truman on House Un-American Committee charges."

He would not amplify what he meant by the statement about Mr. Truman.

Pfc. John R. Dunn, Baltimore: "Our concerted stand will make people realize why we stay here. By doing so we are putting the anti-peace policies as contrasted to our own peace policies in a bright light for the people to see and examine."

Associated Press

Here are the 21 Americans and one British soldier who have refused repatriation in Korea. Kneeling, left to right, are Andrew Condron, the British soldier; Sergt. Scott L. Rush, Marietta, Ohio; Corpl. John R. Dunn, Baltimore, Md.; Pfc. Richard R. Tenneson, Alden, Minn.; Corpl. Lowell D. Skinner, Akron, Ohio; unidentified; Pfc. Morris R. Wills, Fort Ann, N. Y. Standing, left to right: Corpl. William C. White, Plummerville, Ark.; Sergt. Rufus O. Douglas, San Angelo, Tex.; Sergt. Richard G. Corden, East Providence, R. I.; Sergt. Howard G. Adams, Corsicana, Tex.; Pfc. Samuel D. Hawkins, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Corpl. William A. Cowart (face partly hidden), Monticello, Ark.; Sergt. Larrence V. Sullivan, Omaha, Nebr.; unidentified; unidentified; unidentified; Sergt. Andrew Fortuna, Ionia, Mich.; Sergt. Lowie Griggs, Jacksonville, Tex.; Corpl. Clarence C. Adams, Memphis, Tenn.; unidentified. unidentified. This picture was taken at the peace hut in Panmunjom during negotiations.

Recall Head-Whippings by Cops

Negro Deserters Blast Segregation in America

PANMUNJOM, North Korea—Racial bigotry in the United States was seen as the major factor in the decision of three Negro GIs to turn their backs on their homeland and go behind the "iron curtain" with eighteen pro-Red comrades-in-arms.

Pfc. William White of Plumerville, Ark., making his last statement before voluntarily giving up his life as an American citizen, asserted that he and other Negro friends had been subjected to beatings by white policemen in his hometown, for not tipping their caps.

White, a former high school student who is 23 years old, stated, "It's taken for granted that we are free men . . . we have asked the KPA (Korean People's Army) and the CPV (Chinese People's Volunteers) to accept us as free men and they are doing it.

PFC. CLARENCE ADAMS of Memphis, Tenn., 25, interviewed by NBC news cameras said that he would "return home" someday when "living conditions improve." Adams said that he did not choose to elaborate upon living conditions in the United States, then added that "everyone knows what I'm talking about."

Adams said that his oldest sister always "understood him" and that if "anyone is listening I hope they give her this message, that I'm in the best of health, I'm happy and everything's going to be all right."

Sgt. Lawrence Sullivan, 22, the third of the Negro deserters, was formerly a cafeteria worker who made sixty cents per hour. According to other prisoners he was a staff member of the prison camp newspaper, wrote articles praising communism, circulated petitions, made propaganda records and attempted to convert other prisoners.

BACK HOME in Plumerville, Ark., Mrs. Mattie Gorman, mother of Pfc. White, said that she had never heard her boy say anything like that, but added that she felt the Army should fight to bring the boys back. "They fought for us, now we should fight for them."

Army officials said that on the surface there was no pattern of reason as to why the men should have succumbed to communism except that some came from broken homes where they suffered from economic or emotional insecurity.

Getsy Howard, Booker T. Grad, Is Korean War Hero, Earns Air Metal

A former Tulsan, Getsy Howard, aviation electronics man second class, recently was awarded an aviation electronics man second class, recently was awarded an air medal for heroism in the Korean war at special ceremonies at the naval air station at Moffett Field, Calif. Capt. Paul W. Watson, commanding officer of the station, presented Howard his medal.

A graduate of Booker T. Washington high, class of '49, Howard is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Parker, ex-Tulsan, now living in Lafayette, Calif. Mr. and Mrs. Parker recently spent five days here in Tulsa on business. They stayed at Small's hotel.

Their son volunteered for the service after his graduation from Booker T. His citation for his medal read as follows:

"For meritorious achievement in aerial flights as a member of a patrol plane crew in Patrol Squadron 22 during operations against enemy forces from 3 December 1952 to 15 March 1953. Participating in 20 patrol and reconnaissance missions during this period in areas where enemy aircraft and anti-air craft fire could be **expected, he contributed materially to the success of his squadron. His devotion** to duty was in keeping **with the highest traditions of the United States naval service. "It was signed by Vice Adm. A.M. Pride, commander of the Seventh Fleet of the U.S. Navy.**

Milford honors one Korean hero

MILFORD, Del. — This small town, scene of the first overt action against public school integration, recently observed Veterans Day by honoring its only dead hero of the Korean Conflict, Cpl. William A. Lockwood a colored soldier.

The corporal's mother, Mrs. Annabelle Lockewood, sat with city officials and community leaders as the town's mayor rededicated a stone and cement momument war memorial, including the name of Corporal Lockewood.

Milford was the scene of the integration dispute involving 11 colored pupils who had enrolled in the local white high school. The opposition to integration caught nation-wide attention. The outcome of the case is pending in the state's supreme court.

Shreveport to honor war hero Aug. 29

SHREVEPORT, La. — ANP — The Negro Chamber of Commerce has completed plans to honor Pvt. Courtney Stanley of Mansfield on Aug. 29.

Private Stanley received the Distinguished Service Cross as well as the Silver Star and Purple Heart for heroic action in the Korean war. In one engagement, he killed 17 Reds while guarding his wounded company commander and several other wounded soldiers.

A SPOKESMAN for the chamber said that governors of more than 20 states have sent congratulatory messages, many including their state flags.

A special representative of President Eisenhower will attend the ceremony, slated for the Youth stadium at the Louisiana State Fairgrounds.

A special fund being rasied will be presented Private Stanley during the ceremony and, according to reports, the fund has already passed the $600 mark.

CAPTAIN ISH RECEIVES BRONZE STAR.— Capt. G. W. Stanley Ish of Memphis, Tenn., is shown receiving the congratulations of Col P. E. Keller upon receiving the Bronze Star Medal in a ceremony at Fort Campbell, Ky. Dr. Ish, who was battalion surgeon for a field artillery unit in Korea, was cited for his professional skill and deep devotion to duty as demonstrated during his leadership of his unit while on the war front. Capt. Ish is the son of Dr. G. S. Ish of Little Rock, Ark., and is married to the former Sue B. Barnett of Chicago and Kansas City, Mo.

Call
P. 13
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 3-26-54

GEN. DEAN HONORS GI's WHO RESISTED RED BRAINWASHING: San Francisco, Calif—Two former POWs who heroically resisted efforts of their Communist captors to force them to cooperate in Red activities, were honored at a retreat parade ceremony at the Presidio of San Francisco. Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, a captive of the Reds for almost three years, now Deputy Commander of the 6th Army, is shown pinning award to shirt of Pfc. Ernest E. Maskins, Jaeger, W. Va. Other award recipient is Lt. Paul T. O'Doud, Berkeley, Calif. Each of them received a first Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star Medal. (Photo by Ken Adams—INS).

ENDURED KOREAN BRUTALITY:

W. Va. soldier earns medal for resisting Red captors

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) —Pfc. Ernest E. Haskins, Barker ave., East Beckley, W. Va., was one of six persons who received the Bronze Star medal Friday (February 19) for resisting Red captors.

Private Haskins is presently on duty at Fort Ord, Calif. He was taken prisoner Nov. 30, 1950, while fighting with the 25th Infantry Division in Korea. He is 29 years old.

Two officers and four enlisted men, including Private Haskins, were decorated for going beyond the line of duty in resisting Communist propaganda.

Haskins was the victim of brutal treatment in solitary confinement, but did not waver in his determined stand, the Army said in announcing the decorations.

Subjected to numerous acts of brutality, the announcement said, he remained steadfast in his defiance of the Communists and refused to participate in any of their indoctrination activities. He was credited with open hostility and disruption of their indoctrination programs.

The awards, the first to be made by the Army for resisting Communist indoctrination, were presented at formal ceremonies and reviews held at Army headquarters where each man was staioned or residing.

Ex-PW Gets Bronze Star For Valor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —Ernest E. Haskins, East Beckley, W. Va., was one of six persons who received the Bronze Star Medal Feb. 19 for resisting Red captors.

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Two officers and four enlisted men, including Pfc. Haskins, were decorated for going beyond the line of duty in resisting Communist propaganda.

HIS DAD WAS A SOLDIER — Ronald Edward Scott, 3, of Dania, Fla., salutes Lt. Col. Edward K. Cleveland as the colonel pins on his shirt the Bronze Star medal awarded posthumously to Ronald's father. Pfc. Fred E. Scott, who was killed in Korea July 18, 1953. The soldier, under heavy fire, delayed a Communist attack long enough for reinforcements to come up and hold his infantry company's position.

ATLANTAN WINS BRONZE STAR — Sgt. Oscar S. Turner Jr. of Atlanta receives the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in Korea from Colonel Benjamin M. Davis, 279th Infantry Regiment commander. The 24-year-old sergeant, whose parents live at 557 Old Bolton Road, distinguished himself as a squad leader, and later as a counterfire sergeant, in Headquarters Company of the regiment's 2nd Battalion. A former employee of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp, Marietta, Ga., he entered the Army in July 1952 and arrived overseas last January. — (U. S. Army Photo)

KANSAN AWARDED BRONZE STAR.—Chaplain (Captain) General R. Woods, Protestant chaplain of the 32nd Quartermaster group at Arlington, Va., is shown as he is awarded the Bronze Star by Col. J. M. McKee, commanding officer of the 32nd. Chaplain Woods, whose home is in Manhattan, Kas., was awarded the honor "for meritorious service" in Korea during the period October 26, 1953, to July 26, 1954.

30a 1954

KOREAN WAR

AWARDS
GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

CPL. LAWRENCE TOPPS, JR., (right) of La Grange, Ill., is congratulated by Col. Richard Steinbach, chief of staff of the Korean Military Advisory Group after receiving the Good Conduct Medal. Cpl. Topps, a motor pool supervisor, entered the Army in January 1952 and was stationed at Camp Roberts, Calif., before arriving overseas the following December. Topps also holds the Korean and UN Service Ribbons.

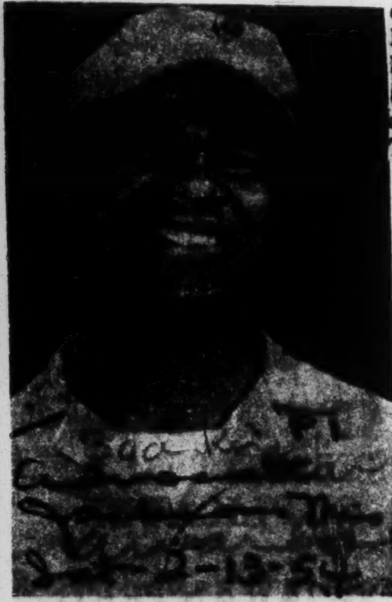
ATLANTAN WINS BRONZE STAR — Sgt. Oscar S. Turner Jr. of Atlanta receives the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in Korea from Colonel Benjamin M. Davis, 279th Infantry Regiment commander. The 24-year-old sergeant, whose parents live at 557 Old Bolton Road, distinguished himself as a squad leader, and later as a counterfire sergeant, in Headquarters Company of the regiment's 2nd Battalion. A former employee of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp, Marietta, Ga., he entered the Army in July 1952 and arrived overseas last January. — (U. S. Army Photo)

PFC. ARTHUR J. WILSON

BLACK DIAMOND'S ACE RIFLEMAN IN KOREA—Army Pfc. Arthur J. Wilson (right), of Black Diamond, Alabama, is shown receiving the Bronze Star Medal in Korea from Colonel Benjamin M. Davis, commanders of the 45th Infantry Division's 279th Regiment. Pfc. Wilson was cited for meritorious achievement displayed as an automatic rifleman in the regiment's Company L during the final month of the Korean War conflict. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilson, of Black Diamond.—(U. S. Army Photo).

PFC. PIERCE PHILLIPS of Roopville, Ga., receives the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service from Colonel Benjamin M. Davis, commander of the 45th Infantry Division's 279th Regiment, in Korea. Private First-Class Phillips, son of Mrs. Florida Phillips, Rte. 1, Roopville, was cited for service as a rifleman with the regiment's Company L. The Roopville soldier, now a squad leader with the company, also wears the Purple Heart.—(U. S. Army Photo).

FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE — In Frankfurt, Germany, the Distinguished Service Cross, Bronze Star medal and Purple Heart are pinned on 1st Lt. Chester J. Lemon (right) by Maj. Gen. Ira P. Swift, Fifth Corps commander. Lemon, a native of Independence, Kans., thus became the holder of three of the nation's top combat decorations, two of them earned in Korea and one during World War II. (Newspress Photo.)



KOREA (FHTNC) — Marine Pfc. Walter Jones, Jr., was presented the Bronze Star Medal at ceremonies held here at the Third Battalion, Fifth Marine Regiment's command post. Pfc. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jones, 211 Fredna Ave., Hattiesburg, Miss., is currently serving as company clerk with Weapons Company, Third Battalion, Fifth Marines.

Bronze Star Presented to Local Sergeant Here

SGT. ARTHUR J. CAREY and COL. HAROLD R. JOHNSON

The Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an armed enemy in Korea as been presented to Sergeant Arthur J. Garey by Colonel Wm. D. Paschall, chief of Missouri Military District, at the district headquarters at Twelfth and Spruce Streets.

The citation which accompanied the medal said: "In his supervision of all installation and maintenance of Headquarters Battery's wire communications, Sergeant Garey demonstrated unusual technical as well as organizational ability in carrying out his duties which often required long arduous hours of service at any time of day or night."

It added that as a direct result of his sound judgment and untiring devotion to duty an increase in the operational efficiency of the Communication section was noted."

Sergeant Garey, who lives at 1805 Lucas Avenue, attended Washington Techincal School in St. Louis prior to his entry into the military service.

Bronze Star medal given to Korean hero at arsenal

DOVER, N.J. — Wilbert A. Lanier, 23, of 57 West st., Newark, now an engineering aide here at the Picatinny arsenal, has been awarded a Bronze Star medal for heroism in Korea by the Department of the Army.

The presentation was made at an officers' luncheon at the arsenal last week by Brig. Gen. W. L. Bell Jr., commanding general.

Ex-ROTC Student

Lanier was commissioned as a first lieutenant while an ROTC student at A. and T. college, Greensboro, N.C.

After receiving his B.S. degree at the college, he entered the Army on Aug. 21, 1951.

He trained at the Fort Benning Infantry School and Fort Jackson, and attended Chemical School in Japan for two weeks prior to being sent to Korea.

Bravery Cited

The citation accompanying the medal read in part:

"First Lieutenant Wilbert A. Lanier... is cited for meritorious service ... against an armed enemy in Korea during the period Jan. 14 to June 13, 1953.

"Lieutenant Lanier, a platoon leader and reconnaissance officer, worked tirelessly to help form and maintain a highly efficient, co-operative and determined unit which inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

Korean gallantry brings soldier 2nd Silver Star

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, Md. — Cpl. Ludlow J. Richards, now assigned as a cook with 9301 Headquarters Detachment, was awarded his second Silver Star at Aberdeen Proving Ground last week for gallantry in action near Chorwon, Korea.

The corporal was on the front line in Korea from November, 1952, through March of this year. His first Silver Star was awarded this February for his heroism on Porkchop Hill.

Born in Gary, Indiana, Cpl. Richards now lives in Atlanta, Ga. He entered the Army in August, 1951, and after basic training at Ft. Riley, Kan. was sent to Okinawa as a recoilless rifleman.

Wounded In Korea

He was wounded after five months in Korea and removed to the 343rd General Hospital in Japan, where he was treated for hand and leg injuries. In June he was sent to Ft. Jackson, S.C. as a convalescent patient.

On June 22, he received his discharge and ess than a month later, re-enlisted at Chattanooga, Tenn. He then went to Ft. Jackson, where he was assigned to Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Richards is the son of Mrs. Ida Mae Taylor of Atlanta and attended B. T. Warrington High school in that city.

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Richards is the son of Mrs. Ida Mae Taylor of Atlanta and attended B. T. Warrington High school in that city.

WIDOW ACCEPTS SILVER STAR:

Medal awarded to S. Carolina soldier

COLUMBIA, S.C. — A Silver Star Medal and First Oak Leaf Cluster, won by a Laurens, S.C., army officer was presented posthumously here to his wife.

Mrs. Flora P. Miller, 1025 Sullivan st., Laurens, accepted the award for her husband, 1st. Lt. James B. Miller.

Costs Life

Winning the nation's third highest award for gallantry in action cost Lt. Miller his life in a burst of enemy fire.

But the results of his action aided in repulsing the attack and enabled his unit to accomplish its mission.

Col. Claude L. Bowen Jr., senior army advisor, South Carolina military district, made the presentation.

The action, winning the Silver Star Medal, took place near Satae-ri, Korea, while Lt. Miller was a member of Company G, 179th Infantry Regiment, 45th Infantry Division.

Led Patrol

On the night of March 6, 1953, Lt. Miller was placed in charge of a patrol that "left Allied lines and proceeded down a rocky finger, jutting from a stragegic enemy hill," the citation said.

"As the patrol advanced down the dark, difficult path, the citation continued, "its front and right flank were exposed to severe enemy automatic weapons and grenade fire.

Wounded Twice

"Although Lieutenant Miller was woundel twice he continued to direct the operations of his squad against the enemy.

"Without regard for his own personal safety, he exposed himself to hostile concentration to contribute accurate carbine support to his unit's fire power."

Later, when the patrol radio man was struck, the citation credits Lt. Miller with "retrieving the fallen radio to call for artillery and mortar support, which he adjusted so effectively that the opposition was forced to retreat.

Refused Medical Aid

"With the mission accomplished, Lt. Miller again refused medical aid to assist with the his party's wounded members," the citation disclosed.

A lifelong resident of South Carolina, Lt. Miller was born July 20, 1929, in Marion, S.C.

He graduated from Centernary junior high school and continued his education at South Carolina State A. and M. college, where he was graduated in 1951.

Entered Army in 1951

Lt. Miller entered the army Sept. 3, 1951, at Fort Jackson, S.C.

Besides his wife, he is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Miller, 309 Gregg st., Marion, S.C.; two brothers and six sisters.

Ethiopian gets Silver Star

SEOUL, Korea (ANP) — Lt. Co. Weldeyehannes Shitta, Infantry, Ethiopian Army, commander, Ethiopian Expeditionary Forces, has been awarded the Silver Star, the second highest U.S. combat award for gallantry in action and the highest award a non citizen of the United States can receive, by the United Nations Commander-in-Chief in Korea.

The citation for Shitta's award reads:

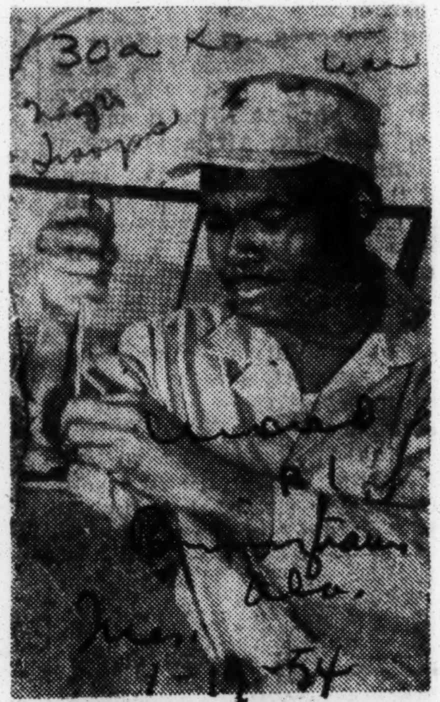
"Lt. Col. Weldeyehannes Shitta, Infantry, Ethiopian Army, Commander, Ethiopian Expeditionary Forces, distinguished himself by gallantry near Chowon, Korea, on May 30, 1953.

"The enemy made a two-company attack on the battle line in the "Out Post Yoke" sector defended by a company of Ethiopian Infantry.

"Realizing that the enemy attack was of an intense nature, he personally took command of the sector. He supervised and organized all organic supporting weapons. In addition, he requested and adjusted artillery fire, at one time bringing in barrages on his own positions.

"Through the period of battle, he was in view of the enemy and was fired upon many times. His thinking under heavy fire was a source of inspiration to all members of his command

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS WILLIE GREEN (left) of Port Gibson, Miss., and PFC Hubert O. Barnes of Fort Gaines, Ga., present winter clothing to a Korean child as part of the Armed Forces Assistance to Korea program. Many similar gifts were distributed by X Corps soldiers under the supervision of the civil affairs section. Sergeant Green, whose wife, Annie Lee, lives at 204 Olive Street, Port Gibson, is a mortar sergeant in Headquarters Battery of the 300th Armored Field Artillery Battalion. He is the son of Mrs. Amanda Green of Biloxi, Miss. Barnes, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Barnes, Route 2, Fort Gaines, is a tank driver in the battalion's Battery C. — (U. S. Army Photo)



MARINE SGT. SAM CRAIG JR.

WATCH OUT RED MIGS! HE HEARS YOU — Marine Sgt. Sam Craig Jr.,, son of Mr and Mrs. Sam Craig Sr., of 2027 West Jefferson Davis Ave., Montgomery, is shown (above) in Korea where he is serving as a radar operator with the First 90MM Anti-Aircraft Gun Battalion, a unit of the First Marine Aircraft Wing in Korea.

Sgt. Craig is the husband of the former Miss Catherine Caldwell, of 3365 Loveless Curve, Montgomery. (U. S. MARINE PHOTO.)

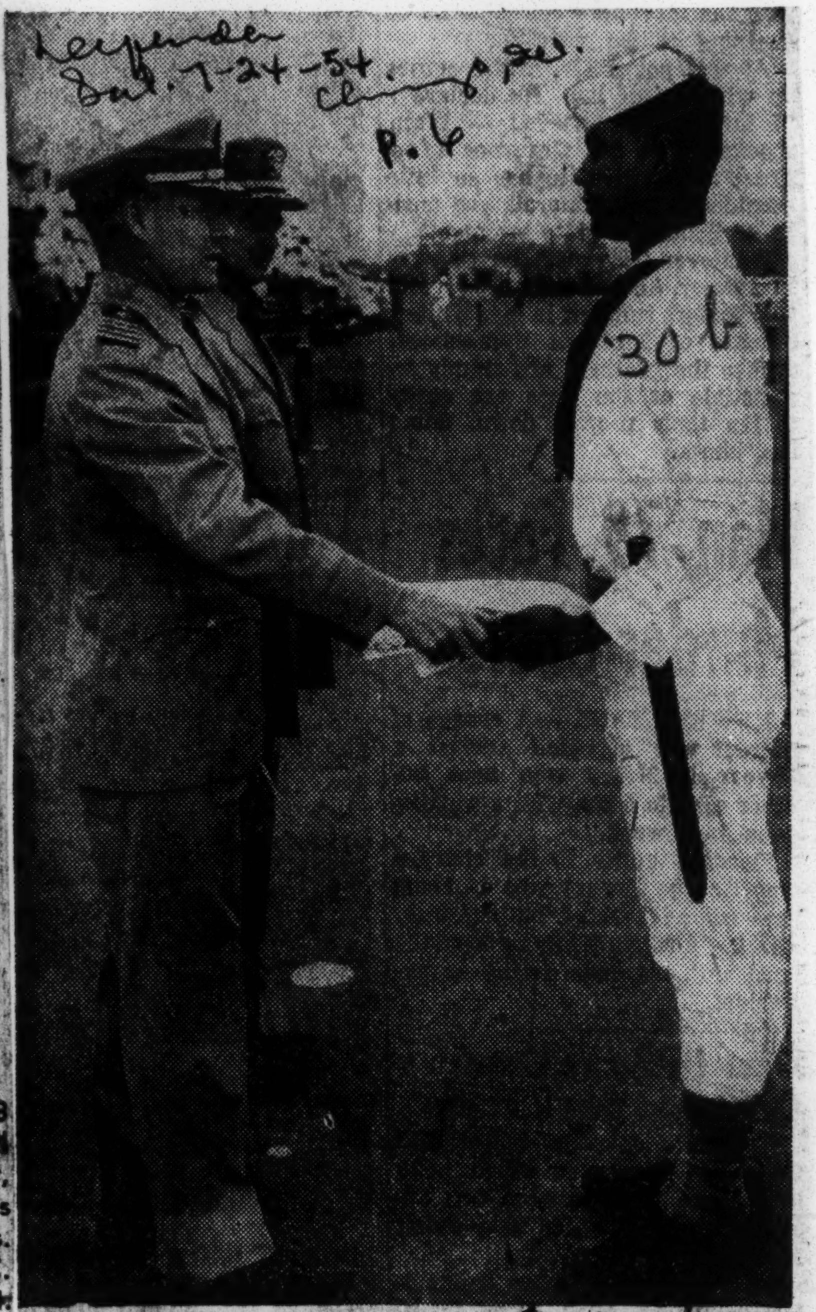
30b 1954

MEDAL WINNER — Rear Admiral Lorenzo S. Sabin, USN, commander of Amphibious Group 1 (left) presents the American Spirit Honor Medal and Honorman certificate to Robert Geeter, SR, Company 024, at weekly recruit brigade review at U. S. Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif. Geeter is the son of Mrs. Earlie Geeter of San Francisco, Calif. Capt. Donald L. Thomas, commanding officer, watches the presentation.

AWARDED — an Honorman Certificate is Donald Patrick McLaughlin, Jr., SR, of 1431 Aldis st., Los Angeles, at the recruit brigade review which is held at the San Diego Training Center every Saturday morning. McLaughlin was also commended for his outstanding performance as the Drum Major of the crack Recruit Drum and Bugle Corps.

GETTING A LEAF—After being promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in France, Chaplain Albert L. Smith (center) of Washington receives the Silver Oak leaf, signifying his new rank. Shown at left is Lt. Col. Urban S. Kroopa and (right) Col. Arthur M. Parsons. A graduate of Howard university, Lt. Col. Smith entered the Army in 1941. (Newspress Photo.)

PVT. CALVIN C. JONES, the son of Mrs. J. M. McLendon Jones, 198 Pine St., N. E., who recently won the American Spirit Honor Medal of Leadership, Class No. 88, 1st Military Police Training Regiment, Camp Gordon, Ga., is now stationed at San Juan, Puerto Rico as Athletic and Recreation Director of his company, 542 M. P. Ses. Co. Friends may write to the following address: Pvt. Calvin C. Jones, U. S. 53217657, A. P. O. 851, c-o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.



HONOR RECRUIT — Capt. H. J. Campbell, commanding officer, Recruit Training Command at Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif., presents the American Spirit of Honor medal to Mayne Siaumau, top recruit for the week at the brigade review held each week at the center. Siaumau is a member of the first group of 180 American Samoans to be trained in the United States.

Top Field Officer—The gold leaves of a major in the U. S. Army are pinned on Paul B. Lewis, company commander of the Eighty-fifth QM Clothing and General Supplies Depot Company, Nahbollenbach Quartermaster Depot, Germany, by Col. Frank G. Stoner, depot commander, and Mrs. Jane Hammond Lewis, the new major's wife. Lewis is a former student of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Ex-Fisk Student Wins Gold Leaves

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Paul Bernard Lewis, company commander of the Eighty-fifth YM Clothing and General Supplies Depot Company of Nahbollenbach, Germany, was recently presented the gold leaves of a United States Army major in a promotion ceremony held there.

A former Fisk University student from Rahway, N. J., Major Lewis entered the armed forces in April, 1941, as an elisted man.

As a commissioned officer in 1942, he served in the European Theater as a platoon leader in Headquarters Company of the Ninety-second Infantry Division.

THE NEW major received the Bronze Star during his combat service with the Buffalo Division, which was attached to the Fifth Army, in the Italian campaign.

He served in FECOM at Tokyo from March, 1947 until July, 1949, and was then assigned to Fort Lee, Va., as adjutant of the First Quarter-

is to be held at that time.

This was made known after a conference last Wednesday in Atlantic City between Roy Wilkins, secretary of the NAACP; Dr. Ulysses Wiggins of Camden, representing the NAACP; Mayor Joseph Altman, J. Trilling, president of the Atlantic City ceremony.

Major Lewis is the son of Mrs. Thannie Mack of 1816 Allen Street, Rahway, N. J.

Birmingham man is soldier of month

Pfc. Louis R. Doby, 1025 Bridge-av, recently was chosen soldier of the month of his unit at Ft. Benning, Ga.

Pfc. Doby is mail clerk in the 551st Medical Company and has been in the service since August, 1953.

PFC. DOBY

Chosen from a group of six enlisted men, he was judged on leadership ability, personality and military bearing.

As an award, he received an engraved pen and pencil set, which was presented to him by Lt. Col. James R. Francis, commander of the 54th Medical Battalion.

Pfc. Doby is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James N. Doby of Birmingham.

Former Student Of Fisk Now Major, Awarded Bronze Star

Paul Bernard Lewis, Company Commander of the 85th QM Clothing and General Supplies Depot Company of Nahbollenbach, Germany, was recently presented the gold leaves of a United States Army Major in a promotion ceremony held there.

A former Fisk University student from Rahway, N. J., Major Lewis entered the Armed Forces in April, 1941, as an enlisted man. As a commissioned officer in 1943, he served in the European Theater as a Platoon Leader in Headquarters Company of the 92nd Infantry Division.

The new major received the Bronze Star during his combat service with the Buffalo Division, which was attached to the Fifth Army, in the Italian Campaign. History was made with this Company when the Buffaloes kicked off on the Fiume LaForce line, three-and-a-half miles south of the enemy stronghold of Massa. Objective of this attack was Monte Canale, a tremendous peak dominating the entire costal area.

Man Wounded In 1899 Gets Medal in 1954

NOGALES, Ariz.—A now-retired master sergeant has been awarded the purple heart by the Secretary of the Army, some fifty-five years after he was wounded in action on Dec. 3, 1899. Mack C. Nance, ex-master sergeant, will have the medal forwarded to him from the war department.

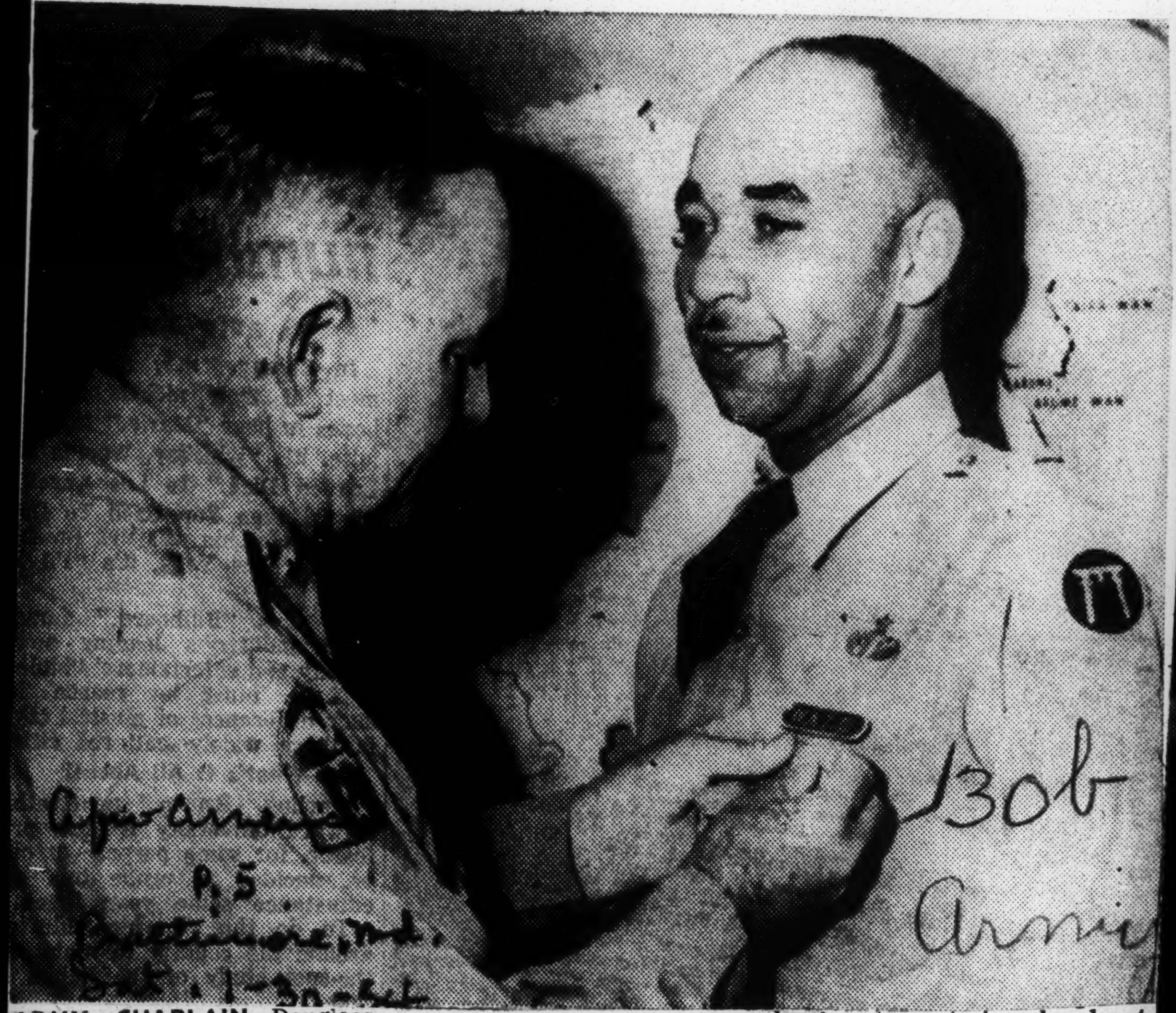
QUICK THINKER — For his selfless act and quick thinking in rendering first aid to a stranger hit by a car on the streets of New York, Sgt. Wilson M. Meanes of Fort Slocum, New Rochelle (left) was promptly commended by his post commander, Col. Roland P. Carlsen, in a brief, formal ceremony held recently at post headquarters. The identity of the uniformed "Soldier of Mercy" was unknown until his picture appeared in leading New York newspapers, shown aiding a mugging victim. (Newspress Photo)

AWARDED MEDAL — Captain Garnett D. Hargrave Jr., was awarded the Bronze Star Medal recently for outstanding service with the psychological warfare unit of the United States Armed forces in the Far East. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Hargrave Sr., of Wilmington, N. C. His family lives in Los Angeles, Calif. The medal was presented recently at Fort Buckner by Major General David A. D. Ogden, Commanding General, Ryukyus command.

SGT. 1-C WILLIAM A. SEYMOUR, Army, son of Mrs. Louise Seymour, [illegible] NW Fifth pl., has received a certificate of achievement for exceptional performance of duty during manuevers.

Sgt. Seymour, a tank platoon leader, received the certificate at the Yakima Firing Center, Washington.

SEYMOUR



ARMY CHAPLAIN—Douglass F. Hall of Brooklyn receives the Legion of Merit on Okinawa from Maj. Gen. David Ogden. Major Hall is a former AFRO reporter.

Ex-POW will get 7 medals

Purple Heart, nine battle stars in lot

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (A N P) — Pfc. Clarence C. Banks, captured by Communist forces during their Yalu River Basin drive in 1950, has received word from the War Department that he has been awarded a total of seven medals and nine battle stars.

A few of the medals are in his possession at the present time. According to the letter from the department, the remaining medals are to be sent him "when struck off."

The list is as follows:

For head wounds, the Purple Heart; meritorious Unit Emble Good Conduct Medal, United Nations Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Korean Service Medal with nine bronze stars and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation badge.

—ooo—

A COMMUNIST prisoner of War for 32 months, Banks at the time of his capture, was a member of Battery G, 503rd Field Artillery, Second Infantry Division.

He is living with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Banks, of this city. Charles Banks Sr. Spanish War Veteran, was organizer and first president of the Colorado State conference NAACP., and former president of the local Branch.

Under his leadership, the rejuvenated branch won court cases which eliminated segregation in the theatres and the crack railroad trains which ply from Colorado to Texas. He also was instrumental in opening the local restaurants to colored patrons.

IT'S CONGRATULATIONS FOR A JOB WELL DONE as the Commander of the Second Bombardment Wing (M), Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Ga., Colonel Austin J. Russell (right) commends A/1C Shelby W. Welch, 2d Medical Group, for winning the semi-annual Strategic Air Command's "Outstanding Achievement Award." This award is made to the airman of every squadron whose high caliber of work, and general superior qualities are a credit to himself, the Strategic Air Command, and the U. S. Air Force. — (USAF Photo)

PARKER GRAD GOT THE GOOD OLD AMERICAN SPIRIT - Private Robert L Martin (above, right), of Birmingham, is shown being awarded the American Spirit of Honor Medal by Lieutenant Colonel E. V. H. Bell, commanding officer, Chemical Corps Training Support Group at Fort McClellan, Alabama.

A graduate of both Parker High School in Birmingham and Alabama A. and M. College at Normal, Ala., Private Martin is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Martin, of 6408 South Third Avenue, Woodlawn.

Private Martin was graduated from the Leadership School first in his class of 25 graduates, Friday, February 12. The American Spirit of Honor Medal is awarded to the outstanding graduate of each class.

Entering the Army, July 7, 1953, and taking his basic training at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, he was later sent to Fort McClellan for chemical training after which he went to the Leadership School -(U. S. ARMY PHOTO).

RETURNING — Cpl. Andrew Foulkner, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Foulkner, 400 Elizabeth avenue, Monroe, N. C., is on his way home after service in Pirmasens, Germany, with the Seventh Army. A former laboratory technician in the 32nd Surgical Hospital, Cpl. Foulkner entered the Army in March 1951 and was stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C., prior to arriving overseas in March, 1952. He holds the Army of Occupation Medal for service in Germany.

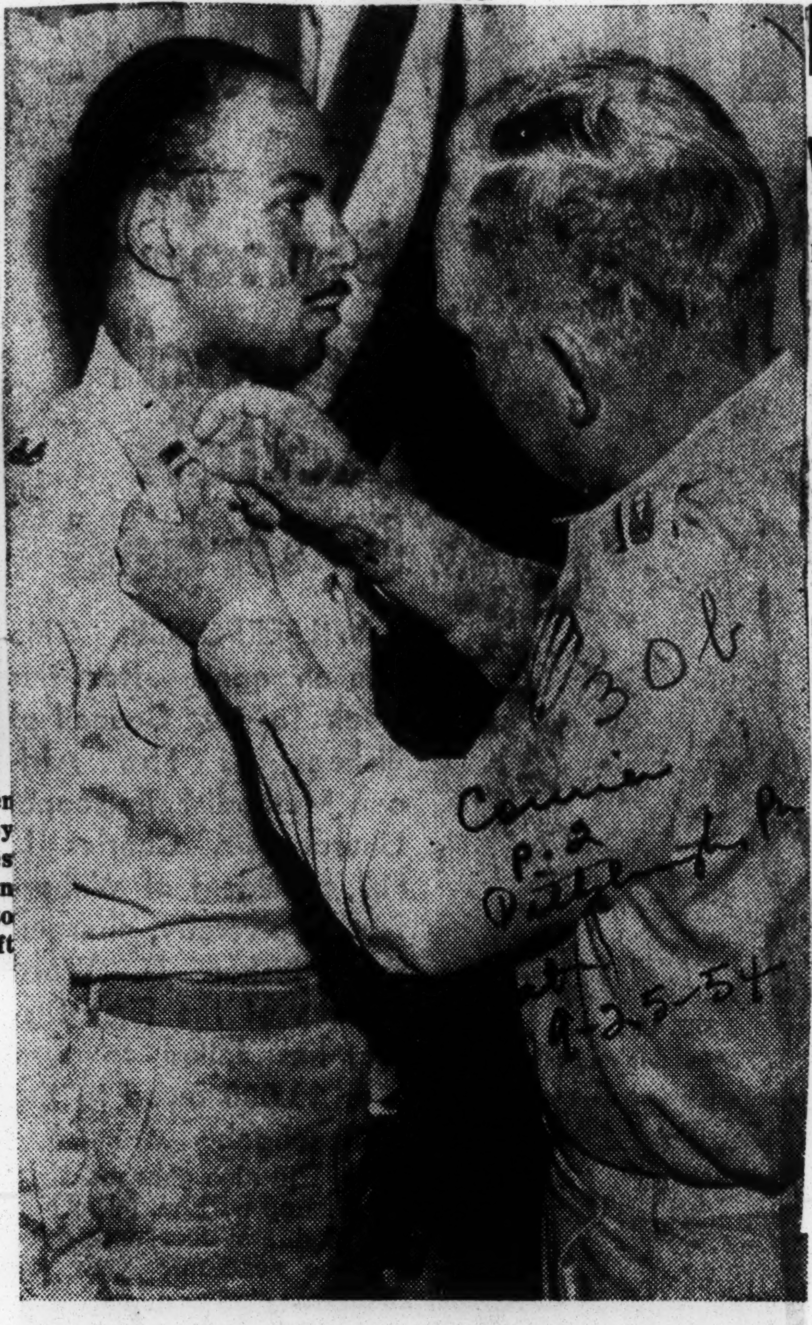
CPL. EDWARDS WILLIAMS (right) receives a trophy from Lt. Col. Waldon W. Cox as "Soldier of the Month" for the 720th Military Police Bn. in Japan. He's the son of Mrs. Lottie Williams, 234 Whiton st., Jersey City

GETS COMMENDATION RIBBON—Airman 1-c Roger J. Tholen (left) of Hopkins, Minn., is awarded the Commendation Ribbon by his commander Capt. Millard L. Gibson during recent ceremonies at Air Force 315th Air Division installation in Japan. Airman Tholen was cited for his outstanding efficiency and devotion to duty displayed while carrying out his duties as an aircraft dispatcher.

Tenn. Airman Wins Good Conduct Medal

FIFTH AIR FORCE, Korea — Airman Second Class Aubrey Sidney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Sidney of Memphis, Tenn., was recently awarded the Good Conduct medal at Seoul City air Base.

The 23-year-old airman enlisted in the Air Force in 1951 at Memphis.



'Railroad Tracks'—Capt. Wesley Arthur Wilson is an engineer, but not of the railroad variety. Here the newly promoted captain receives his "tracks" from Maj. James K. Polk, 297th Engineer Aviation Battalion commander, at the Beale AFB in California. Captain Wilson, who hails from Brooklyn, N. Y., has seen service in Korea and Japan.

Purple Heart winner buried

BOSTON. — Funeral services have been held for Airman 1/c Henry W. Peele Jr., Purple Heart winner who was accidently killed while serving with the Air Force at Perrin Air Base, Dennison, Texas.

The 23 - year - old serviceman was killed while riding in a jeep en route to guard duty.

Services were held at the Chisholm Funeral Chapel. The Rev. William S. Ravenell pastor of Ebenezer Church officiated. He was given full military honors.

—o O o—

A NATIVE Bostonian, the airman was graduated from English High School in 1949, where he was a captain in the cadet corps.

Upon graduating he entered the Air Force and has served in the Philippines, Japan and Korea, where he got the Purple Heart.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Ella M. Peele; two children, one born just two weeks ago; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Peele; two sisters, Mrs. Ruth H. Bumphus and Mrs. Olia Smith; and a brother. Airman 1. C. Lynwood D. Peele, stationed with the Air Force in Germany.

FIVE YEAR AWARD — Mrs. Violet Watts of Evanston Ill., receives letter of commendation and five year award pin from Capt. E. F. Metzger, commanding officer of the Great Lakes Naval Electronic Supply Office. Mrs. Watts is among 200 civilian employees who have given more than five years of service in helping the ESO serve the U.S. fleet.

30c 1954

Union Army Widow Awarded Pension

MEMPHIS — A Federal pension has been arranged for a woman believed to be the only widow of a Union soldier in Memphis.

Mrs. Mary R. Sledge, 73, 947 Barton became qualified for the pension after extensive work by the Memphis office of the Tennessee Department of Veterans Affairs.

The honorable discharge of her husband is the only discharge recorded at the Shelby Courthouse of a Union Army Veteran.

10-23-54

30d 1954

NATIONAL SOLDIERS HOME

All Is Not Well . . .

Old Soldiers Fading Away In Luxury But An Ugly Spectre Haunts Them

JOHN L. BATES, veteran of the Spanish American War and a resident of the National Soldiers Home, Washington, D. C., chats in corridor outside with Mrs. Mae Hendricks, secretary of Washington Bureau, NAACP.

By ETHEL PAYNE

Defender Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The ugly spectre of prejudice is marring the intended serenity of the palatial eight and a half million dollar home built for the comfort of the old soldiers, who having served their country are now gently fading away.

The spanking brand new structure in Washington's northwest sector is the last word in luxury and a noble experiment in getting away from the usually drab cheerfulness of the average institution.

All the ingenuity and imagination of creative minds in making the place truly a home and not simply a lodging place has gone into the building.

The rooms are pleasant and tastefully furnished. The color schemes are soothing on the eye. The community dining hall and kitchens are a marvel of up-to-dateness in every detail.

There are lounges with TV sets, a theatre, library, and numerous other facilities and the inmates get the best in medical care and attention.

800 INMATES

While almost 90 percent of the 800 inmates who make up the population of the home are the aged and infirm who have no place to go and no one to care for them, some young soldiers who are incapacitated and indigent are also housed. The ages of the inmates range from 19-90.

The Soldier's Home was founded shortly after the Mexican Wars, as a place for tired and wounded soldiers to retire after completing their terms of service. To maintain the home, 10 cents a month is taken from every serviceman's pay.

Admission is not based upon the length of contribution, but on the need in the individual case.

Of the 800 residents of the home about 63 are Negroes. Charges of segregation and discrimination at the home have been kicking around for over two years, but in recent months, the situation like an angry boil, has been coming to a head, largely due to inquiries launched with the Department of the Army by the Washington Bureau of the NAACP and probings by the Negro press.

The army has ducked responsibility in the case by saying that it has no control over the administration of the home.

2 RACISTS HEAD HOME

It is true that the government contributes nothing to the upkeep of the home, but Congress keeps a sharp eye on the budget.

The core of the matter seems to lie in the attitudes of the governor of the home, Brig. Gen. Haslip and his deputy, Col. Corvette. Both are old school retired army officers who stubbornly persist in carrying out their Southern racial policies.

They are unamiable to suggestions for changes and they have tried to back up their policy by saying this is the desire of most of the Negro inmates except for a few "trouble makers."

In an attempt to quiet criticism, all of the Negroes were moved into the new building upon its completion, a privilege which is supposed to be reserved only for the select. The rest remained behind in the old buildings on the campus.

However, the Negroes are all confined to one wing of the third floor in the new building. They are segregated in the barber shops and in the dining hall. However, the lounges and the theater and the library are open to them without restrictions.

JAIL 'TROUBLE MAKER'

One of the most vocal of the so-called "trouble makers" is a Sgt. Johnny Bates, a veteran of the Spanish American War.

For his forthrightness in speaking out against the system Sgt. Bates has been reprimanded, branded as an agitator and even spent a night in the equival. of the home's jail.

He landed there after an argument with another Negro resident who objected to the statements Bates had made to the press and officials of the NAACP.

During the angry exchange, Bates was knocked down. He is a man in his late 60's and when he attempted to defend himself, authorities of the home clapped him in solitary confinement for striking the other man too hard and threatened to charge him with violation of certain articles of war.

Fortunately, Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP heard of the incident and immediately went to the home to check.

Bates was released, but since that time, he was ordered by the deputy governor to show cause of his charges of discrimination or else to face reprisals.

CONNIVING COLONEL

This was admitted by Col. Corvette during a recent tour of the home by reporters. That tour turned up some most interesting facts.

Colonel Corvette defiantly defended his actions by saying that a poll had been taken and no complaints had been received except from one or two and these were unfounded. He charged that Bates had not paid into the funds a total of more than $4 and yet he was receiving the maximum since he had been resident for nearly eight years.

Colonel Corvette sent a guide along on the tour so that "you can see for yourselves."

He apparently had some apprehensions, for upon approaching the new building, this reporter was met by a man who said that the Colonel wished to talk with us on the phone.

The Colonel's question was: "Is it your idea that force should be used to make these people mix together."

We said that the term force was an unpleasant one since nobody wanted to use it but simply wanted the rights and privileges of all.

The Colonel was reminded of the President's policy on the ending of discrimination in the na-

tion's capital and he was asked whether it was his intention to comply with this.

The Colonel gave a peculiar answer. He said that he had been out of the Army 10 years and he did not know what was going on!

DIFFERENT STORY

Arriving at the third floor, the first person we met was a man perhaps in his middle fifties who was addressed as sergeant. He assured us that everything was lovely and there was no segregation. However, when we got back into a lounge in the East Wing, there was a sizeable group of Negroes and here the story was very much different.

The spokesman for the group was Robert Thurman, secretary of the Blue Ribbon social club. It is made up of 57 of the 63 Negro residents. Thurman proved to be a very forthright person who would not be shaken in his statements by our guide who was the recreational director of the home.

Thurman had this to say. "Certainly, we get good treatment and have no complaints over this. There are many things hidden here which may be hard to put your finger on and we hope you will pry into this. The old timers are satisfied, but we are looking towards the future.

"Now I will say this. Nine times out of 10, if a vote were to be taken, the average Negro would prefer to remain here, but what we want is the right to move if we so desire and no restrictions whatsoever."

GUIDE TURNS RED

He was interrupted by our guide who turned red and said he was not telling the story as it was. "Wasn't it true that when the notice was put up a choice could have been indicated then of room preference?"

Thurman's reply was that no such notice had been posted.

Thurman continued that Negroes were required to use the third floor barber shop only. Yet, he said many of the white residents preferred the facilities of the third floor barber shop and while they were free to use any of them, the Negroes could not do this.

Thurman said he had tried to go into the other barber shops and had been refused service. He suggested that Negro barbers ought to be allowed to work in any of the shops.

The Sergeant Major interrupted to say that the barber shops were a part of the concessions and did not come under the authority of the administration. Thurman said that the suggestion for Negro barbers had been given to Gen. Haslip, but no word had been received of any action.

One of the group spoke up to say that he was a diabetic and because he had to eat special food, he ate in a special section of the dining room reserved for those on special diets.

Here, he said there was no discrimination or segregation and he had the privilege of sitting where he pleased in that section. He confirmed, however, that if he wanted to go into the other section, he would be subject to a segregated pattern.

SPECIAL TREATMENT

Thurman said that Gen. Haslip had promised to scatter the Negroes in the dining room. This was to be in a certain definite pattern with so many to a table and so many allotted for a section. Thurman said that he objected to this as this was still segregation of a form and not freedom to choose.

Once the ice was broken, more of the group spoke up to confirm what Thurman had said. We left them with Thurman's parting words in our ears.

"We don't want any special treatment. All we want is the same rights and privileges as anybody else. That's all."

The Sergeant Major was very anxious that we see the entire building. It passed inspection a hundred percent, but the question lingering with us was, "Why couldn't old soldiers fade away without the shadows of discrimination hovering over them?"

EXTERIOR of the National Soldiers Home in Washington, D. C.

34 PROTEST JIM CROW:

Old Soldiers' Home policies investigated

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON— The question of racial segregation at the Old Soldiers Home has been taken up by the White House.

This the AFRO learned Monday as 34 colored soldiers living at the home joined the NAACP as a rebuttal to the argument that they themselves want to be segregated.

The AFRO learned that segregation of the soldiers at the home has been brought to the attention of the White House by Clarence Mitchell, legislative representative of the NAACP.

Matter "Under Study"

A White House spokesman said the matter was under study, but would not comment further.

It was believed, however, that President Eisenhower himself would step in and order the segregation ended, inasmuch as it is inconsistent with his pledge to end segregation "wherever the federal government has authority."

Haislip Camments

Meanwhile, Wade H. Haislip, retired general who operates the home along with seven high Army generals, told newsmen the soldiers themselves wanted segregation.

General Haislip, who sidestepped an interview with this AFRO reporter, told white reporters:

"We have had no complaints from our colored soldiers except from one professional rabble rouser who goes downtown once in a while to get his views nicely typed up for presentation to the board."

The general was obviously referring to the 70-year-old Spanish War Veteran J. C. Bates, who is leading the fight against segregation at the home.

Gives Proof

In a luncheon interview with the writer, Monday, Bates presented documentary proof to show why many of the colored soldiers have been reluctant to come forward and protest their segregation at the home.

The proof was contained in an official bulletin put out at the Soldiers Home on Oct. 16, 1953.

It announced that on that date, one of the colored inmates of the home, Henry Malock, had been awarded the sum of $2 for making a suggestion in the home's suggestion box that anyone habitually complaining about conditions there should be discharged from the home.

Want Picture

Mr. Bates said this was one of the many reasons why soldiers will not come forward and openly opposed the general's policies of segregation.

But he said, in spite of this obvious intimidation, there are others who will come forward and be counted. He offered to bring a group of them to the AFRO-AMERICAN offices to be photographed.

General Haislip told white reporters that there isn't any segregation at the home but then turned right around and admitted that soldiers eat and sleep together according to race.

Hospital Facilities

He could have added that colored ones are segregated in the basement of the building used for hospital facilities.

Also, Mr. Bates said, while white men are allowed to use the colored barbershop, colored men are not permitted to use the white shop.

Mr. Bates said he has been singled out for "special treatment and punishment" because he has dared to oppose segregation in the home.

Defense Department Probes

Asst. Army Secretary Hugh Milton started an investigation last week into conditions existing at the home after the groups had complained about segregation existing there.

Mr. Milton wrote Gen. Haislip, H. Haislip, retired army officer who is governor of the home, to to find out if President Eisenhower's policy against racial segregation is being observed there.

The home where a number of old soldiers reside, is an independent government agency financed from a trust fund provided from the soldiers' pay.

General Haislip declared that "the situation at the home is entirely healthy and sound." He contended that there are only 63 colored soldiers and they seemed "very happy and contented" among the more than 1,500 retired soldiers living there.

The board in charge of running the home consists of the chief of engineers, quartermaster general, adjutant general, judge advocate general, surgeon general and chief of finance.

This board, according to Haislip, has done everything to make the colored soldiers happy. While they constitute only four per cent of the residents there, the percentage of colored employees have been increased to 27 percent.

All Join NAACP

Among the old soldiers—all of whom are sergeants—who joined the NAACP are:

Robert Thurman, Fred D. Jones, William Bark, Oliver Churchill, Ananais Harris, Jacob Ward, John Moore, Henry Dance W. F. Armistead, Harvey Brown;

Phillip Magwood, Rushin Porter, A. J. Kitchel, James Ellis, Harry O'Connell, Thomas Herbert, Gilbert Shaw, W. J. Pickeett, Roderick Adams, Webster T. Williams, David King;

Herman Hay, Charles S. Murray, Herman H. Mitchell, Schley C. Williamson, Budd Black, George W. Burns, J. Bryant, Edward Harris, Leonard Watkins, James H. Martin, Lawrence Jackson, Gilespie Lawson, Roy D. Bradshaw.

Miss Silvan Southerland was also among those joining the NAACP from the home. Donations were also received from C. Price. W. T. Conway and Mr. Malock.

8 top ranking generals carry out jim crow

70-year-old veteran leads fight against Ike's former deputy

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON

Seven of the Army's top ranking generals and one of President Eisenhower's former deputy chiefs of staff are directly responsible for the segregation and discrimination of aged and wounded colored soldiers at the Old Soldiers' home.

The jim crow exist despite the fact that the home is operated entirely from funds collected from soldiers throughout the Army.

This information came to light Wednesday as the AFRO-AMERICAN probed further into the disgraceful policy of segregation at the home which will be moved into new and more spacious living accommodations March 1.

These are the facts: The Soldier's Home was established by Act of Congress in 1851 at the request of General Winfield Scott.

The act empowered the Army to make a monthly collection from every regular army soldier to be used for the financing and maintaining of the Soldiers' Home.

Any retired regular army soldier, or any wounded soldier having served in the regular army becomes eligible to go there and remain for the rest of his life if he desires.

60 Out Of 1548

At the present time there are 1,548 soldiers living at the home of which 60 are colored.

The home is under the direct operation of a board of commissioners composed of the governor of the home, General Wave H. Haislip, a former deputy chief of staff in the Pentagon under General Eisenhower, and seven of the Army's top ranking generals.

These generals are Maj. Gen. B. E. Sawyer, Army Chief of Finance; Maj. Gen. S. D. Sturgis Jr., Chief of the Army Engineers; Maj. Gen. William E. Bergis, the Army's Adjutant General;

All Generals

Brig. Gen. Eugene M. Coffey, the Judge Advocate General; Maj. Gen. George E. Armstrong, the Surgeon General; Maj. Gen. E. L. Cummings, Chief of Ordnance, and Maj. Gen. K. L. Hasting, the Quartermaster General.

These high ranking men make up the board and fix the policy by which the home is governed. General Haislip, as governor of the home, is chairman of the board.

General Haislip has told the AFRO that he will continue to segregate colored soldiers at the home because they have stated that they want to be segregated.

John Bates Protests

The General first stated that all the colored men wanted to be segregated. The AFRO-AMERICAN however called his attention to letters of protest against the segregation sent to the General by one of the men, 70-year old Spanish War veteran John R. Bates.

He then changed his statement and said Mr. Bates was "the only one" who was against being segregated.

The AFRO has learned however that Mr. Bates is simply the leader of the fight against segregation at the home and that there are many others including white Korean veterans who have protested the policy. Many of the men, understandably, are reluctant to come forward and publicly oppose the governor.

Has Fought Policy

Mr. Bates, however, has fought the policy for years and according to him has suffered the wrath of the governor because of it. He reported to the NAACP that he has been grilled by officials at the home in an effort to make him drop the fight.

Clarence Mitchell of the NAACP carried the fight to the Department of Defense and asked it to strike down segregation at the home in line with President Eisenhower's pledge to end segregation "wherever the authority of the Federal government extends."

The Defense Department promptly answered him on January 13, this year.

Ordered To Stop

In that letter assistant secretary of defense General Hugh H. Milton told Mr. Mitchell that the board of commissioners of the home had been ordered to develop "procedures which will eliminate present segregation there as soon as possible."

This was the equivalent of having the Department of Defense order a body of eight of its Army generals to carry out a specific order, since the board of commissioners are all generals.

But a week after the order was issued General Haislip told the AFRO no changes would be made in the segregation policy.

"No Authority"

When the Defense Department was informed of the General's reply, a spokesman said the Department really has "no authority" over the soldier's home!

When an effort was made by this reporter to directly reach the general as to whether he was openly defying the Defense Department he was not available for comment.

Mr. Bates' pleas against the segregated practices is a stirring plea of a fighting man who has fought for democracy and is now asking his superior officers to practice it. In his letter to General Haislip he said:

Golden Opportunity

"The President has gone on record against segregation and discrimination in Washington and has promised to do all he can to wipe it out. Here it seems

Facilities at Old Soldiers Home opened to all veterans; new policy acclaimed

is a golden opportunity for positive and definite action against this ugly pattern.

"By the Home's segregation and discriminatory policies toward me, the old soldier told the general, "you create in the minds of my fellow members that there is something different besides pigmentation. I am the same as other people.

"It is a frightful thing to be shackled with petty hatred and criminal inequality simply because one is a member of a racial minority group."

Officials of the home admitted to the AFRO that the government does not spend any money whatever in the operation of the home. It is financed entirely by money collected from colored and white regular army men.

Segregation Defined

To Congressman A. C. Powell last week came an indignant letter from Gen. Haslip, governor of the Soldier's Home, in which he categorically denied charges of segregation at the Home in an article in the Chicago Defender.

The general said that what had been called segregation he would not define as such. In fact, he claims that he has been subjected to severe criticism for "segregation in favor of Negro residents."

Specifically, the general stated he could do nothing about the refusal of white barbers to cut Negroes hair because this is a private concession.

As for the arrangement of rooms in which the Negroes were all quartered in one wing of the building, the general insisted that this was the desire of the residents and was not segregation. In the dining room, he said that Negroes ate together at all Negro tables, but this was not segregation since the tables were scattered among white tables!

Continually, throughout the letter, the general referred to rules for white soldiers and rules for Negro soldiers. Yet he declared there is no segregation. Excuse us while we get the dictionary and look up the definition of segregation!

WASHINGTON

Integration has finally come to the Soldiers' Home — that refuge of old Regular Army men—and the colored vets say: "You can't beat this — anywhere!"

Although about 75 are quartered on one floor in the magnificent $8½-million Winfield Scott Building, they are interspersed among white vets on the same floor.

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THERE ARE seven floors above ground in the great new building, which has been occupied since March of this year. The colored veterans are on the third floor. There are some others quartered in the King Building.

About 850 veterans of Uncle Sam's wars now live in the Soldiers' Home, and they call it "paradise," this new Winfield Scott Building.

For many months there have been continuing reports attacking racial segregation at the home, which is maintained by funds taken from the pay of every enlisted man in the Regular Army.

The integration in the new building is the answer to these complaints. Brig. Gen. Wade H. Haislip is governor of the home, which has a staff of directors made up of Regular Army officers.

Floor sergeant of the entire third floor is a worldly-wise sergeant who served 31 years and 15 days in the famous 10th Cavalry. He is Sgt. Jacob Ward of Leavenworth.

Sergeant Ward is related by marriage to an ace tank commander of World War II, Capt. Irvin R. McHenry of Leavenworth and the famed 761st Tank Battalion which fought under the late Gen. George S. Patton Jr.

"General Patton was a second lieutenant when he came to us in the 10th Calvary," says Sergeant Ward.

THESE FORMER soldiers have no worries of any sort. Their food, clothing, knickknacks and all needs are provided without cost.

They have a barber shop on the third floor. A movie theatre on the ground floor shows the latest films, without charge to the men. They have huge recreation and play rooms, and a huge dining room where the service is completely integrated.

The hospital is used by all the veterans also, with the best of medical care being provided. The food is served in the dining room by a staff of waitresses of both races.

THE ROOMS in which these men live are neat, comfortable, well-lighted. Each has its own washing facilities. There are two big day rooms on the third floor, one containing a television set with huge leather lounging chairs.

In the other day room are tables for card playing, and other forms of recreation.

"They can play pinochle, poker, and anything else they want to," Sergeant Ward said, "anything, that is, but shooting dice. That's not allowed."

The only thing the men have to spend money for—except in the Post Exchange—is beer, at 10 and 15 cents a glass. That's the hardest drink served at the home.

To spend their spare hours busily the men have a hobby shop on the ground floor. Here they make belts, baskets, and all forms of varied items which are offered for sale.

SGT. FRED D. Jackson, born in Belton, S.C., but raised in Massachusetts, is typical. He makes electric tables and boudior lamps, using plexi-glass and plastic. His articles are in great demand.

He also does the embossigraphing for the entire home, a trade which he picked up through experience, having had no previous training.

Another typical veteran is Sgt. Schley Williamson of Atlanta. Sgt. Willamson has a wife and four children in Atlanta. All the children are grown up and married. One is a teacher at Morehouse College. The sergeant visits Atlanta rather often.

Then there is Sgt. Albert Thomas, another veteran. Sergeant Thomas is an avid AFRO reader, getting both editions of the Washington AFRO every week. He served 31 years in the army.

—o O o—

BEHIND THE FIGHT to secure integration at Soldiers' Home was Sgt. John R. Bates, a grizzled Spanish - American War veteran.

Sgt. Bates lives in Room 3400 in the new Winfield Scott Building. He kept up a constant barrage against segregation for almost two years. Now integration has come.

The men attend church which is held on Sundays in the modern theatre.

"You just can't beat this," is the general sentiment over their new quarters, "not even the Mayflower or the Statler," and then come ecstatic sighs.

They are very happy in their new quarters, although Sergeant Ward admits that there are some—as in all cases—who are not completely satisfied with everything.

—o O o—

AMONT OTHER veterans enjoying the new swank facilities —and no expense has been spared in providing them—are:

Sgts. Hubert Manlove, James Ellis, James Calhoun, Isaac M. Craft, Robert Thurman, Howard Ball, Benjamin R. Simms and others.

Says Sergeant Ward in a final commentary: "And we get three first-class meals every day."

The sergeant is "on the ball," and is a member of the board of governors of the home, sitting in on their regular meetings. Everybody knows him and everybody likes him.

The atmosphere at Soldiers' Home has freshened up considerably since those dark days when all the colored vets were quartered in the Grant and King buildings. There's a new day at Second and Upshur Sts., NW.

VA Says Segregation Ended In Hosptials

P.3 A 30d

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP) — The Veterans Administration announced today that segregation of the races has been completely wiped out in veterans' hospitals.

Veterans Administrator Harvey H. Higley described the move as "another forward step in the President's program to eliminate segregation in all federal activities and to achieve an equality of status for all citizens of every race and color and creed."

VA Wipes Out All Jim Crow

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — The Veterans Administration says racial segregation has been abolished with a "minimum of untoward incidents" in all Veterans Administration hospitals.

Sat. 11-6-54 P.3 30d

In a letter to President Eisenhower, Harvey Higley, VA administrator, reported that the Eisenhower program of desegregation had been fulfilled by the VA.

Higley said that a year ago, when the VA under the Eisenhower non-segregation policy set out to end racial barriers, segregation existed in forty-seven of the 166 VA operated hospitals and homes for disabled veterans. Now he said, all these facilities have been racially "integrated."

Makes Final Report To President

Call P.1 Kansas City, Mo. Fri. Nov. 5, 1954

Says Integration Of Patients Is Most Satisfactory

WASHINGTON. — (NNPA) — The Eisenhower administration has ended racial segregation in all Veterans' Administration hospitals, the White House announced Tuesday.

In a final report to President Eisenhower, Harvey V. Higley, administrator of Veterans' Affairs, declared that not only has segregation been abolished in all V. A. hospitals and domiciliaries, but V. A. experience with the integration of patients "has been most satisfactory."

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, made public an exchange of letters between the President and Mr. Higley. Mr. Eisenhower highly commended Mr. Higley and all who cooperated in eliminating segregation in V. A. facilities and declared that "Americans everywhere can take a great and justifiable pride" in his accomplishment.

The text of President Eisenhower's letter to Mr. Higley follows:

"Dear Harvey: I greatly appreciate your report on the success of the Veterans Administration program to eliminate segregation in all V. A. hospitals and domiciliaries. You and all who cooperated with you in this program are to be highly commended.

"In making the success of your program possible, our people have once again demonstrated their social maturity and their determination to have in America fair play and equal opportunity. In your accomplishment, Americans everywhere can take a great and justifiable pride."

The text of Mr. Higley's letter to President Eisenhower follows:

"Dear Mr. President:

"Exactly one year ago this month the Veterans Adminstration, in keeping with your policy to eliminate segregation in all federal activities, launched a concerted program designed to wipe out racial barriers in V. A. hospitals and domiciliaries.

"Although we have made periodic reports to members of your staff in regard to our progress toward, this goal, I have purposely postponed making this final report direct to you until we could make a study of the results of this program through personal visits to hospitals and domiciliaries by myself and members of my staff.

"It now gives me great pleasure to inform you not only that segregation has been eliminated in all of our hospitals and domiciliaries, but also that our experience with the integration of V. A. patients has been most satisfactory.

"Although we have moved steadfastly to accomplish this goal, I do want to assure you that the medical well-being of our patients was uppermost in mind at all times, and no step was taken that was in any manner detrimental to the health of those for whom we provide care.

"Of the 166 hospitals and domiciliaries the V. A. operated a year ago, some degree of segregation existed in 47 stations which were located in nearly half of the 48 states. Because of the considerable variation in community customs and the degree of segregation ranging from complete exclusion to just separate rest rooms and waiting rooms, the problem was subject to no uniform soultion.

Afro Sat. 11-6-54

"The elimination of segregation in such a comparatively short period of time, and with an absolute minimum of untoward incidents is, I feel, a tremendous tribute to the cooperation, understanding and social maturity of all concerned—citizens of the various local communities, outside organizations interested in the matter, our hospital and domiciliary managers and their staffs, and, above all, the veteran-patients themselves.

"The ready acceptance of integration by our patients reflects their recognition that it is proper to provide equality of rights in the hospitalization of sick and disabled veterans of every race, color and creed, just as it was proper for these veterans to share in the defense of our country in time of war.

"It is my hope that this accomplishment within the V. A. may help to bring at least a little nearer the realization of your long-standing desire for liberty and justice for all."

Louis. He shunned the crowds at Grand Central Station and went straight to his suite at the Waldorf Towers where he met with officials of his government and had other visitors. Among them Dr. F. D. Patterson and Lansdale Christie.

Then, three hours later, he arrived at the Battery for the ticker tape parade. Following the luncheon which was held until 3 p.m. he rested until 5 p.m. when he received 2,500 persons at a reception at the Waldorf in his honor.

Hulan Jack, president of the Borough of Manhattan was a speaker at the City hall ceremonies.

Mr. Tubman is under heavy pressure from his advisers and well wishers to cancel an official visit to Georgia as guest of Governor Talmadge and go to the state as an unofficial guest so that Mr. Talmadge might not be able to officially slight him because of his race.

A close aide of the president said Thursday, however, that "We can't do a thing. He is determined to go there and it looks as if he is going officially."

Says Jim Crow In All Veterans

Defender Chicago Sat. 11-6-54

WASHINGTON — Segregation has been ended in all Veterans Administration hospitals, the VA announced last week. P.2

The Administration credited the achievement to the understanding and cooperation of veteran-patients, hospitals staffs, local communities and interested organizations. 30d

The end of segregation resulted from a concerted program started in September, 1953, shortly after Harvey V. Higley became Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

Higley's first step was to order a survey of VA's 166 hospitals and domiciliaries in operation at that time to determine the scope of segregation.

The survey revealed some degree of segregation in 47 installations in 23 states.

In these 47 installations, segregation ranged from complete exclusion at some installations to a varied pattern of partial segregation in others.

Higley instructed the 47 managers to end segregation as quickly as possible with the cooperation of local communities and organizations and with the well-being of patients uppermost in mind.

By the end of the first month, 17 of the 47 installations reported complete abolition of segregation.

By March, 1954, a total of 44 stations had ended segregation and one month later only a single station reported continued segregation in some degree. This station achieved non-segregation on July 15, 1954.

Eisenhower Ends Segregation In All Veterans' Administrations

Informer Houston, Texas

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—The Eisenhower Administration has ended racial segregation in all Veterans' Administration, the White House announced Tuesday.

In a final report to President Eisenhower. Harvey V. Higley, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, declared that not only has segregation been abolished in all VA hospitals and domiciliaries, but VA experience with the integration of patients "has been most satisfactory."

Sat. 11-6-54

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, made public an exchange of letters between the President and Mr. Higley. Mr. Eisenhower highly commended Mr. Highley and all who cooperated in eliminating segregation in VA facilities and declared that "Americans everywhere can take a great and justifiable pride" in his accomplishment.

30 f

The text of President Eisenhower's letter to Mr. Highley follows:

"Dear Harvey: I greatly appreciate your report on the success of the Veterans Administration program to eliminate segregation in all VA hospitals and domiciliaries. You and all who cooperated with you in this program are to be highly commended.

"In making the success of your program possible, our people have once again demonstrated their social maturity and their determination to have in America fair play and equal opportunity. In your accomplishment, Americans everywhere can take a great and justifiable pride."

The text of Mr. Highley's letter to President Eisenhower follows:

"Dear Mr. President:

"Exactly one year ago this month the Veterans Administration, in keeping with your policy to eliminate segregation in all Federal activities, launched a concerted program designed to wipe our racial barriers in VA hospitals and domiciliaries.

"Although we have made periodic reports to members of your staff in regard to our progress toward this goal, I have purposely postponed making this final report direct to you until we could make study of the results of this program through personal visits to hospitals and domiciliaries by myself and members of my staff.

"It now gives me great pleasure to inform you not only that segregation has been eliminated in all of our hospitals and domiciliaries, but also that our experience with the integration of VA patients has been most satisfactory.

"Although we have moved steadfastly to accomplish this goal, I do want to assure you that the medical well-being of our patients was uppermost in mind at all times, and no step was taken that was in any manner detrimental to the health of those for whom we provide care.

"Of the 166 hospitals and domiciliaries the VA operated a year ago, some degree of segregation existed in forty-seven stations which were located in nearly half of the forty-eight states. Because of the considerable variation in community customs and the degree of segregation, ranging from complete exclusion to just separate rest rooms and waiting rooms, the problem was subject to no uniform solution.

"The elimination of segregation in such a comparatively short period of time, and with an absolute minimum of untoward incidents is, I feel, a tremendous tribute to the cooperation, understanding and social maturity of all concerned citizens of the various local communities, outside organizations interested in the matter, our hospital and domiciliary managers and their staffs, and. above all, the veteran-patients themselves.

"The ready acceptance of integration by our patients reflects thier recognition that it is proper to provide equality of rights in the hospitalization of sick and disabled veterans of every race, color and creed, just as it was proper for these veterans to share in the defense of our country in time of war.

"It is my hope that this accomplishment within the VA may help to bring at least a little nearer the realization of your long-standing desire for liberty and justice for all."

In Atlanta and Dublin, Ga.

Job Segregation Still Exists in VA Hospitals; Finds Wards Integrated

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. P.1 Sat. 12-11-54

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

ATLANTA, Ga.—The wards are thoroughly integrated at U. S. Veterans hospitals in Atlanta and Dublin, but the jobs aren't. With the exception of three jobs—laboratory technicians—all Negroes are confined to the categories of hospital aides (orderlies), cooks, waiters, the laundry and maintenance.

The official explanation is that persons of color are not on the Civil Service registers for other high classification jobs.

There are no Negro internes or nurses in the Atlanta and Dublin facilities, even though the former is one of the best training special medical and surgical installations in the country, affiliated with Emory and the Emory University Medical School.

30 d

ATLANTA'S VA Hospital—at the Old 48 location—is busting at its seams with a 300-bed capacity constantly turning over in patients. Millions of dollars go to pay the job holders who render gentle and efficient care to the veterans of all our wars, but the job pattern for Negroes is essentially the same as it was before the integration orders came out of Washington.

Dr. W. H. Tiele, manager of the Atlanta VA unit, boasts that there have been no troubles resulting from ward integration which is apparent throughout the installation. He admitted the World War I vets were a little "stubborn" at first, and even a few World War II vets were indifferent. But the Korean War vets have welcomed integration and all that goes with it, the manager said, being borne out by Assistant Manager W. E. Abrams.

Dublin's VA Hospital, 150 miles south of Atlanta and managed by Dr. Quinn, is a 1,500-bed facility, but two-thirds of its beds go unused because of the location and non-specialization that the Atlanta unit is famed for among veteran needs. The few Negroes who enter Dublin VA are integrated in the wards. (Two or three white nurses left the service there when their families objected to nursing Negro soldiers, the Courier learned. Otherwise, there is ward integration.)

* * *

BUT, JOB integration? No, sirree! Officially, Negroes are not on the Civil Service registry for too many categories outside the lower service occupations.

Maybe that's a job for the Urban League and school counsellors, high school and college. Maybe, it's a job for further scrutiny by the Eisenhower Administration, which has effected so many changes out of Washington.

The VA installations in Georgia are not job-integrated!

Tuskegee Hospital Holds Open House

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 16—The Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, observed National Hospital Week with open house Thursday, Friday and Sunday May 13, 14 and 16, from 1:30-3:30 p.m., it was announced today by Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager.

Invitations were extended to all residents of this community to visit the hospital during the period. Special invitations were also extended to all schools in this area. Special tours were arranged to meet the educational interest of visting groups of students.

The high lights of the tour were the special exhibits prepared by several of the medical services with the theme "Eight Menaces To Good Health"—heart disease, tuberculosis, cancer, obesity, diabetes mellitus, mental disease, accidents and oral disease. The tour began at the information cenoter in the lobby of the main infirmary building.

On Wednesday, May 12, in the recreation building at 2 p.m., National Hospital Day program was scheduled, featuring a symposium on good health. The public attended this program.

National Hospital Week has become a worldwide celebration in honor of hospital service under the sponsorship of the American Hospital Association since 1924.

According to Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager of Tuskegee's Hospital, planners of this event considered seriously Shakespeare's saying when he wrote: "How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this band! Here we sit and let the sounds of music creep in our ears: soft stillness, and the night becomes the touches of sweet harmony."

Advertiser Mon. 5-17-54

Tuskegee To Hear Musical Program

30d

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 22—A community chorus of 25 trained voices interspersed with soloists from Tuskegee Institute and neighboring communities will be presented in a extravaganza at Vetegee Field Thursday at 7:30 p.m.

The project, "Music Under the Stars," being presented by the VA Hospital staff at Tuskegee, is expected to attract a large crowd. Because of this, plans are being made for enlarged facilities.

Ft. Bennings concert and dance band will be featured, along with other attractions such as jazz and popular music all in one for the wholesome entertainment of all.

Advertiser 6-23-54

TUSKEGEEANS IN CHICAGO — Dr. and Mrs. T. T. Tildon of Tuskegee, Ala., were in Chicago last week celebrating their 30th wedding anniversary and visiting their 4th grandson, Willam S. Wood, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Wood of 53 E. 46th st. Dr. Tildon is head of Tuskegee's 2,200 bed VA hospital, 5th largest in the United States. Standing, left, to right, are Dr. Henry Goss, 1912 classmate of Dr. Tildon's at Lincoln university, Penn., and Dr. Charles Thompson, treasurer of the Chicago Defender Publications. Both Tildon and Goss are state directors of Lincoln Alumni Association.

Defender 8-15 Chicago Sat. 8-21

Tuskegee Citizens Cut Water To Supply Negro VA Hospital

Advertiser 30d

Special To The Advertiser

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 13—A near-critical water shortage at the nearby VA Hospital has been alleviated for the time being through the cooperation of Tuskegee citizens following an appeal from city officials to cut down on daily usage.

Mayor Phil M. Lightfoot said today the situation seems well in hand and townspeople have cut down on water consumption 50 per cent in order for the 2,000-bed hospital for Negroes to secure an adequate supply.

The hospital previously operated on a private pipline but the sudden shortage made it necessary to open the line to the Tuskegee city lake, Lightfoot said.

"As long as conservation is practised, though, we are in no danger of running dry," the mayor said. "The lake level has not gone down and we have a small lake which is being turned into the main one to keep it from lowering."

A rain within the next week or 10 days will bring an end to the shortage, the mayor believes.

Montgomery Mon. 9-14-54

Water famine threatened—

Tuskegee Vet Hospital gets emergency pipeline

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 2—Civil defense equipment has been rushed here to rescue America's fifth largest Veterans Administration Hospital from a water famine.

Dr. T. T. Tildon, hospital manager, said 6000 feet of civil defense pipeline, and a powerful CD pump were put into operation here after Euphabee Creek fell so low 2000 patients were given typhoid shots as a precautionary measure.

He said the hospital appealed for help when South Alabama drouth conditions reached the critical point.

"Everything is fine now," Dr. Tildon said. "The creek is still low, of course, but the pump is getting what water there is to the hospital's filter plant four miles from the hospital.

He said the typhoid shots were given the patients and staff members "merely as a precaution." Dr. Tildon said continued tests showed the water was safe but "we weren't taking any chances."

The civil defense pipeline extends from the creek to the filter plant a distance of four miles.

He said the equipment will be returned to civil defense, which has also made similar loans to Roxboro, N. C.; Greensboro, N. C.; Commerce, Ga., and Gastonia, N. C.

Dr. Tildon said the hospital will purchase its own equipment later "to prepare for the eventuality of another water famine like this one."

The Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital keeps an average of 2000 to 2050 white and Negro patients, Dr. Tildon said.

Top Officials Named To Veterans Hospitals

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Appointment of two managers and two assistant managers of Veterans Administration hospitals has been announced by VA.

Dr. Henry Luidens, chief of professional services at the VA hospital in Chillicothe, Ohio, has been named manager of the Coatesville, Pennsylvania, VA hospital. He succeeds Dr. Hugo Mella, who retired September 30, 1954.

John V. Therrell, manager of the Grand Junction, Colorado, VA hospital, has been appointed manager of the VA hospital in Rutland Heights, Massachusetts. He succeeds Dr. Theodore R. Dayton, whose appointments as manager of the VA hospital in Baltimore, Maryland, previously was announced.

Peter Bagio, assistant manager at the Baltimore VA hospital, has been named to the same position at the VA hospital in Brooklyn replacing David Anton, whose transfer in the same position to the new New York City VA hospital previously was announced.

Succeeding Mr. Baglio as assistant manager of the Baltimore hospital is Charles E. Grim, assistant to the manager at the VA Center in Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Dr. Luidens, a lieutenant coolnel in the U. S. Army Air Forces Medica Corps during World War II, has been with VA since 1946. He received his B. S. from the University of Wisconsin in 1924 and his M. D. in 1926 from Rush Medical College in Chicago.

Dr. Luidens, a lieutenant colonel tice, an instructor of clinical psychiatry at Cornell University Medical School, acting clinical director of the New York State Department of Mentral Hygiene, a psychiatrist in the New York State Departmen of Correction and a psychiatrist for General Motors Corporation in Cleveland, Ohio, before entering the service in 1942.

Upon his separation from the Army Air Forces in 1946, Dr. Luidens joined the VA as chief of the neuropsychiatry section of the former VA branch office in Columbus Ohio. In 1948 he was appointed assistant chief of professional service at the Chillicothe VA hospital and was named chief of professional services the following year.

Mr. Therrell, a World War II Army veteran, has also been with VA since 1946. He received his B. S. degree from Mississippi State College in 1936 and his M. B. A. degree from Harvard School of Business in 1938.

From 1938 to 1940 when he entered on active duty with the Army Mr. Therrell was an assistant in the department of business and engineering administration at Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Upon his separation from the Army as a major in 1946, Mr. Therrell joined the VA as chief of the planning section of the former branch office in Denver. A few months later, he was named assistant director of coordination and planning service and in 1947 he was appointed to his present position as manager of the Grand Junction hospital.

Peter Baglio joined VA as a registrar at the VA hospital in the Bronx, New York, in October, 1946 He was appointed assistant manager of the Batimore VA hospital in August, 1952.

He attended Brooklyn, N. Y. College and spent five years in the U S. Army Medical Administration Corps during Word War II.

Charles E. Grim's first position with VA was as special assistant to the executive officer of the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the VA Central Office in Washington, D. C., in December, 1945.

A year later he was named acting chief of the budget and planning devision of the Department of Medicine and Surgery. In 1951, he was made chief of special studies. He was transferred to the Martinsburg, West Virginia center in October, 1953.

Mr. Grim attended Drexel Institute of Technology, New York University and American University. During World War II, he served four and half years in the Army medical corps and was separated a captain.

Medics To Hear Doctor Yancey

WASHINGTON—(A N P)— Dr. Asa G. Yancey, chief surgical service, Veterans Administration hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., and regarded as one of the leading young surgeons of today, will deliver the 10th annual founders lecture of the Medico-Chirurgical society of the District of Columbia next Thursday, Nov. 18, at Howard university college of medicine. His subject will be "The Surgical Program of a Veterans Administration Hospital, 1948-1954."

At the meeting Dr. W. Montague Cobb, society's president and Dr. Preston A. McLendon, president, Medical Society of the District of Columbia, will comment briefly on the new era in medical relationships and improved medical care in Washington which recent lowering of racial bars has made possible.

In 1948, D. C. General hospital admitted Negro physicians and medical students to its staff and Medical Society, voted to admit services, respectively. In 1952, the Negro physicians to membership and in 1954, three voluntary hospitals, those of Georgetown and George Washington universities and Providence, opened their staffs

VA Approves Programs Of Dental Internship At Tuskegee Hospital

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 12—A dental internship program for the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital has been approved by the VA Department of Medicine and Surgery.

Wed. 1-13-54

This program, said Dr. T. T. Tildon, hospital manager, will be started immediately, and will be in addition to the dental residency training programs in oral surgery and periodontology which are already in operation and fully approved by the Council on Education of the Americal Dental Association.

VA Hospital At Tuskegee Set For Games

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "It is our aim to give the many hospitalized veterans the best baseball season ever witnessed here."

That was the statement made this week by Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital, as plans were laid for the 1954 schedule.

For many years the patients and employees of the hospital have pooled their talents playing an average of 50 games each year as a spectator event for the patients. It has proved to be one of the most entertaining features of the summer recreation program.

In keeping with the current season's objective, the hospital installed new bleachers, benches, and have purchased new uniforms to field one of the most colorful teams there. Their season will begin April 17.

An attempt is being made to contact all baseball teams in this locality for games at the hospital visiting teams' field. Team managers are urged to contact the Chief, Special Services, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala. for games.

"VOUNTEER OF THE YEAR"—Mrs. Carrie Howard, American Red Cross Nnrses' aide has been named "Volunteer of the Year" at the Tuskegee Veteran's Administration Hospital for contributing 426 hours of voluntary service during 1953, the highest of any of the 150 active volunteers at the hospital. She has served a grand total of 1,003 hours.

VA Hospital Ceremony Set To Honor Volunteer Group

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Volunteer workers and organizations at the Tuskegee VA Hospital will be honored at a recognition ceremony to be held in the Recreation building Friday, Feb. 26, at 7:30 p.m., according to James T. Williams, chairman, VA Voluntary Service Advisory Committee.

Heading the list of volunteers to be honored is Mrs. Carrie Howard who serves as American Red Cross Nurses' Aide. Mrs. Howard has been named "Volunteer of the Year" for contributing 426 hours of voluntary service during 1953, the highest of any of the 150 active volunteers at the hospital. She has served a grand total of 1,003 hours. Mrs. Clara Williams, American Red Cross VA Voluntary Service Advisory Committee representative, has second honors in this regard with 411 hours in 1953.

Workers To Be Honored

Certificates of Devotion to Volunteer Duty, the highest Veterans Administration award for the contribution of 1,000 hours of voluntary service will be made to: Mrs. Carrie Howard, Mrs. Velma T. Harrison and Mrs. Ethel B. Stockton. Mrs. Mae Basey, Mrs. Cora M. White, and Byron Moody will receive the certificate of Outstanding Service for 500 hours of voluntary service.

2-24-54

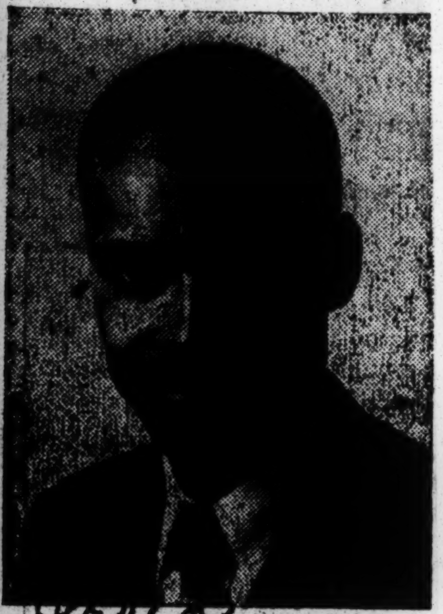
Several organizations and business firms will receive special awards for continuing voluntary service to patients, they are: Tuskegee Institute High School, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Auxiliary, American Red Cross, Cirse Club, American Legion and its Auxiliary, Tuskegee Institute, Chi Eta Phi Sorority, Salvation Army, Affiliating Student Nurses, National Catholic Community Service, Alabama Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Serve-A-Hospital Committee of Scranton, Pennsylvania, St. Mark Baptist Church Choir, Butler Chapel AMEZ Church Choir, Bethel Baptist Church choir, Solomon Chapel AMEZ Church Choir, Bat Berger, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, A. B. Carroll, Rohm and Haas Company, and Norcross Greeting Card Company. In addition to these several volunteers will receive Certificate of Merit for 300 hours, the Certificate of Appreciation for 100 hours, while others will receive certificates in training for motion picture projection and radio station operation.

Reverend W. E. Carson, pastor of AMEZ Church, Tuskegee, Ala. will be the principal speaker. The awards wil lbe presented by Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager and Sr. G. C. Branche, chief, Professional Services. The public is invited to attend.

Volunteers contributed a total of 6,108 hours during 1953 and it is agreed by the VA medical staff that these services have contributed immeasurably towards the comfort, morale and rehabilitation of our hospitalized veterans.

VOLUNTEERS HONORED—These three volunteer workers were among those honored at a recognition ceremony for volunteer workers held recently at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala. Together these three volunteers contributed a total of 1,233 hours during 1953, and have a grand total of 4,547 hours of voluntary service. Reading left to right: Mrs. Carrie Howard, American Red Cross Nurses Aide, named "Volunteer of the Year" with 426 hours; Mrs. Clara Williams, American Red Cross volunteer representative, with 411 hours, and Miss Xenia Cooper, volunteer library assistant, with 396 hours.

Williams Attends Area Meeting On Recreation Ideas



JAMES T. WILLIAMS

New ideas on entertainment and recreation for patients in the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital was brought back by James T. Williams, chief of special services at the hospital, who returned from a Southeastern Area conference held Monday and Tuesday in Atlanta.

The whole field of recreational therapy was studied at the conference directed by A. S. Mason, Washington director of special services for the entire Veterans Administration Hospital program, and members of his staff. It was the first such conference since the service was brought into the VA Department of Medicine and Surgery under the VA reorganization effected by Administrator H. V. Higley, who placed the entire responsibility for VA medicine in the hands of Admiral Joel T. Boone, chief medical director.

Wallace C. Ford, Southeastern Area special services representative, was host at the Atlanta meeting. Mr. Ford was a recruit in World War One, served again in World War Two and for 18 months in Korea where as lieutenant colonel he handled battle-front transportation for the U. N. forces.

Recognition Week Program Opened At VA Hospital

Volunteer workers and organizations at the Tuskegee VA Hospital will be honored at recognition ceremony to be held in the recreation building Friday at 7:30 p.m., according to James T. Williams, chairman, VA Voluntary Service Advisory Committee.

Heading the list of volunteers to be honored is Mrs. Carrie Howard who serves as American Red Cross nurses' aide. Mrs. Howard has been named "Volunteer of the Year" for contirbuting 426 hours of voluntary service during 1953, the highest of any of the 150 active volunteers at the hospital. She has served a total of 1,003 hours. Mrs. Clara Williams, American Red Cross VA Voluntary Service Advisory Committee representative, has second honors in this regard with 411 hours in 1953.

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Dr. J. A. Bone Of Tuskegee Visits Taft

TAFT—Dr. J. A. Bone, member of the neuropsychiatric staff at the Veterans' administration, Tuskegee, Ala., arrived here last week at the invitation of the State Mental Health board, Dr. H. Donahue director, to look over facilities and inspect the Taft mental institution.

While here, Dr. Bone is the houseguest of Superintendent and Mrs. Robert Lee of the Taft institutions.

Formerly a professor of pharmacology and therapeutics at Meharry Medical college, Dr. Bone numbers among his former students Drs. Charles Tate and W. Norvel Coots of Dr. Bone is a graduate of Meharry Medical college and the University of Chicago. He holds the master of science degree in pharmacology from the University of Illinois, and is a member of the honorary scientific research society, Sigma Psi.

MRS. CARRIE HOWARD
Volunteer of Year
426 Hours

MISS XENIA COOPER
Liblary Assistant
396 Hours

MRS. CLARA WILLIAMS
Second Honors
411 Hours

VOLUNTEERS—Among those honored at a Recognition Ceremony for volunteer workers at Veterans Administration hospital, Tuskegee, Ala. This trio had a total of 1,233 hours in 1953.

30f 1954

CONFAB SET ON JIM CROW:

McKeldin calls meeting on National Guard issue

Afro American Sat. 1-16-54

By BUDDY LONESOME

BALTIMORE

Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin has stepped into the rapidly growing squabble over the jim-crow National Guard unit, the AFRO has learned.

30f

Baltimore

The governor has ordered his executive assistants to arrange a conference with Maj. Gen. Milton Reckord at the earliest possible date.

Three weeks ago, General Reckord, state adjutant general, re-activated the 147th Transportation Co., of the 231st Truck Battalion, as an all-colored unit.

The move, in direct contrast to the recent U.S. Army policy of full integration, had been pending for some time despite vehement protests by senior officers of the battle-scarred outfit.

When he first learned of the segregated unit, Governor McKeldin ordered an immediate conference.

Notified of the date set by the Governor's office, General Reckord asked for and received a postponement. A new date, possibly this week, is now being arranged.

The 231st was the first military outfit to carry Maryland's colors into battle during the Korean campaign.

When the unit left Baltimore's Richmond Armory in September, 1950, Governor McKeldin was on hand to wish each of the soldiers "Godspeed."

The 231st Truck Battalion returned from Korea early in 1952. The outfit had garnered two unit citations for meritorious action and five battle streamers.

Governor Theodore McKeldin

Reckord Calls Meeting

In July of last year, General Reckord called a meeting of the officers and informed them of plans to form a jim-crow outfit.

p. 14

Without exception, all of the officers, including Lt. Col. Vernon Greene, battalion commander flatly refused to serve in it.

After his continued overtures met with flat refusals, General Reckord avowed that he would find some men who would serve in a separate trucking unit and "not pay any attention to jim-crow."

Jim-Crow Unit

On last Dec. 16 four officers and 43 enlisted men were inducted into the newly activated 147th Transportation co.

Four non-commissioned officers were picked to staff the segregated unit which will train in a former brick laying school at 2227 Edmondson ave.

Receiving commissions as second lieutenants were Theodore Scott, Cosco A. Williams, and Lloyd G. Henderson. Warrant Officer (jg) Jesse Peaker was promoted to that rank.

Lt. Scott has been designated the company commander. He joined the 231st in 1948 and served as an enlisted man.

30f 1954 NATIONAL GUARD, 164th ENGINEER CO. (TUSKEGEE, ALA)

Local Concern Low Bidder On Armory Construction

News Tuskegee, Ala.

Thur. 11-18-54

Records & R

Conner Brothers, local construction concern, was low bidder on the contract for the National Guard armory here and is expecting to start work on the project within the next two weeks or so. The firm also was low bidder on four other armories authorized along with the Tuskegee armory, the bid on each being approximately $77,000.

304

1.1

The other armories will be located at Union Springs, Auburn, Dadeville and Clanton.

Preliminary work of grading the armory site, located adjacent to the American Legion home on Notasulga Road, has been completed and a spokesman for the contractors said work could be started without delay after the "go ahead" signal is received from Washington. The contract calls for it to be completed in 200 days.

The armory here will be the home of the 164th Engineer Co. and has been set up as a $100,000 project. It will be a handsome and spacious structure of masonry and brick construction. The site was purchased from the American Legion and donated to the National Guard by the City of Tuskegee.

The building will have a frontage of 100 feet and will be 150 feet deep, with a large drill hall of 60 by 95 feet and a 20 foot ceiling. Overall, the building will have 14,000 square feet of floor space.

Facilities of the armory will include three offices, a large enlisted men's locker room, a shower room and rest room, for enlisted men and like facilities for officers.

It will have two class rooms of 16 by 35 feet, with folding doors allowing them to be thrown into one room. A large supply room, an indoor rifle range and a complete and modern kitchen will be provided.

30g 1954

Wife Says Sailor Had Premonition

Steward 1/C Eric A. Thomas had a premonition: He had been at sea [illegible] years, but somehow, and he didn't know exactly why, he didn't want to sail this time on the carrier Bennington.

He did sail, though, for he had an excellent record in the Navy and he didn't want to jeopardize it. Today, because he did not yield to his premonition, Steward 1/C Thomas is dead.

The incident of the premonition was told today to the World-Telegram and Sun by his wife, Pearl Alice, at their home, 1007 Tinton Ave., Bx. only an hour after she had been notified officially that her husband was among those killed in yesterday's disaster.

"He came home for Mother's Day," she said, while their daughters, Lorraine, 6, and Ingrid, 4, clung to her knees, sobbing.

ERIC A. THOMAS.

"He told me, 'Somehow, I don't feel like going back. I know I'm going to miss the kids.' I thought he was just joking about this feeling. I told him he had been out many times and nothing ever happened before. He just smiled. Well, he went. That's how it was. He had a clean Navy record. He was always on the ball."

Mrs. Thomas said his Mother's Day present to her was a clock radio. Last night, she listened to news bulletins on the clock radio and prayed that he was among those saved.

Georgia Sailor Dies in Blast

WOODVILLE, Ga. — Willie Williams Jr., stewardman on the Carrier USS Bennington, who died recently from burns received in the explosion and fire aboard the carrier, listed his next of kin as Mrs. Mary Shuman of 512 Anderson Avenue.

Carrier explosion takes heavy toll

Total of 26 dead identified by Navy as colored members of crew

By LYDIA T. BROWN

QUONSET, R. I.—The tragic explosion at sea aboard the Aircraft Carrier Bennington, took a heavy toll of colored seamen's lives it was revealed here Tuesday.

Out of a total of 99 known dead, 26 had been identified as colored. A 27th was listed as critically injured.

The flight ship was making for her home port at Quonset Naval Airbase here when the blast suddenly turned her insides into a blazing inferno.

Many Die At Posts

Many of the colored personnel died at their posts since they had begun their morning duties of serving the dining or messroom aboard the ill-fated ship.

Heroic work was done by mates of the unfortunate men below decks on the right side of the ship. Minutes after the explosion rescue squads were at work while intense flames and smoke were billowing through the hatches.

One of the seamen victims, Steward 1/c Eric A. Thomas of New York, had a premonition that he would not return to his wife, Mrs. Pearl Alice Thomas, told newsmen, Thursday.

Visited Mother's Day

She said Thomas was home for Mother's Day and as he was about to leave said he "didn't want to sail this time on the Carrier Bennington."

The complete list of colored casualties follows:

FRANCIS S. BACON, steward, son of Mrs. Georgiana Bacon, 5502 Vine St., Philadelphia.

ALFRED P. HOOKER, steward, Newport News, Va.

PAUL JEFFERSON, seaman, son of Mrs. Alice Jefferson, 45 Darley Rd., Claymont, Del.

ELLIOTT S. LEWIS, airman, grandson of Mrs. Grace E. Lewis, 5312 Central Ave., S. E., Washington, D.C.

ROBERT D. EPPS Jr., aviation boatswain's mate, son of Mrs. Rosa Epps, 728 E. Retmont Ave., Charlotte, N.C.

JAMES CROMARTE, steward, husband of Mrs. Myrtle Cromarte, St. Paul, N.C.

JESSIE RIVERS, steward, Charleston, S.C.

CORNELIUS M. ALEXANDER steward, Norlina, N.C.

MARION WILLIAMS, steward, husband of Mrs. Inella Williams, Semora, N.C.

RUSSELL BOYD, airman, husband of Mrs. Wilma Ella Mae Boyd, Dothan, Ala.

Lt. CLYDE MORTON, husband of Mrs. Frieda Morton, Elberta, Ala.

EARL G. TINNEY, aviation ordnance man, son of Howard P. Tinney, Ensley, Ala.

KELLY WAGES, seaman, son of Mrs. Leona Mae Wages, Perry Florida.

LENNIE G. WOODRUM, steward, son of Mrs. Jessie Smith Woodrum, Dublin, Ga.

JESSIE GREEN, aviation ordnance man, Jacksonville, Fla.

GEORGE W. BYERS, steward, brother of Mrs. Autrie B. Washington, Memphis.

JOSEPH LeFAVRE, steward, son of Joseph Favre Sr., New Orleans, La.

DOUGLAN GOODRUM, steward, husband of Mrs. Priscilla Goodrum, Detroit, Mich.

ROBERT K. SMITH, steward, son of Mrs. Dixie Smith, Natchez, Miss.

CHARLIE JACKSON, steward, husband of Mrs. Dorothea P. Jackson, Portland, Ore.

PRINCE DAVIS, steward seaman, Beaumont, Texas.

HOWARD TRIPLET, steward, Chicago.

WILLIAM N. BASKIN, airman, Winona, Miss.

JESSE N. REED, steward, Jacksonville, Fla.

LLOYD COLEMAN, steward, Dallas, Texas.

Listed as seriously injured was CECIL I. HARRIS, son of Mrs. Mattie Harris, Detroit, Mich.

SEGREGATION LAXITY IS DISPUTED BY NAVY

Washington, Julu 28 (AP) The Secretary of the Navy Charles S. Thomas, today challenged a charge that the Navy had failed to recognize the urgency of eliminating racial segregation in its ranks.

Mr. Thomas expresssed his his views in a letter accepting the resignation of Lester Granger, Executive Director of the National Urban League, who has been a consultant to the Navy on racial problems.

Mr. Granger submitted his resignation last week in a letter that included this statement:

"there appears to be no serious recognition of urgency in this matter (racial segregation) on the part of the key officials responsible for evaluating and expediting any recommendations that I may make."

In his reply Mr. Thomas said that the Navy "has been the leader in this field".

He noted that complete integration had been put into effect in the Navy and Marine Corps, that segregation among civilian workers had been eliminated at such shore establishments as Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S.C. The Secretary also cited the elimination of segregation in schools and housing at Navy and Marine Corps bases and the elimination of steward recruiting from racial groups.

Mr. Thomas told Mr. Granger the only reason the Navy had not called upon him for advice and recommendations in recent months was that Mr. Thomas thought the problem had "reached such a high point of solution that it was no longer a matter of urgency.

Times. p. 24c
Thurs. 7-29-54
New York, N.Y.

Negro Adviser Quits Navy, Calls Action on Race Issues Slow

By the Associated Press

SAG HARBOR, N. Y., July 26.—Lester Granger has resigned as a special consultant to the Navy on racial problems because, he says, he felt Navy leaders lacked "a sufficient sense of urgency" regarding race issues.

Mr. Granger, a Negro, said last night his resignation, submitted June 19, was "good-natured" and both he and the National Urban League, of which he is executive director, would remain "ready to assist" the Navy.

Mr. Granger said the Navy has taken some important steps in removing racial segregation. But in recent months, he added, "these steps were not at a sufficient pace or extent to justify the services of a special consultant."

Put in Only 3 Days' Work.

Since he took the consultant post last September, Mr. Granger said at his summer home, he had put in only three days' work and had not been consulted at all since last Winter.

He said he resigned because he did not want to feel "in any way held responsible for practices and policies when I was not being consulted."

Mr. Granger said Negroes do have opportunities in the Navy's various branches, but three-fourths of all Negroes in the Navy are in the steward's branch, which is "100 per cent Negro except for a few Filipinos."

He said this "affected the morale of Negroes in the Navy seriously and created an impression of Negroes as officer retainers, rather than as fighting men. . . ."

No Reply to Memoranda.

He said he felt the Navy should "stay ahead of the situation" and prevent racial problems from arising in the future. Last January, he said, he submitted two detailed memoranda with suggestions how to solve racial problems in the Navy, but so far got no reply except acknowledgement that they had been received.

He said he has received no response to his letter of resignation which was sent to Secretary of the Navy Thomas five weeks ago.

The National Urban League is an interracial organization that seeks greater opportunities for Negroes in employment, education and other fields.

Navy Loses Racial Consultant

Service Criticized For Snail's Pace

SAG HARBOR, N.Y. —(AP)— Dr. Lester Granger has resigned as a special consultant to the Navy on racial problems because, he says, he felt Navy leaders lacked "a sufficient sense of urgency" regarding race issues.

DR. GRANGER

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M-SGT. JOHNNIE HAYNES

FAR EAST (FHTNS) — Marine Sgt. Johnnie Haynes, is a jack-of-all-trades in the line of popular music. He is the son of John Austin of Route 1, Birmingham, Ala. Sgt. Haynes switched from the Navy to the Marines in 1946. He attended Oxmoor Junior High School. The Leatherneck jazz-man plays four instruments—the piano, organ, accordion and vibraphone He also composes his own tunes and makes catchy arrangements of other people's music. His music and lyrics have caught on, in the Far East. He plans to have his songs published when he returns to the United States.

The "boogie-woogie" Marine, a native of Oxmoor, Ala., is stationed at the U. S. Naval Air Facility Oppama, Japan, with Marine Helicopter Transport Group 16, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing. When he has a spare moment from his duties, he can usually be found playing the piano in the auditorium or the organ in the chapel or just sitting around "thinking out a song."

As a member of variety shows held at military bases in Japan the sergeant has proved worthy of his popularity by "bringing down the house."

He has been able to get some formal training while in the Marines, and before that while in the Navy during World War II.

During his off-duty evening, he has been getting his share of the limelight in some of the night clubs at Yokohama.

Lt. Brooks Out To Sell NROTC

Lt. Joseph T. Brooks jr., United States Naval Reserve, is visiting cities in the midwest to publicize the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps program beginning in the 1955 fall term of college, the Chicago U. S. Navy recruiting station has announced.

The program offers a four year college education (subsidized by the Navy) for 1800 high school male graduates in 52 colleges and universities where NROTC units are established.

Lieutenant Brooks was an enlisted man in World War II and in the Korean War. He is a graduate of Morehouse college.

The officer's itinerary includes Chicago, Gary, Ind., Detroit and Toledo, Ohio. He will speak in Cleveland, Ohio and Oct. 21 and 22; Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 4; Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 5; Louisville, Ky., Nov. 8, and St. Louis, Mo.; Nov. 11 and 12.

Lieutenant Brooks is appearing at high schools, before PTA groups and other civic organizations.

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SUGGESTION AWARDS — Rear Admiral A. A. Antrim, SC, USN, at the Norfolk Naval Supply Center, recently presented beneficial suggestion award checks to five employees.

They are, left to right: Celestine B. Cason, Andrew T. Jones Jr., Gaddie Q. Shields, Barron A. Johnson, and Rosa C. Mitchell.

These five suggestion will save the government $600 annually plus intangible savings from improvements on efficiency and safety.

HONORED BY NAVY—At the Norfolk Naval Supply Center Monday (Oct. 11), Rear Admiral A. A. Antrim, SC, USN, commanding officer, pins a Meritorious Civilian Service Award of W. W. Sledge, recently retired blacksmith. The second highest civilian honor in the Navy Department, Mr. Sledge's award is only the second of its kind to be given at the Center thsi year.

His record of 33 years' employment at the Center includes a beneficial suggestion which saved the Navy $20,000. To the left are J. T. Crosswhite, supervisory administrative officer, and N. H. Bacon, chief quarterman machinist.

Accompanying Mr. Sledge to the ceremony were his mother, Mrs. Lillie L. Sledge, who worked for the government 32 years at the Naval Hospital in Portsmouth; his wife, Mrs. W. W. Sledge; and a cousin, Mrs. Inez H. Jenknis.

Mr. Sledge resides at 2200½ Chestnut street, Portsmouth.

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4 Upper Classmen From Tuskegee Work With Navy

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 27—Out of six Tuskegee Institute students in electrical engineering who took Civil Service Examinations, four qualified and are working this summer in the U.S. Naval Ordnance and Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D.C.

In addition to training they receive salaries which will aid them in furthering their education. The four who are employed are upper classmen.

The school of engineering has an enrollment of 80 students with 50 new students expected for the fall semester. Dr. W. C. Curtis, dean of the school of electrical engineering, accepted a position in the radar division of the Radio Corporation of America, Philadelphia plant, and is on leave from his Tuskegee Institute position for one year.

He hopes to gain industrial experiences which will be of help in expanding the program in engineering at Tuskegee Institute. New courses are to be added in mechanical and civil engineering.

Jefferson D. Davis Jr., a Tuskegee Institute graduate who holds a Master of Science degree in civil engineering from Harvard University, is serving as acting dean during Dr. Curtis leave of absence. At the time he accepted the position he was serving as research assistant in physics at Columbia University.

The students on assignment at the U.S. Naval Ordinance Laboratory are John T. Cotton of Birmingham, and Robert C. Berry of Beaumont, Tex.

Those assigned at the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory are Orlan P. Hayes of Florence, and George L. Howell Jr. of Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee Engineer Students Assigned To U.S. Naval Unit

Tuskegee, Ala.—Out of six Tuskegee Institute students in Electrical Engineering who took Civil Service Examinations, four qualified and are working this summer in the U. S. Naval Ordinance and Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D. C.

In addition to the invaluable training that they receive, they are paid ample salaries which will aid them in furthering their education. The four who are employed are upperclassmen.

The School of Engineering has an enrollment of 80 students with 50 new students expected for the Fall Semester. Dr. W. C. Curtis, Dean of the School of Electrical Engineering, accepted a position on Aug 15 in the Radar Division of the Radio Corporation of America Philadelphia plant, and is on leave from his Tuskegee Institute position for one year.

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Those assigned at the U. S. Naval Research Laboratory are: Orlan P. Hayes of Florence, Alabama and George L. Howell, Jr., or Tuskegee Institute.

All are seniors and will enter their fifth and final year when school opens on September 20.

STUDENT-AIDE-TRAINEE—Orlon P. Hayes of Florence, Ala., electrical engineering major at Tuskegee Institute, works in a laboratory setup of an aircraft radar operating position in the electronics division of the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington.

Tuskegee engineering students sent to Naval Ordnance and Research Class

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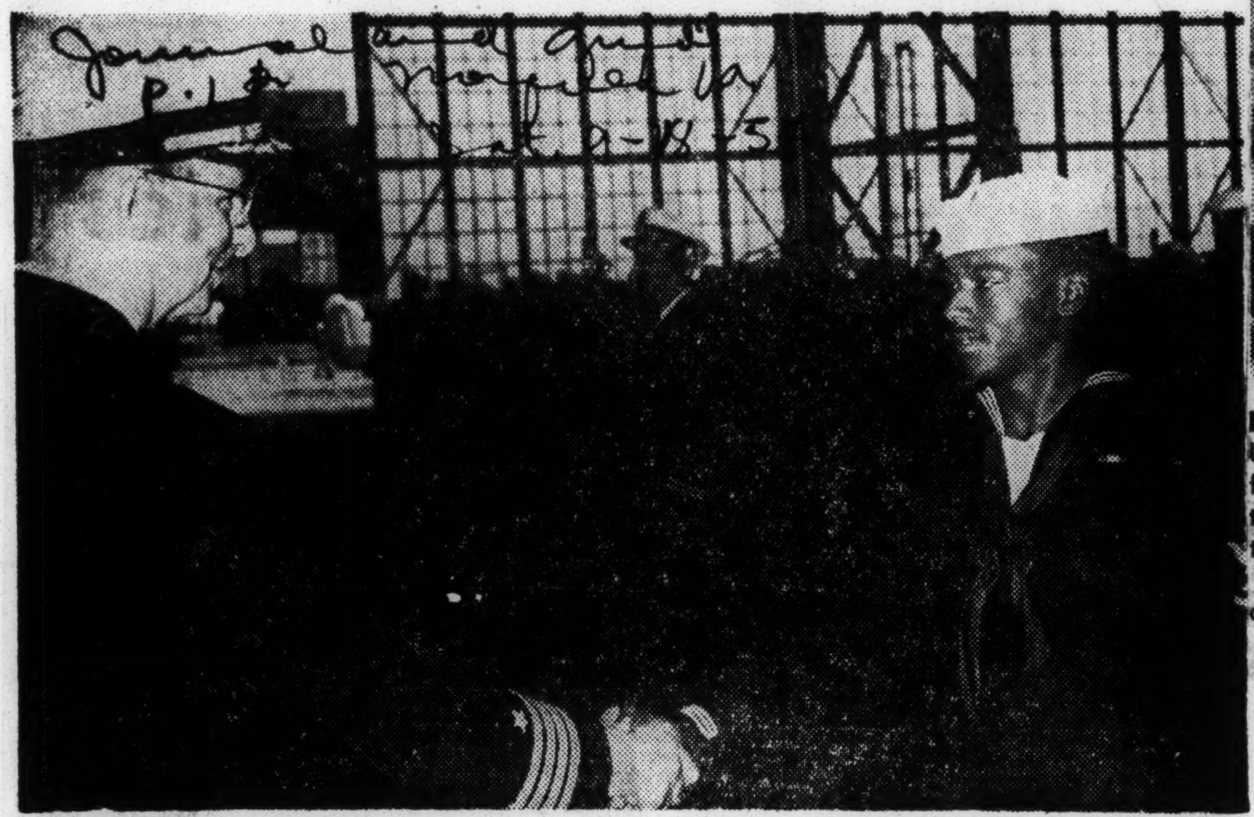
Norfolk Sailor, Hero In Fire, Is Officially Congratulated



COMMENDED S. W. Turner Jr., United States Naval Reserve, of 911 Denison street, Norfolk, last week received congratulations of Capt. W. W. Townsley, USNR-R, commanding officer of the Naval Air Reserve Training Unit, Norfolk, upon receiving a letter of commendation for his part in helping extinguish a fire in a building housing 37 new-born babies at the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth.

On April 19, a fire broke out in a building adjacent to the Dependents Unit of the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth. The building housed a nursery of new-born babies and an operating room in which an operation was in progress. Selvius W. Turner Jr., and others immediately undertook to contain the fire and notify the Fire Department. Their prompt action resulted in the control of the fire and limited damage to property. No one was injured.

Rear Admiral S. S. Cook, USNMC, in his letter of commendation of Turner's action said, in part, "Your qnick thinking and immediate action undoubtedly averted a very disasterous fire. Your capability and courage in extinguishing the fire serves as an inspiration to your shipmates."

The ceremony was held last week. (Official USN Photo).

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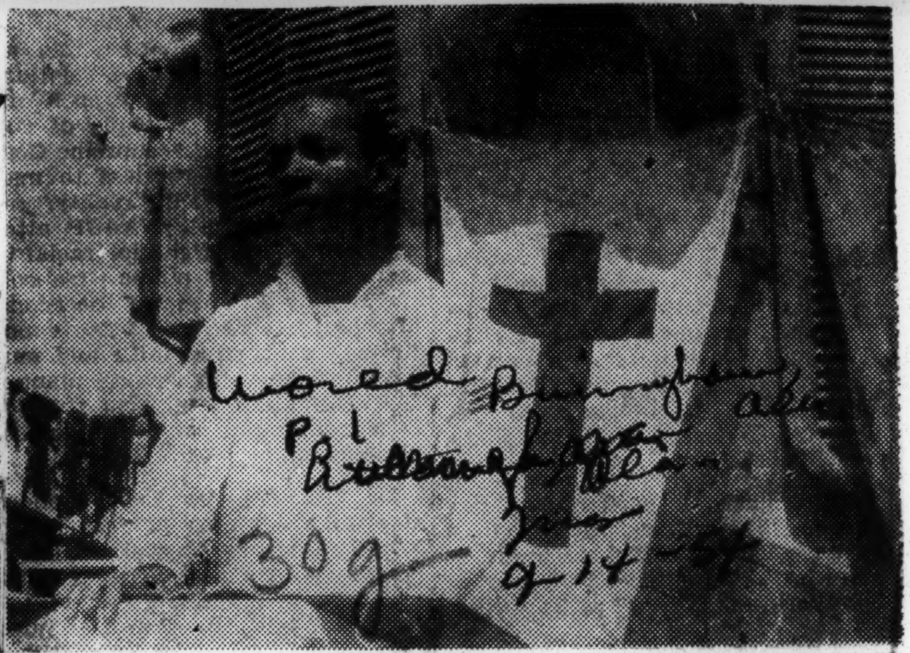

FOOD FOR THE SOUL—Stewardsman Horace J. Provost (above), United States Navy, of Birmingham, is shown taking time out from his regular duties to conduct Protestant Divine Services for the officers and crew aboard the escort destroyer U. S. S. Cony of the Atlantic Fleet.

Seaman Provost is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Provost, Sr., of 353 North 14th Court, Birmingham.—(U. S. Navy Photo).

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ON RECRUITING DUTY at I[illegible]dianapolis, Ind., Wilton L. Morton, engineman 1-c, shows prospective navy men some of the cities all over the world he has seen. Morton, who enlisted in the navy in 1942, has served aboard the submarines Blenny, Perch, Bluegill and Hammerhead, and aircraft carrier Valley Forge. The submarine Perch was the first United States underseas craft to participate in offensive against the enemy in the Korean War. The submarine carried and landed British Commandos to destroy rail and bridge installations in North Korea. Assigned to recruiting duty in 1952, Morton calls California his home.

FOUR FROM AREA DIED ON CARRIER

Two of Louisiana-Mississippi Seriously Hurt

The casualty toll of Louisiana and Mississippi men aboard the carrier Bennington, as listed by the United States Navy Thursday, stood at four dead, two critically or seriously injured and one with lesser injuries.

The known dead:

Joseph L. Favre, TN, 18-year-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Favre, 1565 N. Derbigny, New Orleans.

William Nash Baskin, AN, husband of Barbara Jane Baskin, Rt. 1, Winona, Miss.

Fred W. Fore, FP-2, son of Mrs. Nona Louise Hoealing, 121 N. Alabama ave., Jackson, Miss.

Robert K. Smith, SD-3, son of Mrs. Dixie Smith, Natchez, Miss.

Known critically or seriously injured:

William Dougherty, AD-3, husband of Veronica Lavern Dougherty, Lavern, Miss.

Lt. (j. g.) Gornes J. Lennox, son of Alma Mary Lennox, 1715 Lawrence, New Orleans.

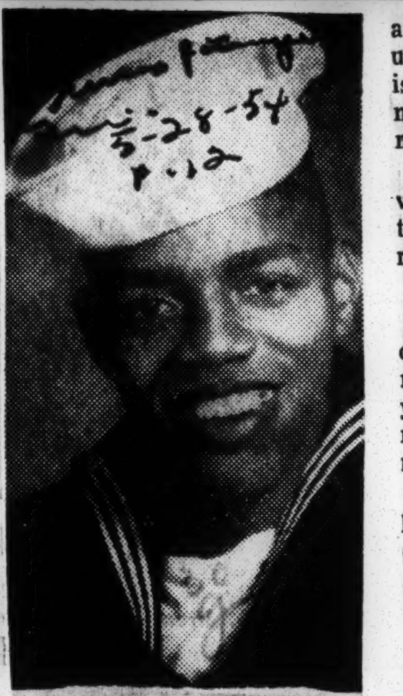
Clifton Cason Glenn, ET-1, son of Mrs. Ila Mae McQuiston, Rt. 3, Monroe, La., was listed as in fair condition by the Navy.

The Bennington's skipper, Capt. W. F. Raborn Jr. of Oklahoma City, is a brother of Charles B. Raborn, sales manager for the New Orleans branch of the General Electric S[illegible] Company.

Capt. Rabo[illegible]ited at his brother['s] home a[illegible]mingo about six w[ee]ks ago, [illegible] before he took command of [illegible]rrier, Mrs. Raborn said Th[illegible].

She said [illegible]sband had received a me[illegible]om Capt Raborn Wednes[illegible]t but that she did not know [illegible]tents. Her husband was out of town on business.

New Orleanians reported unhurt in the carrier blast were Ensign Ralph J. Wicker, whose wife lives at 4920 St. Charles, and Donald C. Woodfin, whose life lives at 2223 Humanity.



JOSEPH L. FAVRE

Fate in hands of Secretary of Navy Thomas

Midshipman said to have taken bride at age, 15

Would have been fourth graduate

Was chosen from ranks of regular Navy applicants

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — The fate of Midshipman John Dempsey Raiford, 23, a candidate for graduation from the U. S. Naval Academy in June, is in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, Charles S. Thomas, this week.

On the eve of becoming the fourth colored Naval officer to finish the academy, Midshipman Raiford faced the probability of being dropped from the Academy because of "a marriage," which he failed to report.

According to Lt. Commander Walter Ellis, information officer at the Academy, there is a regulation that no midshipman who is married or ever has been married can enroll at the Academy.

If a midshipman marries while at the Academy he is automatically dropped from the rolls, it was explained.

Married At 15

In Midshipman Raiford's case, it is reported that he was married briefly when he was 15 years old. The marriage was reportedly annulled, an Academy source said.

However, the Academy is leaving the legal interpretation of whether the midshipman is guilty of violating the regulation up to Secretary Thomas.

Raiford reportedly had a rating of 729 in a class of 854 at the end of his third year. He was appointed to the Academy in 1950 by the Secretary of the Navy.

His appointment followed a competitive examination given to members of the regular Navy and Marine Corps annually. A total of 160 midshipmen are appointed yearly from this source.

The midshipman is the son of George Raiford of 2133 Missouri Ave., E. St. Louis, Ill. His parents were unavailable for comment Thursday.

Anderson denies charges of Granger against Navy

Secretary accepts resigination of policy consultant with regreg

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — The Navy and the Marine Corps have completely integrated their personnel, Secretary of the Navy Charles S. Thomas declared last week in accepting "with regret" the resignation of Lester B. Granger as a special consultant to the Navy on racial problems.

Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, submitted his resignation on the ground that the Navy was not doing enough to eliminate remaining race discrimination.

In replying to Granger, Thomas said he was sorry to receive the request of the Urban League offical to be relieved of the commitment he had made to former Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson to serve as a special consultant to the Navy.

IN OFFERING his resignation, Granger took note of the steps the Navy has taken against segregation under the Eisenhower administration. These steps include elimination of segregated civilian facilities in southern Navy yards and steps to alter recruiting of Navy stewards in a move to change the color complexion of the stewards' branch.

Thomas countered Granger's contentions with a recital of these steps, some of which Granger had agreed were "impor - tant."

But Granger said they were "not sufficient encouraging or direct to demand the services of a special consultant." He added that he will be glad to give further assistance to any future Navy efforts to develop policies "that will be racially beyond criticism."

GRANGER SAID he had given the Navy two memoranda since last September covering the major issues he had brought up in personal conferences with former Secretary Anderson and Vice Admiral James L. Holloway Jr., chief of Naval personnel.

"It was because I had served as special adviser to your great predecessor, Secretary James Forestal, when he initiated radical changes in the Navy's racial policies, that I felt obligated to respond when former Secretary Anderson asked my help in completing the job," Granger stated.

"However, I am obliged now to state that there appears to be no serious recognition of urgency in this matter on the part of the key officials responsible for evaluating and expediting any recommendations that I might make."

Replying to Granger, Secre - tary Thomas said he particularly regretted that Granger felt required to say that there was "no serious recognition of urgency" about the Navys racial policies. He added:

"ON THE CONTRARY, I can 'only say that in my opinion the Navy has been outstandingly successful and constructive not only in abolishing any racial differentials in opportunity but also, and even more important, in eliminating any basic philosophy of racial differentials.

"During the last war I made a extensive study of this problem in the Pacific for the late Secretary Forrestal, and this resulted in successful integration within the Navy and the Marine Corps. Even more recently, I made a further study and recommendations on the situation at the Norfolk and Charleston Naval Shipyards and this resulted in the elimination of segregation in these yards.

"I cannot, therefore, let go unchallenged any inference that the Navy has not been outstanding in its approach and full cooperation in this respect. Rather, it has been the leader in this field.

"AS FOR MYSELF, I believe that there is only one type of citizen and my administration of the Navy carries out this philosophy. Further, when you take into consideration the complete integration of all races, creeds and colors in the Navy and Marine Corps, the discontinuance of segregation in naval activities such as Norfolk and Charleston, the elimination of segregation of schools and housing on Naval and Marine installations, the elimination of steward recruiting, and the many other forward-looking and constructive steps that the Navy has taken in this regard, I am surprised and disappointed that it is not fully appreciated and commended and encouraged rather than either directly or inferentially criticized.

"I am sorry that we have not had an opportunity to work together, but as you know I have only recently assumed this office and have spent most of my time since my induction becoming familiar with its operations and problems.

"If, therefore, I have not called upon your talent and service during this period it has been only because I thought this particular problem had reached such a high point of solution that it was no longer a matter of urgency.

"Your resignation as special consultant to the Secretary of the Navy on matters of policy and programs concerning racial matters is accepted with regret. I hope, however, that we may feel free, to call on you, and, through you, upon the Urban League in the future."

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LESTER GRANGER DISAPPOINTED WITH PROGRESS MADE IN NAVY CONCERNING INTEGRATION ISSUE

Resigns as Special Consultant Because of Slow Down in Integration Program

URGENCY OF ACTION STRESSED

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Declaring that he was dissatisfied with the progress being made on the integration of Negro personnel, Lester Granger revealed Sunday that he is resigning his post as special consultant to the U. S. Navy on racial problems.

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Declaring that he was dissatisfied with the progress being made on the integration of Negro personnel, Lester Granger revealed Sunday that he is resigning his post as special consultant to the U. S. Navy on racial problems.

Declaring that there were no hard feelings between him and the navy, Granger who is executive secretary, Natioal Urban league, said he was dissatisfied with the lack of action by the navy on two memorandum he has turned in since last September.

His resignation dated June 25, although not announced until a month later, will be accepted "with regret," Secretary of Navy Charles S. Thomas announced. Thomas also is preparing an answer to Granger's letter. The answer will tell of racial progress in the navy under the Eisenhower administration.

In his letter of resignation, Granger took note of progress during the past year, including end of jimcrow facilities at southern naval yards and the beginning of program to integrate the stewards branch, which in the past has been Negro.

Agreeing that such actions were "important," Granger indicated he considered even more important covering two "major issues" he spoke of in personal conferences with former secretary of navy Robert B. Anderson and Vice Adm. James L. Holloway Jr., chief of naval personnel.

Granger said there is no hard feeling between him and the navy and that he and the National Urban league will be glad to give their assistance in the future to navy programs to develop policies which will be "racially beyond criticism."

Current policies, he said, are "not sufficiently encouraging or direct to demand the services of a special consultant." He explained further:

"I am obliged now to state that there appears to be no serious recognition of urgency in this matter on the part of key officials responsible for evaluating and expecting any recommendations that I might make."

Granger and the National Urban league currently are under criticism from former members of the NUL board. Their critics have said the organization under Granger has not taken an active position in the solution of Negro problems.

Integration in the navy is the second big question the NUL and Granger have attacked since the split in the league board. They recently demanded the President do something about housing bias against minority groups in the nation.

The Naval Facts?

THE RESIGNATION of Lester Granger, special consultant to the Navy on racial problems, but better known as executive director of the National Urban League, is disturbing in the extreme.

Mr. Granger accuses the Navy of lagging in its racial integration program, although acknowledging that certain gains have been made.

There had been a widspread assumption that the Navy was doing as well or better than any other branch of the armed forces in carrying out the directives of Presidents Truman and Eisenhower in eliminating jim crowism from a service which did not have it in its infancy and which certainly has less reason for it now.

What are the facts about racial integration or segregation in the Navy?

Are Negroes encouraged and aided in entering every department?

Are there remaining pockets of racial segregation on ships or ashore?

We want to know what is the exact situation as of today, and Secretary of the Navy Charles S. Thomas should waste no more time about telling us.

Secretary Thomas answers Granger; outlines Navy's integration progress

WASHINGTON

Following is the full text of the letter from the Secretary of the Navy, Charles S. Thomas, to Lester B. Granger, executive director, National Urban League in New York City, mailed last July 27 to Mr. Granger.

"Dear Mr. Granger:

"I am sorry to receive your request to be relieved of your committment to my predecessor, Secretary Robert B. Anderson, to serve as a special consultant to the Secretary of the Navy.

"However, I particularly regret that in respect to the Navy's program of eliminating any remaining racial differentials in opportunities for its uniformed or civilian personnel, that you feel required to say that 'There appears to be no serious recognition of urgency in this matter for evaluating and expediting any recommendation that might make.'

"ON THE CONTRARY, I can only say that in my opinion the Navy has been outstandingly successful and constructive, not only in eliminating any racial differentials in opportunity, but also, and even more important, in eliminating any basic philosophy of racial differential.

'During the last war, I made an extensive study of this problem in the Pacific for the late Secretary Forrestal, and his resulted in successful integration within the Navy and the Marine Corps.

"Even more recently, I made a further study of recommendations on the situation at the Norfolk and Charleston Naval Shipyards and this resulted in the elimination of segregation in the yards.

"I CANNOT, therefore, let go unchallenged any inference that the Navy has not been outstanding in its approach and full cooperation in this respect. Rather, it has been the leader in this field.

"As for myself, I believe that there is only one type of citizen and my administration of the Navy carries out this philosophy.

"FURTHER, if you take into consideration the complete integration of all races, creeds and colors in the Navy and Marine Corps, the discontinuance of segregation in Naval activities such as Norfolk and Charleston, the elimination of segregation in schools and housing on Naval and Marine Corps in stallations, the elimination of steward recruiting, and the many other forward looking and constructive steps that the Navy has taken in this regard, I am surprised and disappointed it is not fully appreciated, commended and encouraged rather than either directly or inferentially criticized.

"I AM SORRY that we have not had an opportunity to work together, but as you know I have only recently assumed this office and have spent most of my time since my induction becoming familiar with its operation and problems. If, therefore, I have not called upon your talent and service during this period it has been only because I thought this particular problem had reached such a high point of solution that it was no longer a matter of urgency.

"YOUR RESIGNATION as special consultant to the Secretary of the Navy on matters of policy and programs concerning racial matters is accepted with regret. I hope, however, that we may feel free to call on you and through you, upon the Urban League, in the future."

Mr. Granger And The Navy

THE *Advisory Committee* became an institution in American politics and public life during the administrations of PRESIDENT FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT. It is an illusory thing, seeming to carry with it responsibilities and importance. As a matter of fact it is a device used by politicians to substitute artificiality for the real thing and thereby accomplish a means to an end, without ever dignifying the means or reaching the end purportedly intended.

In the category of the advisory committee falls the "racial relations consultant." Many able men have filled this vacuous post and some still occupy the status, unselfishly performing a service which rates the dignity of a diplomatic post, without receiving either the honor or honorarium that goes with such a post.

LESTER B. GRANGER, executive secretary of the National Urban League, yielded to a patriotic impulse to serve the Navy in the capacity of a consultant, in its program for establishing a higher degree of democracy in that arm of the United States' armed forces. Last week MR. GRANGER resigned as a "consultant," complaining that "there seems to be no serious recognition of urgency in this matter on the part of key officials responsible for evaluating and expediting any recommendations" that he might make.

MR. GRANGER had not been "consulted" in months, although it was he who worked out the blueprint by which considerable improvement has been made in the relations of the Navy with its enlisted men of the minority group.

MR. GRANGER's resignation is a loss to the Navy. He is a man of substance, universally respected, and the organization with which he is identified—and in fact directs—has the respect of American business, high and low.

Racial relations advisers are useful, and so are advisory committees, but it is difficult for a self-respecting Negro to serve in either capacity without undergoing a great deal of self-abnegation, and sometimes humiliation.

For some bureaus of the government, and for some educational institutions, advisory committees and special consultants have meant life and usefulness. But the consultants and committees finally have to resign in disgust with some small-bore bureaucrat or institutional head, or, are asked to resign, because there is no further use for infience, brains or experience in the places which they serve.

Believes Program Lags

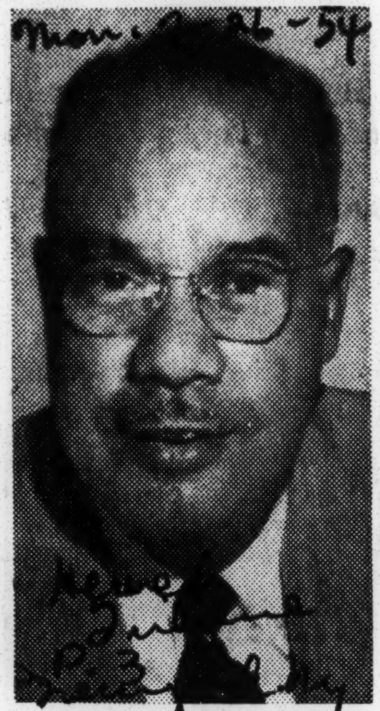
Navy Aid on Race Relations Quits Over Remaining Bans

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Lester Granger, special consultant to the Navy on racial problems, has submitted his resignation on grounds that the Navy is not doing enough to eliminate remaining race discrimination, it was disclosed today.

Navy Secretary Charles S. Thomas is expected to accept the resignation "with regret." A letter to Mr. Granger, being prepared for Mr. Thomas' signature, is understood to counter Mr. Granger's contentions with a recital of steps the Navy has taken against segregation under the Eisenhower administration.

These steps include elimination of segregated civilian facilities in Southern Navy yards, and steps to alter recruiting of Navy stewards in a move to change the chiefly Negro nature of the stewards' branch.



Lester Granger

Applauds Changes

Mr. Granger, in his letter of resignation to Mr. Thomas, dated June 25, took note of these and other changes, and agreed some of the steps taken were "important."

But he said they were "not sufficiently encouraging or direct to demand the services of a special consultant." He added that he will be glad to give further assistance to any future Navy efforts to develop policies "that will be racially beyond criticism."

Lauds Forrestal

Mr. Granger, a Negro, said he had given the Navy two memoranda since last September covering the major issues he had brought up in personal conferences with former Navy Secretary Robert B. Anderson and Vice-Adm. James L. Holloway jr., chief of Naval personnel.

"It was because I had served as special adviser to your great predecessor, Secretary James Forrestal, when he initiated radical changes in the Navy's racial policies, that I felt obligated to respond when Mr. Anderson asked my help in completing the job," Mr. Granger said.

"However, I am obliged now to state that there appears to be no serious recognition of urgency in this matter on the part of the key officials responsible for evaluating and expediting any recommendations that I might make."

Meanwhile, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked President Eisenhower today to make a "clear and certain call" for passage of legislation to end racial segregation in interstate travel.

In a telegram to the President, officers of the association noted that such legislation was approved by the House Commerce Committee by a vote of 19 to 7 last week.

"We know that you personally oppose racial discrimination," the telegram said. "We believe that you support this bill. There is need for a clear and certain call upon Congress to act. We ask that you urge leadership of both houses to pass this bill before adjournment. We are certain that with your support it can be done."

Naval Academy senior denied bars

Afro-American p. 5 Baltimore, Sat. 6-5-54

30g

WASHINGTON

A two-week "marriage," ten years ago cost Midshipman John Dempsey Raiford, 25, the pay off of four years struggle at the Naval Academy, it was reported, this week.

Midshipman Raiford, who was to receive his ensign's bars at the annual commencement in Annapolis Friday, will not be awarded a commission because of a "marriage" when he was 15 years old.

However, a Navy Department spokesman informed the AFRO, Friday, the midshipman will be awarded a bachelor of science degree as compensation for the completion of four years of college work at the Academy.

Suspended This Month

The midshipman, who was slated to be fourth colored Naval officer to finish the Academy, was suspended from regular class routine early in May, after it was discovered that he failed to report a "marriage."

According to the Navy Department, there is a regulation that no midshipman who is married or ever has been married can enroll at the Academy.

If a midshipman marries while at the Academy, he is automatically dropped from the rolls, it was explained.

Marriage Annulled

In Midshipman Raiford's case, it was reported that he was married briefly while he was 15 years old. The Midshipman's marriage was annulled.

The "wife" has reportedly remarried.

The marriage was discovered in the usual investigation made of all candidates for graduation at the Academy.

Annual Toll

The Navy Department spokesman told the AFRO that annually 6 to 10 seniors are dropped from the Academy because of unreported marriages.

Frank Reeves, attorney, representing Midshipman Raiford, argued that technically the annulment completely wiped out the marriage.

However, the Navy Department spokesman said "although Midshipman Raiford's case was unusual and unique, nothing could be done."

B. S. Compensation

The spokesman stated that the granting of a degree to the midshipman would partially compensate for the four years spent studying college work.

The midshipman was appointed to the Academy in 1950 by the Secretary of the Navy following a competitive examination given to members of the regular Navy and the Marine Corps.

Midshipman Raiford was a native of E. St. Louis, Ill.

strictest of all Naval Academy rules that of being or having been a married man while attending the academy.

Raiford admitted that he had been married before he entered Annapolis and that the marriage was subsequently voided and that he had considered himself at all times as a single man.

Naval Academy authorities rejected Raiford's defense that academy regulations only forbade marriage during one's career as a midshipman.

A Bitter Day for Midshipman Raiford

Tossed Out of Naval Academy Because of Annulled Wedding

Courier p. 1 Pittsburgh, Pa.

30g

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—It was a bitter day for Annapolis Midshipman John Dempsey Raiford, 24, East St. Louis, Mo. Sat. 6-12-54

Instead of getting his commission as an ensign in the United States Navy at commencement exercises Friday at the Naval Academy here, he got a certificate attesting that he had attended the Naval Academy for four years and was honorably discharged from the United States Navy.

Raiford, had he received a commission, would have been the fourth Negro to have been commissioned at Annapolis.

* * *

EARLIER LAST week academy authorities summoned Raiford and told him they had proof that he had broken the

Navy Barbers Fired in Florida Segregation Riff

Journal and Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Jan. 2-7-54

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Sen. Holland (D-Fla.) said Saturday he has asked Secretary of the Navy Anderson for an explanation of the reported firing of 30 white civilian barbers at the Jacksonville, Fla., Naval Air Station because they refused to serve Negro sailors.

"I am advised," Holland wrote Anderson, "that the entire complement of white civilian barbers of the Jacksonville Naval Air Station has been discharged because the refused to personally provide barber service to colored naval personnel."

p. 13A

Asserting that Negro barbers were available, Holland said:

"It is difficult to understand why the Navy is forcing such an explosive issue that flies in the face of age-old customs and conventions in the Jacksonville area, particularly where equal facilities and service, if not better, have been provided at the same places."

* * *

ACCORDING TO Holland's information, the firings took place on Jan. 25 after a new non-segregation order was issued by Anderson.

Holland said he was aware of President Eisenhower's non-segregation policy for the armed forces, but suggested to Anderson that the barber shop problem should be worked out at the local level.

There was no immediate comment from the Navy.

Va. Refuses To Integrate School On Navy Property

30a Discrimination

NORFOLK, VA.— (ANP)— Declaring it would wait until the U. S. Supreme Court renders a decision on the constitutionality of segregation in public schools, the Norfolk school board last week refused to end segregation at a school on Navy property. p. 1

J. J. Browbaker, school superintendent, said that the Virginia state constitution requires segregation. The statement was an answer to a request by Rear Adm. T. B. Britain that segregation be ended at a five-room elementary school for children of white and personnel in the Benmoreel Housing Project. Britain is commander of the Norfolk Naval Base here.

Dallas Express
2-20-54

He gave school officials until Sept. 1, 1954, to bring about integration at the school.

"There's no doubt in my mind", he said, "that the school will be unsegregated the next school year. It's just a question of how we are going to work it out".

Negro pupils now go to a separate school.

Navy Ends Bias At Its Shipyards

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Vice President Richard Nixon reported the Navy has completed a program of eliminating racial segregation at its shipyards.

Nixon, presiding over the monthly meeting of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, also announced that the task of revising the present non-discrimination clause in all government contracts is expected to be completed within a month.

The Navy's 'New Look'

NEW LOOK IN THE NAVY is this strange sight — a young white man serving as a steward. He is L. C. Bullis, 19-year-old Texan who volunteered for the steward's branch.

Launch Integration Of Stewards Branch

Defender Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Navy has launched a "drastic" campaign of action to recruit more white personnel into the predominantly Negro standard branch of the service.

Criticism by the Negro press and the successful integration of Negroes into all other branches of the armed services has led to Secretary Robert R. Anderson ordering Admiral James Holloway, chief of the Naval Bureau of Personnel, to make a study aimed at elimination of conditions in the Navy.

Sources in the Pentagon last week confirmed what the Defender said several weeks ago, that the Navy was enlisting thousands of Filipinos as stewards, most of them coming in through the San Diego, Calif. naval base.

Roughly half of the stewards branch is composed of Filipino recruits. This, however, is backfiring as mere transplanting of segregation from one color group to another with the possibility of harmful effect on Asian policy.

Navy officials would not comment on how successful the campaign to recruit more whites as stewards has been.

Negroes Can Pick Branches In New Navy Enlistment Plan

By John G. Norris
Post Reporter

The Navy announced yesterday it is ending separate recruiting of stewards as a step toward greater integration of Negroes within the naval service.

After this month all applicants will be enlisted as "seamen," and following basic training can apply for any special group, including the largely Negro steward's branch.

About half of the Navy's 25,000 Negroes today are stewards — cooks, bakers and waiters for officers' messes. It is filled largely with Filipinos and Negroes. Some 12,000 Negroes enlisted for "general service" and are completely integrated as petty officers or seamen.

Qualified applicants have been eligible to enlist for either "general service" or as officers' stewards. But there have been complaints that recruiting officers "encouraged" Negroes to join the latter branch.

Pentagon racial advisers feel the new Navy policy will give Negroes a greater opportunity to choose other branches and eventually alter the makeup of the stewards' branch. However, many Negroes are expected to continue to apply for such work because of better prospects for promotion and higher pay.

Meanwhile, Chairman Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee said that "our armed services have broken down racial segregation in every type of military unit."

In a statement to the Senate Labor Subcommittee supporting legislation for a Federal anti-discrimination commission on employment with enforcement powers, Saltonstall said:

"The ending of racial barriers in the military services has been accomplished without any serious friction which had been forecast by its opponents."

This has helped break down prejudices all over the country, he added, but declared racial integration in the military "could not have been accomplished without authority to enforce it."

RACIAL INTEGRATION PROGRAM COMPLETE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP) — Vice-President Nixon reported Monday that the Navy has completed a program of eliminating racial segregation at its shipyards.

Nixon, presiding over the monthly meeting of the President's committee on government contracts, quoted Secretary of the Navy Anderson as saying the installations at Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C., are now being operated on a completely integrated basis.

Integrate Navy Homes In Dixie

CHARLESTON, S. C. — Four Negro families probably are living in Tom McMillan Homes today.

The first — that of Chief Petty Officer Thelma Frye — moved in last March. Since then, two others are known to have moved in, and another was scheduled to become a tenant this week.

The 236-unit housing project for Navy enlisted men was completed in 1941 as an all-white Navy-operated project. However, the Navy removed segregation bans earlier this year. The project is situated in an all white neighborhood.

Inquirer p. 3 Philadelphia, Pa. Thu. 1-29-54

NEW MARINES Some of the 306 members of Philadelphia's new Independence Co. of U. S. Marines are shown being sworn in at 30th Street Station yesterday by Brig. Gen. Ian M. Bethel, commandant of the Marine Corps Supply Depot here, just before they entrained for boot camp at Parris Island, S. C. Story on Page 8

30g 1954

NAVAL TRAINING STATION SCHOOLS

Navy Blames Maryland For School Segregation Pattern

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Navy officials blame Maryland State and local officials for continuing racial segregation in schools for children from the naval training station at Bainbridge, Maryland.

A Navy spokesman said Monday that continued segregation of eleven colored children from the training center was due to county and state officials.

He said there are 401 children at the center who could not get an education "unless somebody did something." There were two solutions, he said. One was to set up double shifts—send one-half of the children to the Perryville Elementary School, six miles from the center, in the morning and the other half in the afternoon.

The other solution was to find a place to house the overflow, the Navy spokesman said. A building was found on the center and teachers were brought in from the local public schools.

The school on the base housing the overflow is called an "annex" of the Perryville Elementary school and is held to be subject to Maryland laws. The State Attorney Genera lof Maryland has ruled, contrary to rulings of other State Attorneys General in border states, that the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools did not void Maryland law requiring such segregation.

CHILDREN SHIPPED OFF

Only white children attend both the Perryville Elementary School and its annex on the center. The eleven colored children at the center are sent to a Jim Crow school off the center.

In seeking an answer to why segregation of colored children at the center was being continued, it was segregated schools are still being maintained for children at Fort Bliss, Texas; Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Hood, Texas; Fort George C. Meade, Maryland and Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

One official at the Pentagon denied that the school at Fort Hood, near Killeen, Texas, the home of Mrs. Ovet Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, was still segregated.

The school at Fort Meade is said to be located on land leased by the county from the post. The one at Fort Jackson is said to be located on county-owned land in the Fort Jackson area.

At all of these installations local school boards are providing free public education for children residing on the post, on a segregated basis. The local school districts receive federal asitance on account of the children who live on the military reservation or whose parents are employed there.

AM 12 DIRECTIVE

Under a directive issued last January 12 by Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, effective as of that date no new school was to be opened for operation on a segregated basis, and schools being operated on such a basis are to cease operating on a segregated basis as soon as practicable, and under no circumstances later than Sept. 1, 1955.

Mr. Wilson's directive provided that if local school boards were unable, under state law, to operate the existing school in accordance with this policy, the eScretaries of the Army, Navy and the Air Force were to arrange with the United States Commissioner of Education for providing nonsegregated free public education in such school facilities.

Navy seeks more legal specialists

WASHINGTON

The Navy has announced the opening of a program to recruit qualified applicants to fill vacancies in the regular Navy as legal specialists, LCDR E. E. Bracken, of the Navy recruiting station and office of Naval Officer Procurement, Washington, said last week.

Applicants must be male, at least 21 and under 30 years of age by June 30 of the calendar year in which appointment is accepted; U. S. citizens, and must hold a law degree from a law school accredited by the American Bar association.

Other Qualifications

They must be members of the bar of a Federal Court or the highest court of a state or territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia and they must be physically qualified in accordance with the standards for appointment in the regular Navy.

Completed applications must be received by the Bureau of Naval Personnel prior to March 1, to be considered for selection in 1954. Interested men should contact the office of Naval Officer Procurement, 1400 Pennsylvania ave., nw., Washington.

Navy Yard Takes Down J. C. Signs

CHARLESTON, S. C. —(INS)— Final stops to execute a Navy department order knocking off racial segregation were taken Monday at the Charleston Navy yard.

Commanding officers posted regulations that white and Negro civilian workers will use the same rest rooms henceforth.

SENATOR HOLLAND of Florida is concerned about the discharge of [illegible] white civilian [illegible] at the Jacksonville Naval Station because they [illegible] Negro sailors. He means that the Navy is forcing an "explosive issue" contrary to Southern traditions. News for Senator Holland is that there have been some changes made!

Navy project admits sailor

N. Carolina man is first to apply

CHARLESTON, S.C.—A Navy-administered government housing project has accepted the application of its first colored tenant.

"An apartment is now available," for Chief Steward Thelma Frye, a sailor, and his family, a Navy spokesman said last week.

The spokesman for the Sixth Naval District said the sailor, serving since 1936, is expected to move in "within a few days."

First To Apply

Chief Frye made his application about six weeks ago. He is the first colored person to apply for quarters in the Tom McMillan Homes.

He is a native of Vass, N.C., and is the father of one child. The Navy has confirmed the existence of a vacancy.

This is the third step in the de-segregation program of the Navy Yard. Earlier the base cafeteria was ordered integrated and later the toilet facilities were de-segregated.

Half Now Are Stewards

Navy Order Gives Negroes Free Choice of Any Branch

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UP).—The Navy announced today it is ending separate enlistment of stewards, a move aimed at changing the present predominantly Negro composition of its stewards branch.

The step is in line with a promise by Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson to seek ways to end the racially distinct nature of the stewards branch—one of the last remaining "Negro" services in the armed forces.

Heretofore Navy applicants at recruiting stations were given a choice of enlisting as either "seamen" or "stewards." There have been repeated complaints that recruiting officers "encouraged" Negroes to join the steward service and steered white recruits away from it. Almost all Navy stewards now are Negroes, Filipinos or Puerto Ricans.

Under today's brief announcement, recruits will be enlisted solely as seamen. They will then go to recruit training centers, where they will be given the chance to apply for any specialty group — including stewards — after training.

Can Choose Other Branches

Racial advisers to the military said it is hoped this will give Negroes a greater opportunity to choose other branches than the steward service, while white enlistees may enter the stwards branch if they wish.

It was thought by some that many Negroes will choose non-steward work if given the chance because of the racial label pinned on the steward service in the past.

At latest report about half the Navy's Negroes were in the steward service. A very small number of white sailors are stewards, and recently the Navy reportedly has enlisted thousands of Filipinos for that work.

One high Defense official expressed belief that it will take some time under the new order to end the predominantly Negro character of the steward branch. But he said it will "come out in the end."

Testimony by Saltonstall

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, R., Mass., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said today that non-segregation has worked in the armed forces wherever tried.

In testimony prepared for a enate Labor subcommittee, he said the armed forces have broken down racial barriers "in every type of military unit" and this has been done "without any of the serious friction . . . forecast by its opponents."

He said this has broken down racial prejudices outside the military by showing that "men and women can work side by side in a common task without regard to creed or color."

He offered the military experience in support of legislation, of which he is a co-sponsor, to prohibit racial or religious discrimination in employment.

Booker Woods, Jr. At Air Station

Special To The Herald

PENSACOLA, Fla.—Marine Pfc. Booker Woods, Jr., son of Mrs. Anne B. Woods, of Route 2, Tuskegee, has reported for duty with guard platoon at the U. S. Naval Air Station here.

Before entering the Marine Corps in May, 1952, he attended Tuskegee Institute High School.

Lengthy duty on submarine comes to end

NEW LONDON, Conn.— What is believed to be one of the longest tours of continuous sea duty in submarines in modern naval annals came to an end recently at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

Walter Wilson

Atlantic Submarine Force Headquarters, which released the story at Groton, Conn., said:

Chief Steward Walter P. Wilson USN, crewmember of the submarine USS Trigger, has been transferred to shore duty at the bachelor officers' quarters in Portsmouth, N. H.

Chief Wilson began his naval career in Little Rock, Ark., in 1934. He became a submariner in 1939 and has served with the underwater fleet ever since.

World War Service

During World War II Wilson served on board the "old" Trigger and made 11 war patrols on the submersible, leaving her prior to her 12th and last war patrol.

During the more quiet peacetime years since World War II, Wilson has served on various underwater craft. In 1952, Wilson was assigned as a member of the commissioning crew of the new USS Trigger.

Navy Denies It Lags in Ending Bias

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP).—Secretary of the Navy Charles S. Thomas today challenged a charge that the Navy has failed to recognize the urgency of elimination of racial segregation in its ranks.

Mr. Thomas made known his views in a letter accepting the resignation of Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, New York, who has been a consultant to the Navy on racial problems.

Mr. Granger, a Negro, submitted his resignation last week in a letter which included this statement: "There appears to be no serious recognition of urgency in this matter (racial segregation) on the part of the key officials responsible for evaluating and expediting any recommendations that I might make."

In his letter addressed to Mr. Granger, Mr. Thomas said he could not "let go unchallenged any inference that the Navy has not been outstanding in its approach and full co-operation" in respect to securing racial equality. He said the Navy "has been the leader in this field."

Mr. Thomas backed up his statement with a summary of Navy steps toward eliminating segregation. He noted that complete integration has been put into effect in the Navy and Marine Corps, that segregation among civilian workers has been eliminated at such shore establishments as Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C.

Mr. Thomas told Mr. Granger the only reason the Navy has not called upon him for advice and recommendations in recent months was that Mr. Thomas thought the problem had "reached such a high point [illegible] solution that it was no longer [illegible] of urgency."

Granger's Resignation Stirs Up Navy Response

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Navy Charles S. Thomas last week defended the Navy integration policy against an attack by Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League.

Thomas declared that the Navy has been the leader in the field of integration on the heels of Granger's resignation as a consultant to the Navy on racial problems.

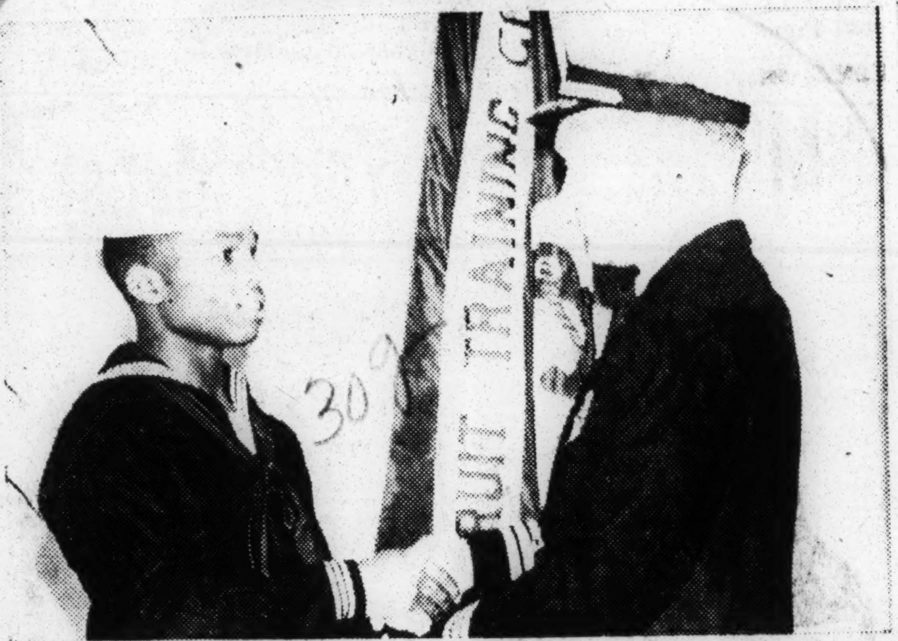
In resigning, Granger charged the Navy has failed to recognize the urgency of elimination of racial segregation in its ranks.

Secretary Thomas took exception to Granger's charge in a letter accepting Granger's resignation.

He pointed out that complete integration has been put into effect in the Navy and Marine Corps, that segregation, among civilian workers has been eliminated at such shore establishments as Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C.

Thomas explained to Granger that the only reason the Navy has not asked him for advice in recent months is because Thomas thought the problem had "reached such a highpoint of solution that is was no longer a matter of urgency."

Chosen Honorman



Great Lakes, Ill. (FHTNC)—Thomas E. Moore, seaman, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs John H. Moore of Route 3, Box 26, Holladay, Tenn., is congratulated upon being chosen as honorman of this recruit company at the U. S. Naval Training Center here.

He received an honorman certificate and an engraved identification bracelet from Navy Cdr. R. E. Cutts, executive officer of the Recruit Training Command of the October 26th recruit graduation exercises.

Moore was chosen honorman of his recruit company by his fellow recruits and commanding officers.

Graduated As Honorman

Great Lakes, Ill. (FHTNC)—Arthur W. Fleming, hospitalman, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs Smith G. Fleming of 2[illegible]2 S. Benedict, Oak Ridge, Tenn., was graduated as honorman from the U. S. Naval Hospital Corps School here last month. He led his class of [illegible] students with a final average of 97.16 percent.

Along with his certificate of graduation, he was presented a Letter of Commendation by his Commanding Officer for achieving such a fine scholastic average and demonstrating exceptional ability, initiative and devotion to duty.

He will report for duty at the U. S. Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Maryland.

Keeping People Hale and Hearty

Ex-Merchant Mariner and Would-Be Medico Find Niches in U. S. Navy

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A former Merchant Marine radio officer—fittingly named Morse—who later became a doctor, and a dentist who longed to be a physician are aboard with the Medical and Dental Departments helping keep Center people hale and hearty.

The doctor, Lieut. (jg) William R. Morse, MC, Day Medical Officer at the Main Dispensary, began his pre-medical training at Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., in 1940 and saw his training temporarily stymied by World War II. He entered the Merchant Marine in 1942, was sent to the U. S. Maritime Service Radio School, Hoffman Island, N. Y., and along with his graduation came a commercial FCC license. Shortly thereafter he received a commission in the maritime service as radio officer and served throughout the war.

He resumed his training at Talladega and graduated from there in 1948.

* * *

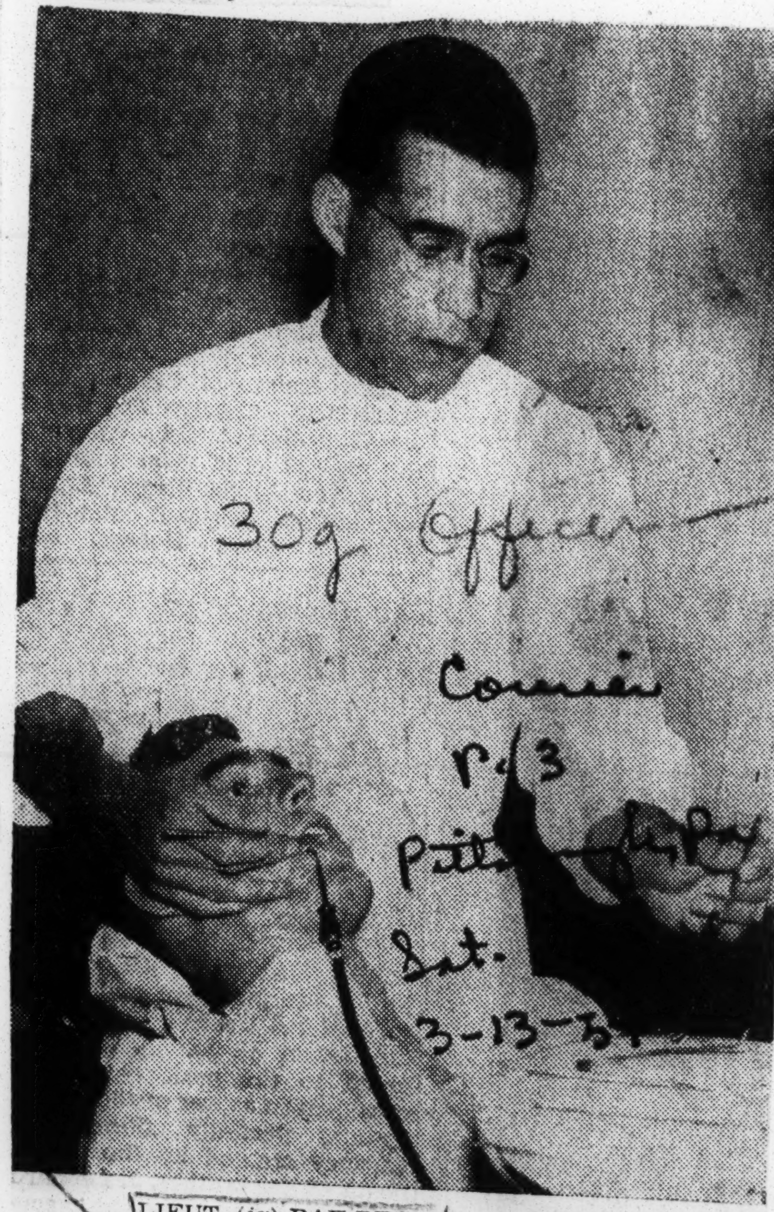
HE THEN entered Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., and graduated in 1952. Dr. Morse came into the Navy in June, 1952, and served as an interne at the Naval Hospital, St. Albans, N. Y., until the following year.

He was then medical officer at the Recruiting Station in New York City until November, 1953.

DR. MORSE was briefly assigned to duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard prior to reporting to NTC in January this year.

He presides at sick call twice daily and also examines Centermen before theri re-enlistment or discharge and before their release to inactive duty.

He lives in San Diego with his wife, Hazel, a native of this city, whom he met in medical college and who is also a doctor. The Morses have two sons, ages two and one.



LIEUT. (jg) RAY BETTS AND PATIENT
. . . he decided to pull teeth at the last minute

LIEUT. (jg) RAY P Bettis, DC, who at the last minute decided on a career in denistry, is assigned to Operative Clinic 5.

Dr. Bettis cleans, fills, and sometimes pulls teeth of the new sailors going through their recruit training, many of whom have never sat in a dental chair before.

Dr. Bettis did undergraduate work for three years at the University of Cincinnati and also at the Agriculture and Technical (A & T) College, Greensboro, N. C., until his graduation in 1949.

LIEUT. (jg) WILLIAM MORSE
. . . he presides at sick call

It was during his senior year at A & T that he chose a career as a dentist rather than as a physician and, accordingly, he entered the College of Dentistry of Howard University in Washington, D. C., and graduated from that institution in June, 1953.

A YEAR before his graduation, Dr. Bettis enlisted in the Naval Reserve at Washington, and in December, 1953, he was called to active duty.

He was sent to NTC's Dental Department and Clinic 5 early in 1954.

In his spare time, Dr. Bettis, 32, likes to sketch and paint—his hobby since his high school days at Cincinnati. He does water colors and charcoals equally well.

Top Officer Urban League Main Speaker

Lieut. Commander Dennis D. Nelson, the nation's highest ranking Negro Naval Officer, will be the main speaker for the Los Angeles Urban League's Annual Awards Program Friday evening, April 16, 8 p.m., at the Los Angeles High school auditorium.

Sharing platform honors with Lt. Commander Nelson will be the star of "Dragnet," Jack Webb, who will act as master of

LT. COMMANDER NELSON

ceremonies for the awards section of the program.

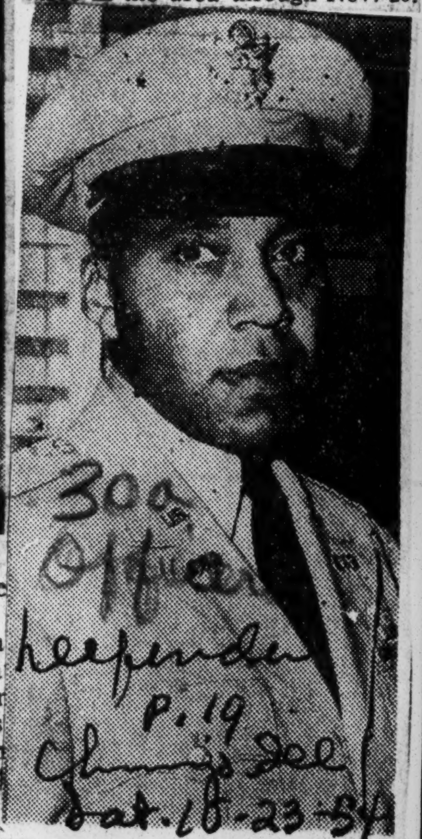
Lt. Commander Nelson Public Information Officer at the Naval Training Center in San Diego, was among the first group of 12 Negro officers commissioned by the Navy in 1944.

Naval Officer Scores First In Dixie

NEW YORK—Lt. (j. g.) Alan P. Dean of Jamaica, Queens, will speak before non-segregated student groups in Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, Va., it was announced at Third Naval District headquarters.

Officials say Dean is the first Negro Naval officer to speak before mixed student groups in the South.

The officer started his government-sponsored lecture tour in Buffalo on Sept. 20. He will speak on the Naval Reserve Officers Training Program, delivering lectures in the area through Nov. 20.



LT. COL. C. M. DAVENPORT, a West Pointer, was graduated from Leadership School Naval Training Center in San Diego, Calif., Oct. 8. Col. Davenport has returned to his Sandia Base at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Navy's First Negro Dental Officer Sworn

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 (UP). Lieut. Thomas L. James of Philadelphia became the first Negro dental officer in the regular Navy today when he signed his oath of office at the naval base here.

James, a native of Pensacola, Fla., enlisted in the Navy in 1951 as a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Naval Reserve.

Becomes First Negro Dental Lieut. in USN

PHILADELPHIA — Lieut. Thomas L. James, USN, became the first Negro dental officer in the regular Navy when he signed his acceptance and oath of office last week at the U. S. Naval Base, here.

Lieutenant James reported for duty as assistant dental officer at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard.

He was commissioned in the Navy in 1951 as a lieutenant junior grade in the Naval Reserve.

Lieutenant James received his DDS degree from Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee.

* * *

HE IS THE son of Mr. and Mrs. Tony L. James of 13618 North Alcaniz Street, Pensacola, Fla.

His wife, the former Adelaide Louise Creditt, is the daughter of Mrs. Buella H. Abele of 2209 Christian Street, Philadelphia.

Lieutenant and Mrs. James, who reside at 2209 Christian Street, Philadelphia, have one child, Anthony, three months old, who was born in Sasebo, Japan.

LT. THOMAS JAMES

. . . signed his acceptance

First Negro Navy Dental Officer

Philadelphia. — Lt. Thomas L. James, Philadelphia, became the first Negro dental officer in the regular Navy last Thursday after signing his oath of office at the Naval Base here.

A native of Pensacola, Fla., he enlisted in the Navy in 1951 as a lieutenant junior grade in the Naval Reserve.

James recently reported for duty at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard as assistant dental officer. He received his degree of doctor of dental surgery from Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

CONGRATULATIONS — Assemblyman Bertram L. Baker, who recommended him for appointment, stands proudly as George M. Fennell Jr., is congratulated by his sponsor, Congressman Edna Kelly, on his acceptance by the U. S. Navy Academy at Annapolis.

Brooklyn-born boy, 17, named to Naval Academy

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — Winner of an appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy, George M. Fennell Jr., 557 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn, has been instructed to report to Annapolis on June 28.

The announcement was made Saturday by Congresswoman Edna Kelly of Brooklyn.

Representative Kelly also revealed that she had sponsored the young man's application to the Naval Academy after Assemblyman Bertram L. Baker had recommended Fennell because of his outstanding record.

17, Youth Is Only Child

A member of this month's graduating class at Brooklyn Technical High School, Fennell is 17 years old and an only child.

His father is an employee of the American Casualty Insurance Company, is a war veteran and member of Borough Post of the American Legion. His mother is a public school teacher.

Brooklyn born, the future midshipman is a graduate of P.S. 45 where he won the American History and Civics Award of the American Legion in 1950. He also attained membership on the honor roll at Brooklyn Tech.

Active In Boy Scouting

Extremely active in the Boy Scout movement, young Fennell is a member of the Scouts' honorary Order of the Arrow.

In 1949, he was awarded a scholarship by the Greater New York Council of the Boy Scouts to study public speaking and subsequently made several radio and television appearances in support of the Council's financial campaign.

For two seasons also, he was employed by the council as an assistant scoutmaster at the scout camp at Ten Mile River, N.Y.

A member of Siloam Presbyterian Church, he teaches Sunday School there, serves as a member of the junior usher board and the Chapel Choir, and plays on tthe church basketball team.

N.Y. Youth Arrives At Annapolis

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Winner of an appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy, George M. Fennell, jr., of Brooklyn, reported Monday to Annapolis.

Fennell was sponsored by the academy by Congresswoman Edna Kelly after he was recommended by Assemblyman Bertram L. Baker.

A member of the June graduating class at Brooklyn Technical High school, Fennell, 17, had an outstanding school record. In 1950 he won the P. S. 45 American History and Civics Award of the American Legion.

In 1949 he was awarded a scholarship by the Greater New York Council of Boy Scouts to study public speaking and subsequently made several radio and television appearances in support of the council's financial campaign.

Naval Academy Holds Commission Of John Raiford

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — (ANP)— John Dempsey Raiford, 24, was one of the two midshipmen ousted last week from Annapolis, the Naval academy here.

Raiford, scheduled to be the fourth Negro commissioned at Annapolis, was ousted because he got married before graduation—a violation of an academy rule.

The East St. Louis, Ill. midshipman did, however, receive the certificate of graduation. He got this in place of the regular diploma in commencement exercises here last week.

Raiford reportedly was married before he entered the academy, but later had the marriage annuled. Because of this he contended the situation in ivolation of regulations never existed.

The certificate will recognize the middie's completion of work at the academy, but does not allow him a commission in the Navy. On the other hand, the receiving of a diploma automatically carries with it a commission in the Navy.

ROBERT C. BERRY, senior student in electrical engineering at Tuskegee Institute, serves as a student trainee in the underwater ordnance department, U. S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Silver Springs, Md. Berry is taking data on a silicon junction diode. With him in photo is his supervisor, Easton L. Poole, electrical engineer.

Tuskegee Students Win Assignment With Navl Ordnance Units

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — For Tuskegee Institute electrical engineering students who passed civil service examinations for positions with the U. S. navy, are now employed with the naval ordnance and naval research laboratory here, it was announced recently.

The students, all seniors in the Tuskegee institute school of engineering are John T. Cotton, Birmingham, Ala., Robert C. Berry, Beaumont, Tex.; Orlan P. Hayes, Florence, Ala., and George L. Howell Jr., Tuskegee, Ala.

Cotton and Berry are assigned to the ordance laboratory, while Hays and Howell are with the research department.

All four expect to return to school to complete their fifth and final year when school opens Sept. 20.

Meanwhile, the school announced that Dr. W. C. Curtis, dean, school of electrical engineering, accepted a position in the radar division of RCA in Philadelphia and is now on leave from the faculty for one year.

30h 1954

By Bob Burchette, Staff Photographer

SERGT. SAM HARRIS, 92, AND SERGT. CLINTON HAMILTON, 88, VETERANS OF INDIAN WARS, VISIT EASTER[N]

Students Told Of Wars by Veterans

Eastern High's Program Features First-Hand Stories

Eastern High School students yesterday had a two-hour "live" lesson in American history.

The occasion was the first observance of Veterans' Day, formerly known as Armistice Day. For what was believed to be the first time in the history of Washington, the flags of 14 veterans organizations, representing all wars, were massed on one stage.

The story of America and its wars was told by the fighting men themselves or their sons. The high school auditorium rang with the strains of "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," "Over There," and a medley of the modern-day songs of the armed services.

Two sergeants gave the intent audience first-hand accounts of the Indian wars. They were Sam Harris, 92, and Clinton Hamilton, 88. Harris described how in Nebraska Territory he helped track down the Spotted Horse tribe which had been acting up.

An account of the Spanish-American War was given by Robert W. Livingston, who admitted he was "pretty green" at the time—1898.

Getting a big hand during the program was Principal John Paul Collins, a Marine major, and Lynn Woodworth, assistant principal, a Marine in World War I and an Air Force man in World War II.

Representing the Korean War was Sergt. Alexander Ferguson, a wounded veteran now at Walter Reed Hospital.

"The accident I had over there could have been a lot worse," Ferguson explained, "and what I have left, I'll make the most of." Ferguson lost his left arm.

As the flags were retired, these banners were seen: American Legion, American Veterans of World War II, Army and

Navy Union, Aztec Club, Cath-Order of the Purple Heart, Sons War of 1812, and the Military
lic War Veterans, Disabled of the American Revolution, Order of the Loyal Legion.
American Veterans, Jewish War Spanish War Veterans, Veterans
Veterans, Irish War Veterans, of Foreign Wars, Society of the

MILITARY HONORS FOR VETERAN — Charles T. Jones, Spanish-American War veteran at Pleasant Valley, Va., was given a military burial at recently Arlington National Cemetery, Fort Myers, Va. The bugler is shown above sounding last taps for the veteran just before the burial. Funeral services were held at Pleasant Valley Baptist Church near Lynchburg.

2 Rebuffed As They Sought To Register For ADAL Meet

Two delegates from Clarke-Robinson Post No. 311 said they were rebuffed Sunday, July 4, when they sought to register for the three-day 36th annual convention of the Alabama Department of the American Legion at Dinkler Tutwiler Hotel.

James C. Conley, first vice-commander and LeRoy Mixon, chaplain of Post No. 311 said when they sought to register as delegates they were advised by Adjutant Joseph M. Dickerson that the meeting was "for whites only."

Mr. Dickerson in a telegram was asked for "a statement of confirmation or denial" and a "full policy statement and any other comment" on the reported incident. A reply was not immediately given.

Mixon said that the matter of sending delegates to the state convention was discussed at the recent meeting of the 36-post all-Negro Tenth Division of which C. B. Williams of Abbeville, Ala., is district commander. He could not be contacted for a statement.

Four Negro posts are located in Birmingham. Mixon said that each one had indicated it was sending delegates to the convention and that every post in the district was entitled to them.

Interviewed Sunday, Molton H. Gray, a past commander of the Clarke-Robinson Past, said that he had attended state Legion conventions in Montgomery and in Huntsville. He added that other Tenth District delegates were in attendance with him at these conventions.

The Rev. George Rudolph, commander of the Lt. James W. Holloway Post, said Sunday that he was holding a delegation which would seek to be admitted as delegates to the Legion state convention Monday. It is scheduled to wind up today.

National Commander Arthur J. Connell of Connecticut was scheduled to address the convention Monday. Retiring State Commander Charles W. Eiland presided at the sessions.

Mississippi To Send Negro Legion Delegates

JACKSON, Miss., July 6 (AP)—The Mississippi American Legion today voted to send Negro delegates to the national convention for the first time in history.

The State department's 36th annual convention gave approval to a resolution to send Negro delegates by more than a three-fifths majority. Negro Legionnaires will send two delegates to the national convention in Washington in late August and early September.

Their delegates will be allotted on the same basis as white delegates—one for each 1,000 members and one for any part of 1,000. Mississippi has about 1,200 Negro Legionnaires.

To emphasize the gesture was not an attempt to end segregation, the Legion promptly approved another resolution upholding segregation in the Mississippi department.

Mississippi Roundup—

Legion Votes To End Ban On Negro Delegates

JACKSON, Miss., July 6 (U.P.)—Mississippi American Legion members today voted to end the ban on sending Negro delegates to national conventions, but unanimously approved another resolution stating the state group "is not, has not and will not go on record at anytime favoring the abolishing of segregation."

The resolution passed at a convention would permit Negro units, for the first time, to assign members as delegates to national conventions, the number of delegates to be determined according to membership.

Some 2000 delegates, preparing to close their four-day annual meeting with elections of officers tomorrow, endorsed other resolutions calling for outlawing of the Communist Party and firing of federal employes who refuse to state whether they have Communist affiliations.

Former Mississippi Congressman John Rankin was praised for his work in behalf of veterans rehabilitation, and delegates recommended increased compensation for veterans and their dependents and the restoration of benefits to members of the aarmed forces to halt declining re-enlistments.

National Commander Arthur J. Connell of Middletown, Conn., promised that the national organization will oppose an American Medical Assn. proposal to decrease veterans hospitalization benefits.

Connell also urged members to support the "Back To God" movement sponsored by the Legion by attending church, holding family prayer services and encouraging children to be active in church work.

Queen was Jean Road of Helena Ark., with Margie Garrett of Greenville, Miss., second alternate.

12,000 State Vets In Training

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 31—Nearly 12,000 veterans are enrolled this Fall in Mississippi's schools and training establishments under Veterans Administration training programs.

William K. Hinds, Manager of the Jackson VA Center, said today that as of Nov. 30 total enrollments in the various programs had reached 11,792. This figure, he said, includes a record-breaking 4,411 veterans taking training under the 14-month-old Korean G. I. Bill. Another 6,823 are World War II veterans still enrolled under the original G. I. Bill.

Of the rest 408 are disabled veterans of World War II, studying under Public Law 16, and 150 are veteran-trainees disabled in service since fighting started in Korea.

The current number of Korean G. I. trainees had shown a considerable increase over the previous peak of the new G. I. training program, which was reached this past May, with 2,522 veterans.

College training has been the most popular choice among Korean veterans, VA said. Seventy-two per cent of the total, or 3,163 veterans, are enrolled in institutions of higher learning.

Another 860 are in school below the college level; 275 are training on-the-job, and 113 are taking institutional on-farm training, a combination of classroom work and actual farming experience.

The increase in the number of Korean veterans in training has been more than offset by a decline in enrollments under the original World War II GI Bill, Hinds said.

The 6,823 World War II trainees represent the lowest GI Bill Fall enrollment figure since 1945, when the World War II program was just getting under way. In fact, it is less than half of what it was a year ago.

A 1951 cut-off date, under the law, has virtually put a stop to new enrollments under the World War II GI training program. Veterans still in training, for the most part, are those who started before the deadline and who have remained in training since. The World War II program ends, for nearly all veterans, in July, 1956.

Among the World War II veterans in training this Fall, college level schooling continues as the number one choice. This type of training accounts for 40 per cent of the veterans, or more than 2,700. Below college level students number 2,127; on-the-job trainees, 22; and on-farm enrollees 1,961.

VA's war on TB pays off

47,210 new cases found in 4 years

WASHINGTON, D.C.—For the past four years, veterans administration has conducted the most extensive war on tuberculosis among veterans ever known in the history of the country, it was announced this week.

In the four year period VA has screened 3,217,000 persons for TB. These include 2,513,000 patients and 704,000 employees.

Among these two big groups, VA discovered 12,740 cases of active pulmonary (lung) TB and 34,470 cases of inactive pulmonary TB.

Large Segment Covered

The segment covered is so large, VA said, that the results not only will reduce the incidence of TB infection among veterans and their families, but also should reduce the number of TB cases and deaths among the general population.

Among this group, approximately 265 previously unknown cases of active pulmonary TB and 750 inactive cases have been turned up each month. This is an average of 1,000 new cases every month for the four-year period.

In view of the infectious nature of active pulmonary TB, VA said it considers the number of new cases found and treated each month as an achievement in the nation-wide campaign to bring TB under further control.

GI Bill Schools 7.8 Million Vets

WASHINGTON, June 21 (U.P.)—The GI Bill of Rights—10 years old tomorrow—has produced the best educated generation in the nation's history, the Veterans Administration said today.

Upward of 7,800,000 World War II veterans—more than half of all who served during the war—received education or training under the bill in the last 10 years, the VA said.

Of the total, 2,200,000 attended colleges or universities, 3,500,00 went to schools below college level, 1,400,000 took on-the-job training and 700,000 on-the-farm training. The below-college level group included 150,000 who were given a chance to learn to read and write.

The VA said that the ex-GI's have raised their income level to a point where their group is paying an extra $1,000,000,000 a year in income taxes. At this rate the VA said, the GIs who took advantage of the training and education will pay off in 15 years the $15,000,000,000 that part of the program cost.

President Signs GI Training Bill

By the Associated Press

President Eisenhower yesterday signed into law a bill extending by a year the time within which a Korean war veteran may start and complete a course of training under the GI Bill of Rights.

The legislation also extends to July 25, 1960, the time within which some disabled World War II veterans may complete delayed rehabilitation training under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

Under the old law, Korean veterans who were not disabled must have started their GI bill training by August 20, 1954, or two years after discharge, whichever was later. And they were required to finish their training within seven years after discharge.

The new law extends these two time limits to three years and eight years, respectively, after discharge.

Veterans with service-connected disabilities are given an additional four years, from 9 to 13 years, to complete rehabilitation training delayed because of illness or other reasons.

FEW KOREA G. I.'S GOING TO COLLEGE

Form Less Than 10% of the 2,500,000 Students, Against 90% After World War II

By BENJAMIN FINE

Not as many veterans of Korea are on the country's campuses this fall as college officials had expected.

This group does not appear so bent on education as were the World War II veterans who swamped the colleges and universities. The new veterans comprise less than a tenth of the total enrollment.

The new academic year shows 145,000 Korea veterans enrolled in the institutions of higher education. Of this number, 50,000 are part-time students.

About 3,000,000 veterans have been released from service since the G. I. act, known as Public Law 550, became effective in June, 1950.

Honorably discharged veterans are entitled to a maximum of four years of college education at Government expense. Funds are provided directly to them on this basis: single men without dependents, $110 a month; men with one dependent, $135, and veterans with two or more dependents, $160. Out of this money the veterans are expected to pay their tuition and other college costs.

The World War II veterans received monthly grants ranging from $75 to $120. But the Government paid their tuition, up to $500 annually, directly to the colleges. The educational provisions of the G. I. bill cost the Government $8,000,000,000.

After World War II the colleges found that they could not handle the huge number of veterans. In the fall of 1947, for example, 1,270,000 students, or 70 per cent of the entire male college population, were veterans.

Factors That Cut Enrolling

Among reasons that have been advanced for the failure of the new crop of "peacetime" veterans to go to college, is the present economy. It is easy for the veterans to get jobs.

About 80,000 service men are being released monthly. They are readily absorbed in the national economy. After World War II many veterans accepted G. I. college benefits because they were afraid of unemployment. Moreover, they sought a college education to improve their prospects for better jobs.

Many of the present veterans are men who had seen service in World War II. Sam H. Coile of the education division of the Veterans Administration estimated that 1,000,000 of the 3,000,000 "new" veterans had seen service before and had probably taken advantage of the earlier G. I. Bill.

Another reason for the disappointing number of ex-service men on the campuses is that many had been permitted to complete their college work by selective service deferment. Mr. Coile observed also that, the Army, Navy and Air Force have Reserve Officer Training Corps whose members finish college before going into service.

Even with the reduced number of veterans now in college, the cost to the Government will be $200,000,000 to $225,000,000 a year.

In some quarters the method of payment is considered as a major factor in keeping down the number of veterans at college.

The Association of American Colleges, reporting a high drop-out rate for Korea veterans because of financial problems, is campaigning for an amendment to the G. I. bill to increase educational benefits by $30 a month, which would go directly to the college as a partial tuition payment.

Possibility of a Rush Later

According to the best estimates made by the Veterans Administration, the American Council on Education and the higher education division of the National Education Association, the veteran enrollment will increase during the next two years and will reach a "plateau" of 300,000 by the fall of 1957.

However, Dr. Francis J. Brown of the American Council believes that if the nation's economic situation deteriorates and jobs are less plentiful the colleges may be swamped with students as they were in 1945-50.

Reports from twenty-five typical colleges and universities indicate that the veterans are now maintaining the high standards set by their older brothers of World War II, who won almost universal praise.

Because of their fewer numbers, the new veterans do not have the dramatic impact made by their World War II predecessors. Less than 10 per cent of the 2,500,000 college students of today are ex-service men. On many campuses, they are a negligible minority, perhaps thirty or forty out of a student body of 1,000.

Whereas after World War II some colleges enrolled 90 per cent of their students from the veterans' group, today it is just the reverse.

Despite the fewer numbers, most institutions provide centers and special guidance services for the veterans. In some, the veterans are allowed to pay their tuition on a monthly basis rather than semi-annually. Others offer special scholarships.

Typical of reports received from institutions is this comment from the University of Pennsylvania: "As a group, the Korean veterans are younger than were the veterans who entered college after World War II. Further, in the majority of instances, their studies were interrupted for a shorter period. As a result, they have experienced less difficulty in becoming oriented."

Korean GI Bill grants not limited by earnings

Afro-American
Baltimore
Sat. 9-4-54

Veterans planning to go to school this fall under the Korean GI Bill were told by the Veterans Administration this week that the money they earn in after-school jobs will have no effect on the allowances paid them by the Government.

Their monthly GI allowance checks will remain the same, regarldess of outside earnings, VA said. In fact, these earnings need not even be reported to VA.

VA explained that some veterans have been confusing the new Korean GI Bill with the original World WKAR II GI Bill which did have an income "ceiling" that applied to veterans taking all types of training — in school, on-the-job and on-the-farm.

—oOo—

THE KOREAN II Bill does have a "ceiling," but for on-the-job trainees only. It does not apply to veterans in the classroom.

Even this job training "ceiling" imposes no limit on how much a veteran may earn.

Instead, when a veteran's on-the-job training wages, plus his GI allowance, exceed $310 a month, VA scales down the allowance accordingly, to bring the total within the $310 limit.

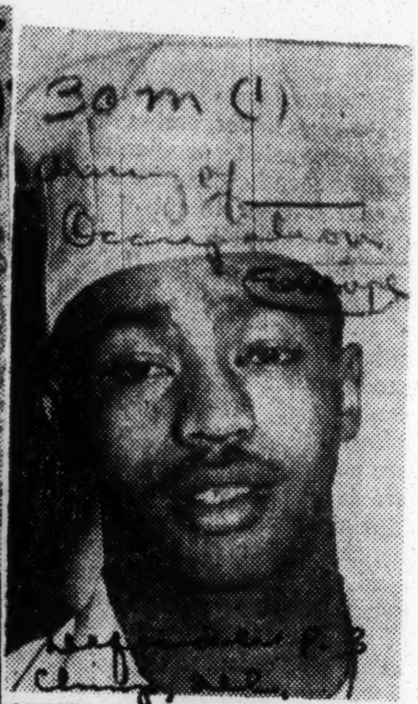
—oOo—

STARTING ALLOWANCE rates for Korean GI job trainees are $70 a month, with no dependents; $85 with one, and $105 with more than one dependent.

Under the law, these rates are reduced at four-month intervals, as training progresses and veterans' earning abilities increase.

The rates for veterans in school full time are $110 with no dependents; $135 with one dependent, and $160 with more than one dependent.

GUARDS DULLES—Sgt. Mosley Haywood, 29, of 44 Grant ave., Trenton, N.J., stands guard outside the office of U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles at the U.S. Army Command Headquarters in Berlin during the current Big Four Foreign Ministers' conferences. He was selected because of his neatness, soldierly bearing and outstanding performance of duty. His wife, the former Miss Bernice Bishop of Trenton, lives with him in Berlin.



ALBERT L. MCKENZIE, of Chicago was promoted to corporal recently while serving in Germany as a cook in the 1st Infantry Division. Cpl. McKenzie, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. McKenzie of 607 E. 47th st., entered the Army in September 1952 and arrived overseas in March 1953.

2 German Women Also Slain

AUGSBURG, Germany—(INS)—U. S. Army authorities Saturday were reported preparing charges against a soldier suspected of murdering two American Negro soldiers and two German women in a two-room flat in an Augsburg suburb.

The two slain soldiers were Sgt. First-Class Lafayette P. Bennet, 32, of Kansas City, Mo., and Corp. M. M. Peters, 32, of East Chicago, Ind.

The four victims of a savage knife and gun attack were found last Tuesday in the apartment in the suburb of Gersthofen.

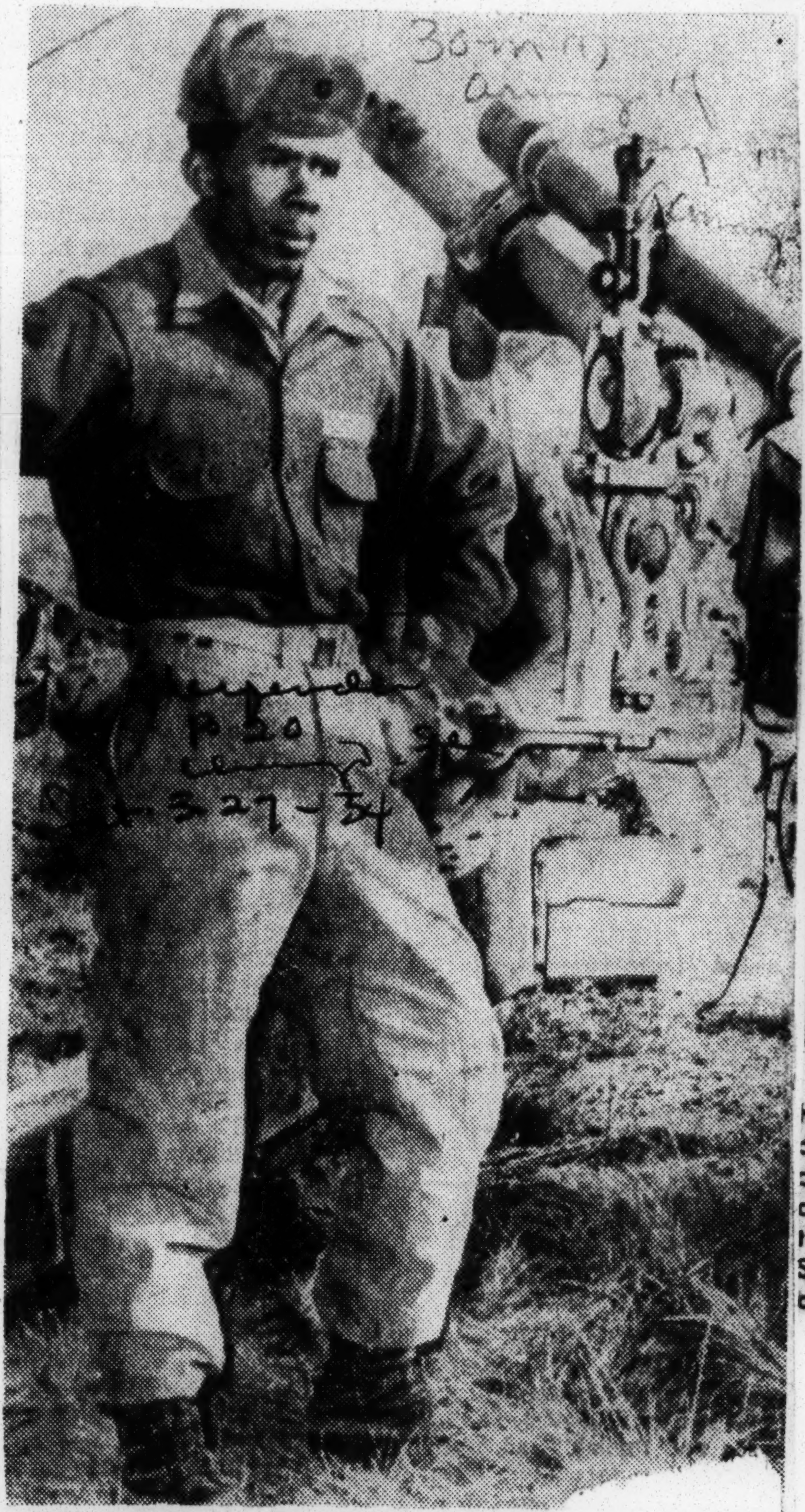
German police said five shots from an American rifle were fired in the quadruple slayings.

One of the soldiers was shot through the head at close range while lying on a sofa. The second soldiers was found on the [illegible]

The body of Anna [illegible]gel, a 26-year-old domestic, was discovered lying on the floor between the two rooms rented by the women.

Walpurga Wen[illegible]roth, 29, a cook, was found on the bed in one of the rooms. Her head was crushed.

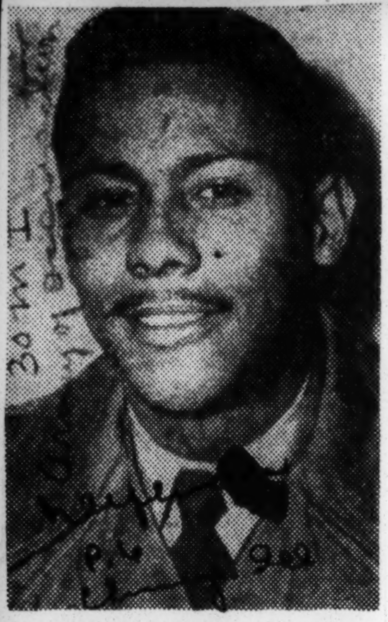
Officials investigating the murder looked for a soldier believed to have known the women. They said that a house dog tied up in the garden made no unusual sounds at the time the quadruple slaying was believed to have occurred. This would indicate that the slayer or slayers were known to the animal.



CANNONEER—Pfc. Monroe Cox, New Ha[illegible] orders to fire a 105 mm. howitzer during a field training problem in Germany. A can[illegible] of the division's 33rd Field Artillery Batta[illegible] Army in February 1953. His wife, Margar[illegible] and Mrs. Clifton Cox live at 69 Main st., N[illegible]

PVT. WILBUR H. KNIGHT

HEAVY PILL-BUSTER IN GERMANY—Pvt. Wilbur H. Knight (above) of Birmingham, Ala., who is stationed in Germany, is a member of a crew maintaining his unit's new howitzers guns. The 21-year-old Private Knight is a gunner with the 32nd Field Artillery Battalion, Battery C. Son of Mrs. Emma Knight, of 513 Fourteenth Street, Birmingham, he entered the Army in December, 1952 and arrived overseas last May.—(U. S. Army Photo).



IN GERMANY—Sgt. 1-c James Diamond of Blue Island, Ill., who arrived recently in Germany, is a squad leader in Company G of the 1st Infantry Division's 26th Regiment. Sgt. Diamond, son of Mr. and Mrs. Constance Diamond of Blue Island, is a veteran of the Korean conflict. His wife, Alva, lives at 181-A McGinley way, Salinas, Calif.

JOHN D. PARKER, whose wife, Laurenteen, lives in Chicago, was promoted recently to corporal in Germany, where he is a gunner in Battery C of the 1st Infantry Division's 32nd Field Artillery Battalion. The 23-year-old soldier, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Parker, Wilton, Ark., entered the Army in January 1953.

5 requirements set for Korea veterans seeking foreign study

Afro American P. 21

Veterans planning to enroll in foreign colleges under the Korean GI Bill must meet the following five points of a Veterans Administration check list:

The administration must approve the course the veteran desires to take; the foreign school must accept the veteran as a student.

The veteran must have sufficient language ability to pursue the course with success; he should have enough money to tide him until his first allowance check;

File Applications

Finally, the veteran must have filed his application for training and have received his certificate of eligibility.

It was announced that veterans should file for foreign training with their nearest administration regional office and not with VA headquarters in Washington.

Veterans planning on-the-job training must start job training programs by Aug. 20. However, arrangements for beginning training are not tied down to the beginning of a term, as is the case with schools.

Korean GI bill veteran-students going home for summer vacation will get their final GI allowance checks on time if they follow the two following steps:

1. Notify their VA regional office immediately if they're planning to change their address at the close of the school year; and,

2. Sign their final-monthly certifications of training—a form required by law—before they leave school for the summer.

Newark, N.J. 2-27-54 Wash. 5-19-54

VETS SCHOOLING DEADLINE NEARS

Must Enroll by Aug. 20 to Get GI Rights

Summer school will be the last chance for many post-Korean veterans to take advantage of the Korean GI bill, the Veterans Administration said Tuesday.

Veterans who must act quickly if they want GI schooling are those discharged or separated from the service before Aug. 20, 1952, and have not yet begun their GI training benefits.

Under the law, they must enroll and actually begin an approved program of training before this coming August 20 to be qualified to continue there afterwards. Veterans who fail to act before this date will lose forever the training provided by the bill.

Because most schools begin semesters after Aug. 20, the VA is urging veterans to enroll in summer schools to keep from losing their educational benefits.

Picayune P. 23 New Orleans

30m(1) 1954 WAC

IN THE CLUTCH OF THE CLASSICS, Carolyn settles down to study. Carolyn considers Latin her favorite subject, and some day she hopes to teach that language. An all-A student, Carolyn spends lots of time in extra curricular activities, and listening to singing and playing music.

Star of the Class

Early Bird Gets The Good Grades

This is the fourth in a series on top-ranking senior girls in Washington area high schools.

By Estelle Jackson

NOW WE KNOW the early girl catches the good grades!

Carolyn Elizabeth Baker has a perfect record at Dunbar High School—during the last three and a half years she has made straight A's. (Her only near brush with a B, she says, was the time she took intermediate algebra.)

The average student arrives at Dunbar for class at 9 a. m. But, twice a week, Carolyn arrives at 7:30 a. m. During the early-morning hours on Wednesday and Friday, as Major Carolyn, she's leading the 130-member Girls Cadet battalion as it goes into drill practice.

Carolyn's day begins at 5:30 or 6 a. m. with a big breakfast. She takes a streetcar from her home at 1418 Swann st. settles down to classes in English, history, Latin, formal grammar, shorthand and physical education.

She's a member of the Junior Classical League (and winner of the golden key for high grades in Latin), the National Honor Society and the A Capella Choir. But the Girl Cadet Corps is her big activity. The Corps, which wears navy blue uniforms handsomely trimmed in gold braid, performs community service as well as rivaling boys' organizations in its marching ability.

AFTER SCHOOL, Carolyn usually walks home, where she likes to listen to records or the radio or read for an hour or so. Carolyn admits she's mad about music. She chooses records according to her mood—"jumpy or sentimental." Playing the piano is a hobby, not a chore. For the last five years Carolyn has taken lessons at the Washington Conservatory of Music.

Carolyn's other favorite is —and teachers, attention!—Latin. Not only does she like to study the subject, but some day she hopes to be a Latin teacher. She expects to enter St. John's College in Annapolis in the fall, with a teaching career in mind.

Carolyn has definite ideas about teachers: "They should be patient and should be able to adjust to different individuals," she says. "But their first duty is to know the subject well and work with students until they understand it."

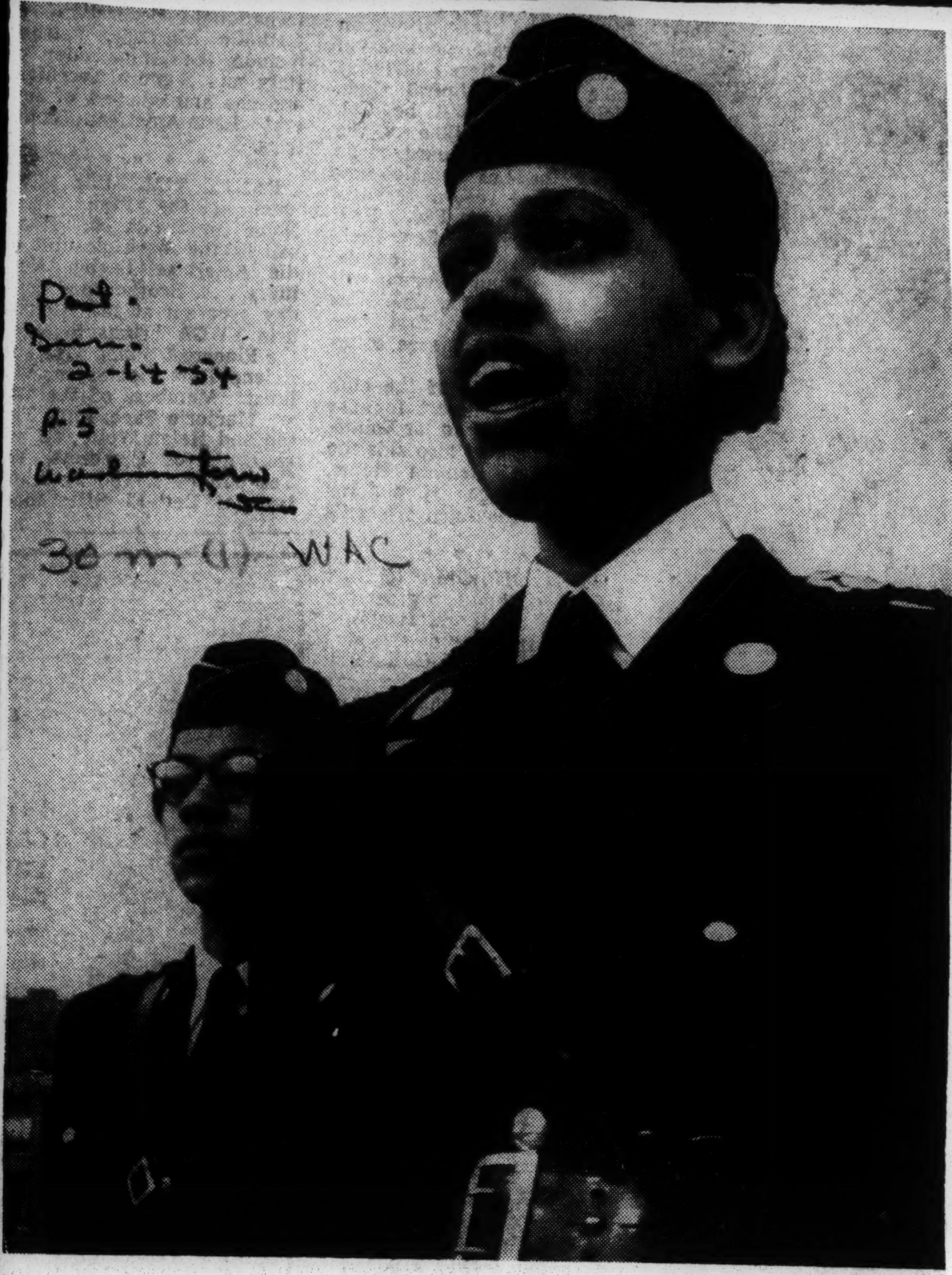
Teachers don't have any trouble interesting Carolyn in their subjects. She looks at studying this way: "I just feel my studies come first. If there's a good television program on, I put it off and devote myself to my studies. If I understand something, I know I'll like it!"

CAROLYN, who's slender and 5 feet 8 inches tall, wears a size 13 dress. She wears skirts and blouses and loafers to school, full-skirted taffeta dresses when she goes out. The ideal date is one for a movie or roller-skating or a private party, she says.

Pink's her favorite color, and she'd like one of the pink or aqua leather jackets which are now the fad at Dunbar. "I don't know if I'll get one, though, because it seems seniors have so many things to buy," she sighs.

Nearly 16, Carolyn thinks a girl's date "should respect you and be a gentleman." A girl "should be a good sport," she says. At Dunbar, Carolyn told us, a good date is "crazy or cool," but a "drag" is the type who might as well have stayed home in the first place.

As for a good friend—she should know how to "keep things to herself, be someone you can confide in. She should try to help you, instead of hinder you," comments Carolyn.



By Charles Del Vecchio—The Washington Post

BARKING AN ORDER is Maj. Carolyn Baker, as she leads her 130-member battalion in its early morning drill session twice a week. Behind Carolyn is Lieut. Alice Young.

Pitt. Cour. 2-14-54 p. 5 Washington 30 m (1) WAC

WAC FINDS IT A HOME AFTER 12 LONG YEARS

$7,000,000 Alabama Quarters Luxurious, Air-Cooled

Commercial Appeal p. 2 Memphis, Tenn. Sept. 28-54

FORT M'CLELLAN, Ala., Sept. 27.—(INS)—The WAC found a home in the Army Monday—a home of air-cooled luxury, swank pastel-colored barracks and a patio-equipped recreation center.

The first permanent Woman's Army Corps center was dedicated at Fort McClellan, near Anniston, by Army Chief of Staff Gen. Mathew B. Ridgway. The ceremonies were typically GI—to a point.

During the general's address, a broiling Southern sun beamed down on the formation standing at parade rest. The humidity took the starch out of a few of the girl soldiers. When about 15 of them had fainted, Ridgway stopped his address, invited the others to squat, Indian-squaw-like, on the ground.

A crack unit of more than 1,200 WACs paraded proudly in review before the general. Included in the ceremonies was the unveiling of the seven million dollar accommodations available to the permanent Woman's Army. The women themselves were proud to show off their new home.

"We won't have to live in the wooden huts of war any longer," said Maj. Helen Hart.

Maj. Marjorie Schulten, a WAC since the corps was formed in 1942 at Fort Des Moines, observed:

"At last the WACs have a home. We could build our traditions for history here, and feel that it will always be here no matter where we go. This is a historic day in the history of womanhood."

St. Louis WAC Is Assigned At Virginia

Argus p. 3 St. Louis, Mo. 2-17-54

30 m (1)

PVT. HELEN BRUCE

WAC CENTER, Fort McClellan, Ala.—Private Helen J. Bruce, daughter of Hubert J. Bruce, 2427 N. Whittier Street, St. Louis, Mo., has just completed basic training at the new Women's Army Corps Center, Fort McClellan, Alabama.

Private Bruce has been assigned as a clerk-typist at Fort Eustis, Virginia.

She is a member of Sumner High School.

The new $7,000,000 Center includes 22 cream-colored modern, functional buildings, situated on rolling land with a view of the Appalachian Mountains. The setting of tree-shaded lawns and attractive buildings suggests an American college campus rather than a military installation.

Fort McClellan is also the permanent home of the Chemical Corps Training Command.

The Center's buildings are of concrete block and have large louver windows set in steel frames. All have built-in circulation fans and natural gas heating. Floors are of asphalt tile.

30m(1) 1954

WAC

WACS To Dedicate $7 Million Home in Ala.

Constitution P.12

FT. McCLELLAN, Ala., Sept. 16 (AP)—A $7,000,000 Women's Army Corps center at Ft. McClellan will be dedicated Sept. 27 as the first permanent home of the WAC. Gen. Matthew Ridgway, Army chief of staff, is scheduled to speak.

The new center is designed to accommodate a population of 2,400 women. Buildings include facilities for headquarters, 10 barracks, three consolidated mess halls, two school buildings, a service club for enlisted women and three WAC officers' barracks.

Recreational and religious facilities on the post will be available to the WACs.

Basic and advanced training for Wac officers and all basic training for enlisted women will be given at the new center. Clerical, non-commissioned officer and officer candidate school training also will be given.

When the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps was formed shortly after the start of World War II, the WAAC was headquartered at Ft. Des Moines. It then was moved to Daytona Beach, Fla.; Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; Ft. Devens, Mass., and Camp Ruston, La. All of these locations were closed at the end of the war. Since being integrated as a permanent corps into the regular Army in 1948, the WAC began training activities at Ft. Lee, Va., and had been located there since.

The Ft. McClelland site was selected, the Army said, when rehabilitation of temporary buildings at Ft. Lee proved to be economically impractical.

Lt. Gen. A. R. Bolling, commanding general of the 3rd Army, and Col. Irene C. Galloway, director of the WAC, also will participate in dedication ceremonies.

Atlanta Ga 9-17-54

WAC's eligible for ill claims

Afro American

Certin women who served in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, forerunner of the Women's Army Corps, are now entitled to compensation, pension, vocational rehabilitation and GI loans under a new law signed recently by the president.

The new Act, Public Law 650, extends certain benefits administered by Veterans Administration to former members of the WAAC who meet the following conditions:

(1) Served in the WAAC at least 90 days and

(2) Prior to the establishment of the WAC, were honorably discharged for disability incurred in line of duty, which rendered them unfit to perform further service in the WAAC or WAC.

—o O o—

WOMEN OF THE WAAC, under previous law, have been eligible for United States employee's compensation benefits, hospitalization and domiciliary care, burial benefits, mustering-out pay, rememployment rights and Soldier's and Sailor's Civil Relief Act benefits. The new law provides additional benefits to the special group covered by the Act.

The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps was formed in May, 1942. The WAAC act was repealed effective September 30, 1943 and the Women's Army Corps was created with full military status which carried with it all veteran's benefits.

Baltimore Md 9-25-54

Reba A. Caldwell To Europe As Med. Technician

Sergeant Reba A. Caldwell, a member of the W. A. C., arrived recently in Europe where she will serve as a medical tecnician.

Sergeant Caldwell first entered the service in the W.A.A.C. in 1942, being the first member of her race from Pittsburg, Kansas to enter. She re-enlisted in April 1952.

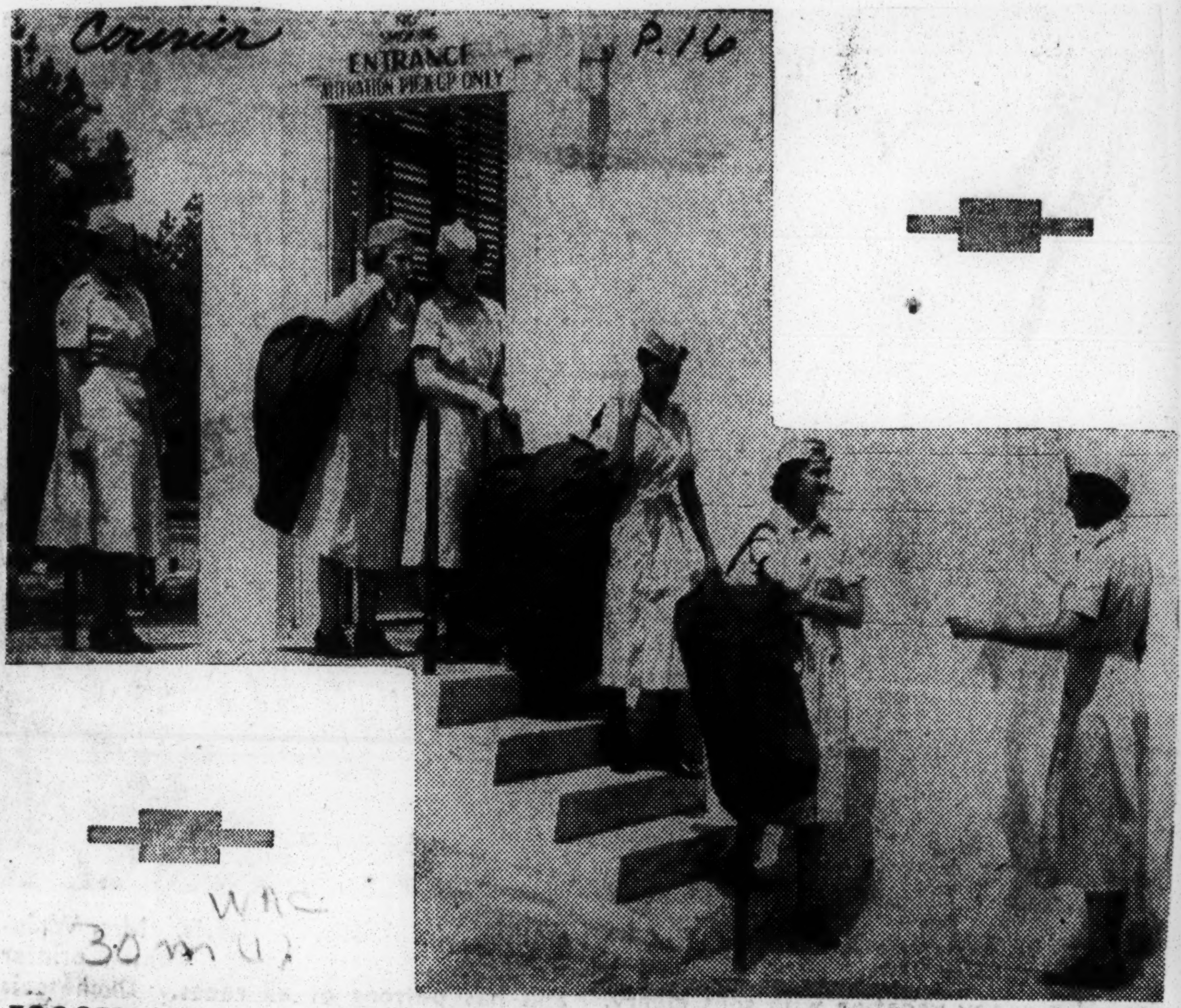
Before leaving for Europe, Sergeant Caldwell served as a medical technician at Brooke Army hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Caldwell of Pittsburg, Kansas and a sister of Miss Rachsel D. Caldwell, a nurse at Douglass hospital in Kansas City, Kansas. Another sister, Miss Rozella K. Caldwell is an instructor at Northeast Junior High school in Kansas City.

Before entering the service, Sergeant Caldwell took training at General Hospital Number Two in Kansas City, Missouri. She attended Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, Kansas. She served as recreational supervisor at various projects.

Enroute to New York, Sergeant Caldwell, accompanied by her mother, visited in Kansas City, Salina, Wichita and Joplin with many relatives and friends.

SGT. REBA A. CALDWELL



TOGGED—Members of the Women's Army Corps at Fort McClellan, Ala., leave the clothing outlet with newly altered uniforms, all tailored to fit.

Courier P.16

Negro Instructors at Fort McClellan

Complete Integration Followed At Women's Army Corps Home

Courier P.16 Pgh 10-9-54

By **WILLIAM A. FOWLKES**

FT. McCLELLAN, Ala. — "Is this the Army, Ma'am?"

That question was being asked with all seriousness last week after the permanent new home of the Women's Army Corps was dedicated amidst the foothills of the Appalachian Mountain chain, five miles north of Anniston.

Gen. Ridgway

So significant was the occasion that U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway flew down for the main address in which he hailed the important role of the Wacs for the "task of keeping our nation strong and free."

COL. IRENE O. GALLOWAY, director of the Women's Army Corps, of Washington, D. C., was present and paid tribute to the women "now serving for the security of our nation and a free world."

As they spoke and were joined in the dedication by other high Government, state and local officials, they were faced by completely integrated units.

American Negro girls of all shades and Filipinos were scattered among white American girls and displaced persons in the continuing "melting pot" of our democracy.

It was not a posed picture for the dignitaries.

* * *

THE GIRLS sleep together, eat together, study together and work together in the Wacs' new permanent home.

The Fort McClellan reception and training center is the new model of construction and convenience for the trainees.

Everything is the "last word" for the comfort of these future Army aides who can learn many skills and be well cared for, being paid besides.

* * *

THE NEW Wac home is complete with a beauty shop and a PX-type style center.

Highest-ranking Negro officer at the new center is First Lieut.

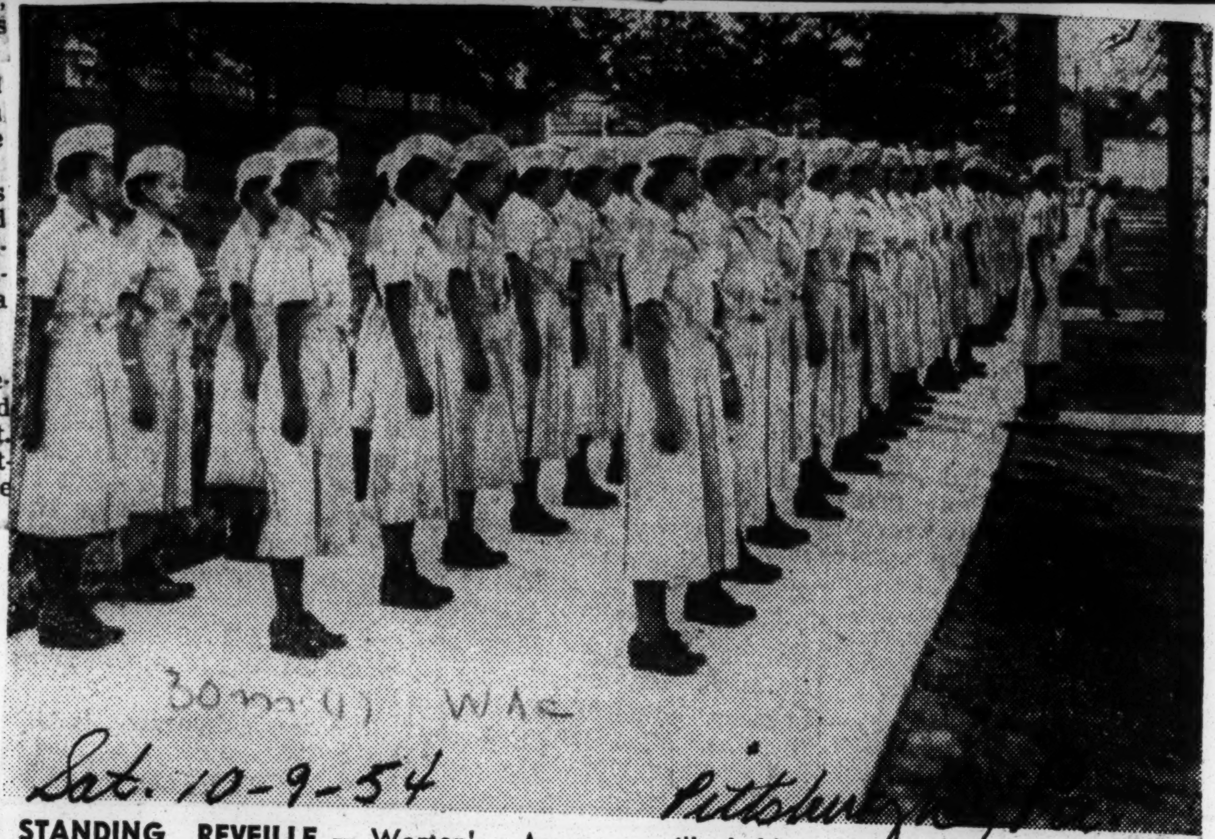
Lucy C. Bond of Lorain, Ohio, who joined the Wacs in Los Angeles, Calif., in 1950.

Incidentally, Lieutenant Bond was formerly connected with the Pacific Coast edition of the Courier before enlisting.

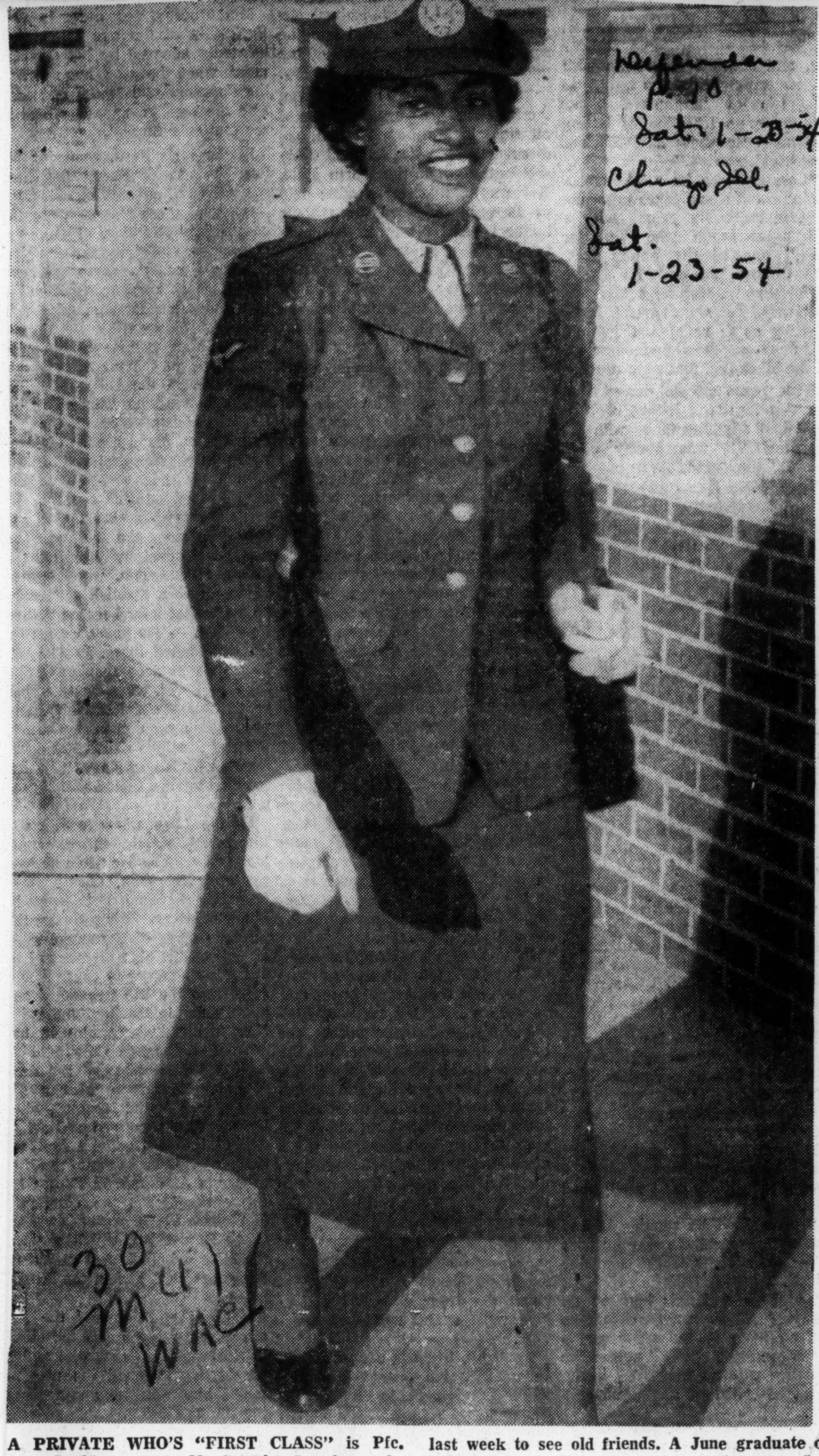
She is an instructor in courses involving troop information and education, citizenship, world affairs, achievements and traditions of the Army, and Geneva Conventions.

* * *

THERE ARE four other Negro instructors of the integrated Wac classes. They include Capt. Elmore Brown, who is connected with the chemical warfare unit of Fort McClellan.



STANDING REVEILLE — Women's Army Corps squads stand at attention during reveille held in front of their modern barracks at Fort McClellan, Ala.



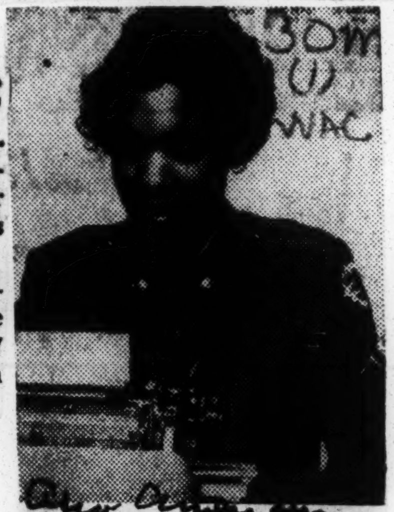
A PRIVATE WHO'S "FIRST CLASS" is Pfc. Inez Lockley, Apex, N. C. Pfc. Lockley, who completed her basic training recently, visited her Alma Mater, A&T college, Greensboro, N. C., last week to see old friends. A June graduate of A&T, she completed her basic training at San Antonio, Tex., and was transferred recently to Fort Snelling in Minnesota.

WAF S/SGT. MARY LOUISE PETERSON of Brooklyn (left) and another student test differentiating devices in a forward observer class at the Seventh Army Non-Commissioned Officer Academy in Germany. Sergeant Peterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Peterson, 406 E. Second Avenue, Vidalia, Ga., is a requisitioning and distribution clerk with the 750th Air Base Group in Wiesbaden, Germany. She has been overseas since May 1953. — (U. S. Army Photo)

Re-Enlists For Six More Years In WAC

WAC CENTER, Fort Lee, Va.—Corp. Edith L. Efferson of Detroit, Mich., has re-enlisted for six more years in the Women's Army Corps.

Corporal Efferson, who originally enlisted in June, 1952, is the daughter of Mrs. Helen Fuller, 5927 Begole st. She graduated from DuSable high school, Chicago.



IN JAPAN—Pfc Mignon Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wint Clark, 43 Willowdale ave., Montclair, N. J., is with the Women's Army Corps in Japan where she's a clerk-typist with the 8017th Army Unit.

Chicago WAC Sergeant Racks Up Honors At All Points Of Globe

By LEE BLACKWELL

Master Sergeant Ruth Sarver Jacobs, a petite and attractive member of the Women's Army Corp, is a good example of exhibit A for the firm believers in equality of the sexes.

During nine and a half years service Sergeant Jacobs, a former government civil service employe, has hung up a record that could be the envy of any non-commissioned officer—male or female.

The sergeant, who recently returned to this country after almost three years in Japan, recalled highlights of her amazing Army career during an interview last week.

A former employe of the woman's department of the Chicago Defender, Sergeant Jacobs became the first Negro WAC to be made master sergeant in the Far East when she was promoted Feb. 25, 1952. She was also first to win the Commendation Ribbon with medal pendant for outstanding service in the Far East command for action directly supporting military operations.

The easy-smiling sergeant was vice-president of the WAC NCO club and was non-commissioned officer in charge of the WAC honor guard in Yokohoma and Zama, Japan for two and a half years.

After about a year with the Defender, Sergeant Jacobs was called to Washington in 1940 and later became the first Negro supervisor in the Adjutant General's office.

Sergeant Jacobs' brilliant army career began in 1944 and she spent 13 months in Europe during World War II. During this time she studied French at a branch of Sorbonne university and later became an interpreter. She was sent to Japan in June of 1951.

Despite her duties with the comptroller section of the Army, Sergeant Jacobs still found time to engage in extra-curricular activities. An accomplished violinist, she played with several WAC shows and wrote the script for the Corp's 1952 anniversary show, which was broadcast from Tokyo.

A sports enthusiast, Sergeant Jacobs attended Douglas grammar school, Wendell Phillips high — where she excelled in track — Crane Junior college and the Chicago Musical college. In 1926 she made her debut as Chicago's youngest concert violinist.

A talented writer, some of the sergeant's poetry was included in Ebony Rhythms, an anthology of Negro verse. At present she is

M-SGT. RUTH S. JACOBS

studying law at Lewis Extension university and hopes to win a degree.

Sergeant Jacobs' parents, Walter and Alice Sarver, have operated a dressmaking and cleaning shop at 515 E. 61st st., for the past 11 years. The Sarvers celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last year.

The versatile Sergeant Jacobs has no monopoly on rank nor versatility in the family. Her son, James Marcellus Jacobs, is a sergeant in Headquarters company of the 178th Regimental Combat Team. A graduate of Tilden Tech, he is a former member of the Civil Air Patrol, a member of the Hyde Park YMCA Judo club and an amateur photographer.

Sergeant Jacobs said she has enjoyed her army career and is "thankful for integration" in the services. She is currently stationed at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

30m(5) 1954

Airman Appeals

ALBANY, Ga.—Airman Basic Lehman C. Burns, 21, of Tuskegee, Ala., last week appealed a sentence of dishonorable discharge and twenty-three years' confinement received in a court-martial trial Oct. 17, 1951. He had been convicted of assault with intent to murder and robbery.

GI Who Killed 4 In Love Feud Sentenced To Death

AUSBURG, Germany—A young soldier who fetched his Army carbine and "shot up" the house killing four people when he found the German woman he loved in the arms of another G. I. last Feb. 23 must die for his act of passion.

An Army court-martial last week ruled that Pfc. Abraham Thomas, native of Montezuma, Ga. and resident of Chicago, be executed for the premeditated murders of two German women and two soldiers in a rented apartment near here.

THOMAS WAS arrested after the bodies of the victims were found in a flat rented by Misses Walpurga Wenderoth, 29, and Anna Weigel, 26, near here. The badly-mutilated remains of the two women and those of Sgt. 1/C Lafayette Bennett, 28 of Kansas City, Kan., and Cpl. Edward Peters, 32, of Chicago, bore wounds inflicted by rifle shots and multiple stab wounds.

Prosecutors in the court-martial said Pvt. Thomas obviously found the woman with whom he had an affair in the arms of one of the soldiers, went off to get a rifle and came back to kill all four of the persons in the house.

HE SHOWED no emotion when he was found guilty of the charges, but smiled when he was led out of the courtroom.

Military authorities arrested Thomas a few days after the bodies were discovered. They had confined their search for the slayer to persons familiar with the women and the house.

Staff Photos

SERGT. JOHN SPIVEY
. . . identified recording

Army Denies Right to Hear Court-Martial

By the Associated Press

Counsel for Corpl. Claude Batchelor of Kermit, Tex., one of the two GIs who changed sides and returned home from a Communist prison camp in Korea, today asked Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson to reverse what he called a "incredible" decision by the Army.

Attorney Joel W. Westbrook said he was told the Army would not permit a member of Batchelor's defense staff to monitor the court-martial of Corpl. Edward S. Dickenson, other GI.

Dickenson is on trial here on charges of collaborating with the Reds. Batchelor has been charged with "giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

Westbrook told Wilson the Army delayed for five days a decision on his monitoring petition, then told him his request was denied and that further action should be taken with Fourth Army Headquarters in Texas.

Westbrook has been attending the Dickenson court-martial at his own expense. He told Wilson even if he went back to the Fourth Army to get permission, the Dickenson trial would be over before military counsel could reach Washington.

He told reporters the Army has provided unlimited funds for travel for persons building up the prosecution's case against Batchelor.

Dickenson Is Called 'Victim of Rumors'

An Army major defending Corpl. Edward S. Dickenson against court-martial charges said yesterday he is convinced the GI was a victim of "latrine rumors" at a Communist prisoner of war camp in Korea.

Maj. Earl V. Brown gave this opinion in an interview as the military trial moved into its fifth day.

The 23-year-old Dickenson, from Cracker's Neck, Va., is accused of collaborating with his captors and informing on his buddies while a POW. He was one of 23 POWs who at first refused repatriation. Later he and one other returned to United States control.

"Atmosphere of Rumor"

Brown, who was legal adviser to the Americans at the Freedom village repatriation center in Korea last year, said he had heard hundreds of GIs talk about a widespread "atmosphere of rumor" at the Red prison camps.

Dickenson's defense began hammering away at this point yesterday when a series of witnesses hostile to Dickenson took the witness chair.

One of these, Sergt. Lyle W. Jacobson of Butte, Mont., testified that it was common knowledge among the loyal Americans at the Red prison camp at Pyoktong that Dickenson was "a rat."

Jacobson said Dickenson overheard him discussing escape plans with seven other GIs. The following day, Jacobson said, a brutal Chinese the Americans named "the Screaming Skull" called him in and "worked me over."

Guy Emery, a retired colonel who is chief of Dickenson's counsel, asked Jacobson how he knew that Dickenson was a rat.

"I Had the Feeling"

"I had the feeling," Jacobson said. "Some things you get to know inside you."

"Is it your position," Emery continued, "that everyone on 'the right side' had that feeling?"

"Yes, sir," Jacobson snapped back.

In earlier testimony, Emery had drawn from another witness that he hated Dickenson.

Brown said in the interview that when a rumor got started at a POW camp that someone was an informer, "he couldn't do anything without falling under suspicion."

Iowa Court's Ruling Is Appealed by Widow of Sgt. Rice, Denied Burial

30m(6)

Washington, D. C.—The supreme court Monday agreed to rule on the case of the American Indian who lost his life in Korea and then was denied burial in a Sioux City, Ia., cemetery.

Specifically, the highest tribunal will decide whether the Iowa Supreme Court was right in holding that the cemetery could not be sued for $60,000 damages by the widow of the war veteran.

One issue is whether a treaty—in this case the United Nations charter—can supersede state law: This point was debated at length by the senate earlied this year.

Register Des Moines Iowa Jun 15-54

Appeal

The Iowa court's ruling was appealed by Mrs. Evelyn Rice, white widow of the Indian, Sgt. John Rice.

Mrs. Rice contracted with the Sioux City Memorial Park Cemetery to bury her husband, but after a graveside service the cemetery notified her the body would not be lowered into the grave. A section of the contract said burial privileges were restricted to Caucasians.

Rice later was buried with military honors in Arlington National Cemetery.

Covenant

The Iowa court, in ruling Mrs. Rice had no grounds to sue the cemetery, said it could not declare void any private contract containing a restrictive covenant.

Mrs. Rice's appeal contends the Iowa ruling violated the United States Constitution's guarantees of due process and equal protection of the laws; the letter and spirit of the U.N. charter, and "the public policy of the U. S. government."

The Iowa court said a treaty has no application to the private conduct of individual citiens of the Lnited States; a treaty does not supercede Iowa laws relating to contracts; consequently the U.N. charter has no bearing on the burial case.

Soldier Wounded During Military Arrest

p. 8

FORT JACKSON, S. C.—One soldier is hospitalized in critical condition and another is being held by military authorities at Fort Jackson as a result of a shooting on Gervais St., Columbia, last week. Sat 4-24-54

PFC Thomas Eugene Ward of 327 Labelle St., Detroit, Michigan, was shot by Military Policeman Corporal Leon R. Cobbs, 21, of 905 Magnolia St., Barstow, Florida, when Ward attempted to disarm Cobbs and a fellow policeman being held at gunpoint by a companion.

Ward and his companion, Private B. C. Clark, both stationed with the 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N. C., were first stopped for questioning by Military Policemen Cobbs and Pfc Skippy A. Forney, 21, of Union Mills, N. C., when they were seen walking down Gervais St. without their jackets, thus being out of regulation uniform. The jackets were being worn by two women companions later identified as Private Clark's wife and Miss Elizabeth Hopkins of Columbia.

When the soldiers became belligerent, Corporal Cobbs ordered Pfc Forney to search them, but Private Clark drew a small pistol, threatening the MP's. Pfc Ward took Forney's 45 caliber service pistol from him and advanced toward Corporal Cobbs to disarm him. Cobbs then drew his service pistol, shot Ward in the neck and ordered Clark to drop his weapon, which he did

Pfc Ward was taken to U. S. Army Hospital, Fort Jackson and Private Clark was taken into custody by Columbia police. He was later turned over to Fort Jackson authorities. Their women companions were turned over to Columbia police.

The Military Policeman have been suspended pending the completion of the investigation.

EDITH (LEFT) AND MARTHA JACKSON FORM WAVE-SISTER COMBINATION

2 sisters form Navy air operations team

WASHINGTON — The Naval Air Station located in the Anacostia area of Washington, D.C. announced last week that it has its first WAVE - sister combination of the Aircraft Operations building.

The Jackson sisters have been stationed together ever since they entered the navy last May.

Trained In Jersey

They came to Washington from Lakehurst, N. J., last month. After completing recruit training at Bainbridge they were shifted to AG aerography school at the Naval Air Technical Training unit in Lakehurst.

Upon completion of their training at the "A" school, the sisters feared that their parting would be imminent since Martha was ordered to Naval Air Station in Anacostia and Edith to Naval Air Station at Patuxent.

Immediately after her arrival at Patuxent, Edith requested that she be transferred to Anacosta so that she might be with her sister. Within two hours she received a set of orders which enabled her to join Martha at the Washington NAS.

Was Nurse's Aide

Edith graduated from Johnstown high school in Pennsylvania in 1950 and worked for a year in Washington as clerk in the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

Martha, the younger sister, is also a graduate of the Johnstown high school and served as nurse's aide at the Johnstown Mercy hospital.

The desire to see naval service is easy to fathom, according to the Jackson girls, since they have two brothers in the navy now and another who served 18 months in the navy during World War II.

Waves At 12-Year Mark

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Waves observed their 12th birthday last Friday.

Individually the Waves — "Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service" in World War II—may hold on to the feminine prerogative to keep their age a secret. But collectively this anniversary was a joyous occasion.

A dozen years of service give the Navy gals the right to hoist the "gold hash mark."

* * *

THEIR DIRECTOR, Capt. Louise K. Wilde, said no official nationwide celebration was planned to mark the anniversary. But a number of small, private birthday parties took place in the girls' barracks.

At least one Wave currently stationed in the Washington area has a double reason to celebrate. Personnel Chief Eleanora Muriel Campbell soon will complete her 12th year in service.

CHIEF CAMPBELL, of Roslyn, N. Y., summed up her dozen years in the Navy as a career spent "recruiting, training and transferring" Waves.

"I was sworn into the Waves Oct. 8, 1942 and reported to active duty Nov. 17, 1942. My first assignment was recruiting in New York."

* * *

CHIEF CAMPBELL was one of the first four Waves to attend classification school in San Diego. Calif.

That was after the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948 made the Waves a part of the regular Navy.

LATER SHE classified and tested recruits at the Great Lakes Naval Base.

Now Chief Campbell is assigned to the control desk at the Naval Annex in Arlington, Va. Her job is to transfer enlisted personnel throughout the United States and overseas.

NINE YEARS AGO—A release from the Office of War Information bearing a file dated March 2, 1945, which accompanied this photograph was captioned "First Negro Waves Enter Hospital Corps Schools at Medical Center", and said "Hospital Apprentices (left to right) Ruth C. Isaacs, Katherine Horton and Inez Patterson are the first Negro Waves to enter the Hospital Corps school at the National Naval Center, Bethesda, Md."

The WAVE was integrated from its inception.

always end at 5 p. m."

Chief Campbell said there is no reason why any girl can't make good in the service if she can take orders. Most girls, she observed, can learn to be obedient. She added:

"The only trouble I had was with recruits who were accustomed to doing anything they wanted at home. They thought they could get away with that in the Navy."

REVIEWING her experiences in the service of her country at home and abroad, the attractive Wave asserted with the conviction of an "Old Salt":

"Girls joining the Navy these days have it much easier than we did. Twelve years ago Waves had to stay put—we couldn't travel as widely. And everything was rush, rush, rush to meet deadlines. The work day didn't

30m(10) 1954

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER Clemis Garrett, a recent graduate of the Quartermaster school at Fort Lee, Va., has joined the staff of the Chaplain school at Ft. Slocum, New Rochelle, N. Y. Garrett, a native of Longview, Texas, entered the Army upon graduation from high school in Tatum, Texas. During World War II he served in Germany and was awarded the Bronze Star medal and two battle stars.

aplain upped o rank of major

NEW YORK—Recently trading his captain's bars for the gold leaves of major was Chaplain Alexander L. Lewis of the 371st Armored Infantry Battalion.

Major Lewis

Chaplain Lewis has served with the 371st AIB as battalion chaplain since his arrival in Europe in September 1952.

Prior to his present overseas tour, the chaplain served in Okinawa and Korea.

He has received the Bronze Star Medal, the Korean Service Medal, the WWII European Campaign Ribbon and the UN Service Medal.

Chaplain Lewis, from Lumberton, N.C., was graduated from Johnson C. Smith university.

Floridan Vet of European, Korean Campaigns

DeVeaux Named President Of Army Chaplains' Board

WASHINGTON — Appointment of Chaplain John A. DeVeaux as president of the Chaplain Board was announced last week by the Department of the Army.

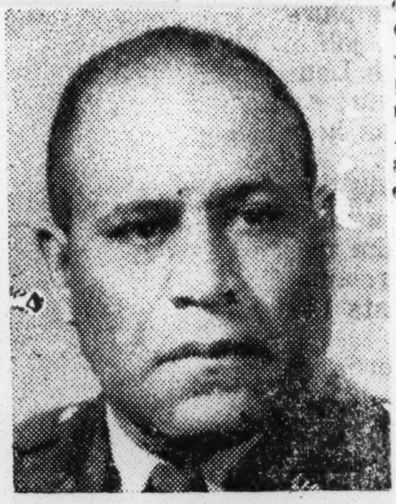
The board is a research agency of the Office of the Chief of Chaplains, with headquarters at Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Chaplain DeVeaux's assignment is the first major appointment made by Chaplain Patrick J. Ryan since he became chief of chaplains on May 1.

A NATIVE of Miami, Fla., Chaplain DeVeaux is a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

He attended Wilberforce University and Payne Theological Seminary, Wilberforce, Ohio. He was ordained Sept. 10, 1933, in the North Street Church, Springfield, Ohio.

Chaplain DeVeaux has served in Korea and received a Legion of Merit for his work there with the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment.



JOHN A. DEVEAUX
... president of the chaplains

Following duty in the combat area, he was assigned to Koje-do where, as senior administrative chaplain, he helped establish a program of religious ministery to prisoners of war. Later he returned to the United States and was assigned to the Ninth Infantry Division at Fort Dix, N. J. He has been a member of the Chaplain Board since November, 1952.

DURING WORLD WAR II, Chaplain DeVeaux was assigned to the European Theater from October, 1944 to October, 1945.

He took part in the Rhineland and Central European campaigns during World War II, and the UN defensive, UN Offensive and the Chinese Communist Forces Intervention campaigns in Korea.

Prior to his military duty, which began in August, 1938, Chaplain DeVeaux served at the Ross Chapel AME, Jamestown, Ohio; Pride AME Chapel, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Wayman AME Church, Wheeling, W. Va., and the Bethel AME Church, Williamsport, Pa.

The four-man Chaplain Board operates under the Chief of Chaplains for the purpose of studying programs, special projects and other recommendations relative to the Army's program of religious activities and character development.

30m(10) 1954

COLONEL DeVEAUX

DeVeaux heads Chaplain Board

The appointment of Chaplain (Col.) John A. DeVeaux as president of the Chaplain Board was announced Monday by the Department of the Army. The board is a research agency of the office of the Chief of Chaplains with headquarters at Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N.Y.

Chaplain DeVeaux's assignment is the first major appointment made by Chaplain (Maj. Gen.) Patrick J. Ryan since he became Chief of Chaplains on May 1.

A native of Miami, Fla., Chaplain DeVeaux is a minister of the AME Church. He attended Wilberforce University and Payne Theological Seminary, Wilberforce, Ohio. He was ordained in 1933 in Springfield, Ohio.

Served In Korea

Chaplain DeVeaux has served in Korea with the 24th Infantry Regiment and received the Legion of Merit for his work there. Following duty in the combat area, he was assigned to Koje-do, where as senior administrative chaplain he helped establish a program of ministry for prisoners of war.

Upon his return to the United States, he was assigned to the Ninth Infantry Division at Fort Dix, N.J. He has been a member of the Chaplain Board since November, 1952.

Afro American p. 3 Baltimore Sat. 5-29-54

30m(11) 1954 AMERICAN GOLD STAR MOTHERS INC.

No separate Gold Star Mothers unit for her

Mrs. Sarah Young tells AFRO she's against segregation

MRS. SARAH YOUNG

BALTIMORE

"I would like to join the American Gold Star Mothers Inc., but I am not in favor of forming a segregated unit."

That was the statement made on Thursday by Mrs. Sarah Wheatley Young, 940 N. Broadway, mother of a soldier who died in Germany during World War II.

Seeking Members

Mrs. Young made her views known to the AFRO because of news stories carried in recent editions in which the organization appealed for colored members.

She said that she had sought to join the organization but was told she would only be eligible if she organized a separate unit.

"Our boys fought all together in Germany," she said, "and I don't see why the mothers can't be together. Their's no reason to separate us."

Mrs. Young becomes eligible for this national group because her son, Pfc. Howard R. Young Jr., died in action in Germany in Nov. 1952.

Another Son Marine

He was a graduate of Dunbar High school, where he starred as a boxer and track star, before entering the army. Mrs. Young has another son, Pvt. Charles Young, who is a marine stationed at Cherry Point, N.C.

The other Young children are Mrs. Elizabeth Wiggins, and Mrs. Grace Jackson. There are also two grandchildren, the children of Mrs. Wiggins.

The Young family belongs to Waters AME church.

National Organization

The American Gold Star Mothers Inc., is a national organization composed of mothers of men and women who died in World War II action.

The local unit meets the first and third Wednesday of each month at 1 p.m. in the War Memorial Building. Mrs. Ernestine M. Ross is president.

Mrs. Frederick W. Twele is head of the Maryland unit.

She told the AFRO last month there was nothing in the bylaws to prevent the local chapter from accepting colored mothers in existing units, but admitted they were asked to form a separate unit "because we thought they would be happier with a colored chapter."

30m (11) 1954

AMERICAN LEGION

AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL COMMANDER Arthur J. Connell, Middletown, Conn., meets with more than 50 representatives of the New Orleans area Negro American Legion posts and Louisiana and national leaders of the legion at New Orleans plant of the Falstaff Brewing Corporation. In formal discussion are left to right L. W. Dawson, New Orleans, Louisiana department commander; Mrs. Marguerite Bush, adjutant of New Orleans post 555; Arthur J. Connell; A. Butler, post 555 commander; Albert V. LaBiche, New Orleans, first Louisiana district commander.

The Forty and Eight

The American Legion added no laurels to its crown when it wriggled out of a chance to democratize its "Forty and Eight" Society during the convention in Washington last week.

The ruse employed was to permit floor discussion on a motion which concerned the society's constitutional connection with the Legion, but which did not mention the fact that Orientals and colored persons cannot join the fun-making affiliate.

Pleas for a consideration of the issue in its undemocratic and discriminatory aspects were bluntly ruled out of order by the national commander.

Speakers on the floor could then piously proclaim that they were not arguing a racial issue but were merely concerned about the precious "autonomy" of the Forty and Eight.

This was hypocritical tommyrot. It was unworthy of the Legion tradition and background. It was unfair.

All members of the society are also members of the American Legion, and it is therefore the Legion which upheld the Forty and Eight color bar in that thunderous voice vote.

The 36th annual convention of the American Legion thus passes into history besmirched and bedraggled by yet another demonstration of small - minded and obsolete racial prejudice.

Afro American p. 4 Sept. 4, 1954 Baltimore, Md.

NEGRO LEGIONNAIRES TURN DOWN INVITE

30m

WASHINGTON, D C.—(ANP)—Racial difficulties punctuated the fiesta-like air of the American Legion's annual convention held here last week.

The most talked about incident was the Legion's refusal to strike out a white-only clause in the charter of its exclusive fun-making group, the 40 and eight.

But racial difficultties in the Legion cropped up again when the Washington Negro Legionnaires refused to use the district department clubhouse courtesy cards because they were good only for the duration of the convention.

The cards were distributed in the packets given all Legionnaires when they registerd for the national meeting.

Carl D Coleman, commander of the James E Walker Post No. 26, said his group could not accept the cards "in good faith" knowing the clubhouse would resume its policy of segregation after the convention ended.

Coleman sent a letter to Byron E. Dunn, district department commander, asking that immediate steps be taken to change the club's segregation policy.

He said a resolution urging a change in policy did not get to the floor of the recent district department convention. But he said he had been told that the club's board of trustees will meet later this month to consider the question.

World p. 1 Sept. 8, 1954

Legionnaires to continue fight against '40 and 8'

Afro-American. Sat. 9-11-54

WASHINGTON

The American Legion convention ended quietly as it began as the blue and gold uniformed visitors drifted slowly out of town over the week end.

Nearly half the colored delegates from various state departments had left the convention diehards who were still lobbying for action on the Forty and Eight Society.

Balto Sat. 9-11-54

FOREMOST AMONG these was W. K. Rollins, chairman of the Americanism committee of the Bronx County, N.Y., Post.

"Listen at them; they're talking about Americanism this morning but they really don't know what they're talking about. It's hypocracy," he said, referring to discussions being held on resolutions.

P. 3

Mr. Rollins said he thought all delegates should continue to support the legion even if we do have differences among ourselves. We can settle them, he added.

Other matters which came up for discussion were the report of the resolutions, internal affairs and foreign relations committes.

—o O o—

THE DELEGATES voted out resolutions calling for establishment of an American Legion college, the promotion of a "May Day, U.S. Way," U.S. history examinations in institutions of higher learning and the removal of UNESCO teachings in public schools.

A resolution calling for the fingerprinting of all holders of social security cards to prevent the spread of "underground communism" was recommended for rejection.

—o O o—

The disgruntled delegates took the speeches of Walter Reuther, CIO president, and Henry C. Lodge of the United Nations with a grain of salt.

—o O o—

BOTH MEN called for greater practice of the American traditions to stop the spread of communism.

Another delegate who lingered was I. B. January of Louisiana, who sat with his state department. Mr. January said most of the men had "given up the fight" and were trying to help elect members of their departments to national office.

He said he would continued to work on the racial issue by contacting Legionnaires throughout the country during the year.

Quite a few of the colored delegates seem to be united behind Seaborne Collins of New Mexico, commander-elect of the legion. Quite a few wore "I'm a Collins man" buttons.

—o O o—

OTHERS WHO remained included Christopher J. Brown of Philadelphia, Guy Harrison of San Francisco, Dr. Franklin Potter of Detroit, William Jones of New York and Mrs. Mary B. Harris of San Francisco.

Mrs. Harris reminded male delegates that the legion auxiliary's Eight and Forty Society had a "white only" clause.

"The only way you can get them to change it is to ask them to do it themselves," Mrs. Harris said.

A big cabaret party given by the James R. Europe Post at Lincoln Colonnade Wednesday night may have accounted for the absence of some delegates at the closing sessions.

Guy Holliday, past commander and chairman of the ways and means committee, estimated that approximately 1,800 persons attended the affair.

A three-night cabaret party was held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at the Odd Fellows Hall by the James E. Walker post. Carl Coleman, assistant corporation counsel, commander.

—o O o—

WEARY DELEGATES who had taken part in the record-breaking parade Tuesday were not too tired to enjoy dancing, drinking, greeting old friends and witnessing an elaborate floor show.

Visitors, including James Emerson of St. Louis, Robert B. Coleman and Jesse Robinson of New York and James F. Gary of Philadelphia, agreed it was a good convention in spite of the defeat of the Forty and Eight issue.

"We'll be back again, William Jones of the powerful New York contingent said.

Threatened picketing of the District legion headquarters clubhouse by the members of James E. Walker post failed to materialize.

Several colored legionnaires were observed being served in the bar of the clubhouse during the convention and no one complained of being embarrassed, Herbert Jacobi, chairman of the Legion Convention Corporation, told an AFRO reporter.

—o O o—

SEVERAL DELEGATES said they received excellent treatment in downtown hotels, spending an average of $16 a day for rooms and meals.

Hospitality rooms sponsored by major beer companies were well visited in the Mayflower and Dunbar Hotels and a grand closing ball was held at the Armory Thursday night.

Although hotels enjoyed a brisk business, restaurants, cabs and entertainment establishments complained of the lack of anticipated business during the convention.

"We wouldn't have known they were here if it hadn't been for the parade Tuesday," one businessman said.

30m 11 1954 AMERICAN LEGION

Legion Convention 'Captures' D. C.

STEPPING OUT SMARTLY, fellow legionnaries from the State of Georgia march through Washington, D. C., during the day-long parade highlighting the American Legion convention. In the meantime, the 40 and 8 turned down a legion recommendation that the unit drop the "white males only" clause from its constitution.

RHOHEMIA CHAMBERS of Chicago, drum majorette with the Giles Post Drum and Bugle Corps, leads bandmembers in their gold and blue uniforms. Corps captured National Championship in the Sons of the American Legion competition.

THESE ARE THE OFFICERS of the James L. Walker Post of Washington which took the unusual step of mailing back courtesy cards issued for the convention by D. C. headquarters in protest of their continuing policy of discrimination. Left to right back row: Garland Mackey, Wallace P. Gant jr., Mrs. Rebecca Ward, president of the Auxiliary; T. Curtis Hall, Mrs. Fairfax Lomack, and James B. Lomack. Front row, left D. B. Fantroy, Joseph A. Miller, vice-commander; Carl D. Coleman, commander and first veteran of World War II elected to post head; Frank E. Bass, and Albert T. Ellis.

30m(11) 1954

AMERICAN RED CROSS

Mrs. Vivian H. Williams Serving Red Cross At LaRochelle, France

MRS. VIVIAN H. WILLIAMS

LA ROCHELLE, France—Mrs. Vivian H. Williams, of Bessemer, Ala. who recently completed training in Europe as a Red Cross Gray Lady, is serving at the U. S. Hospital here.

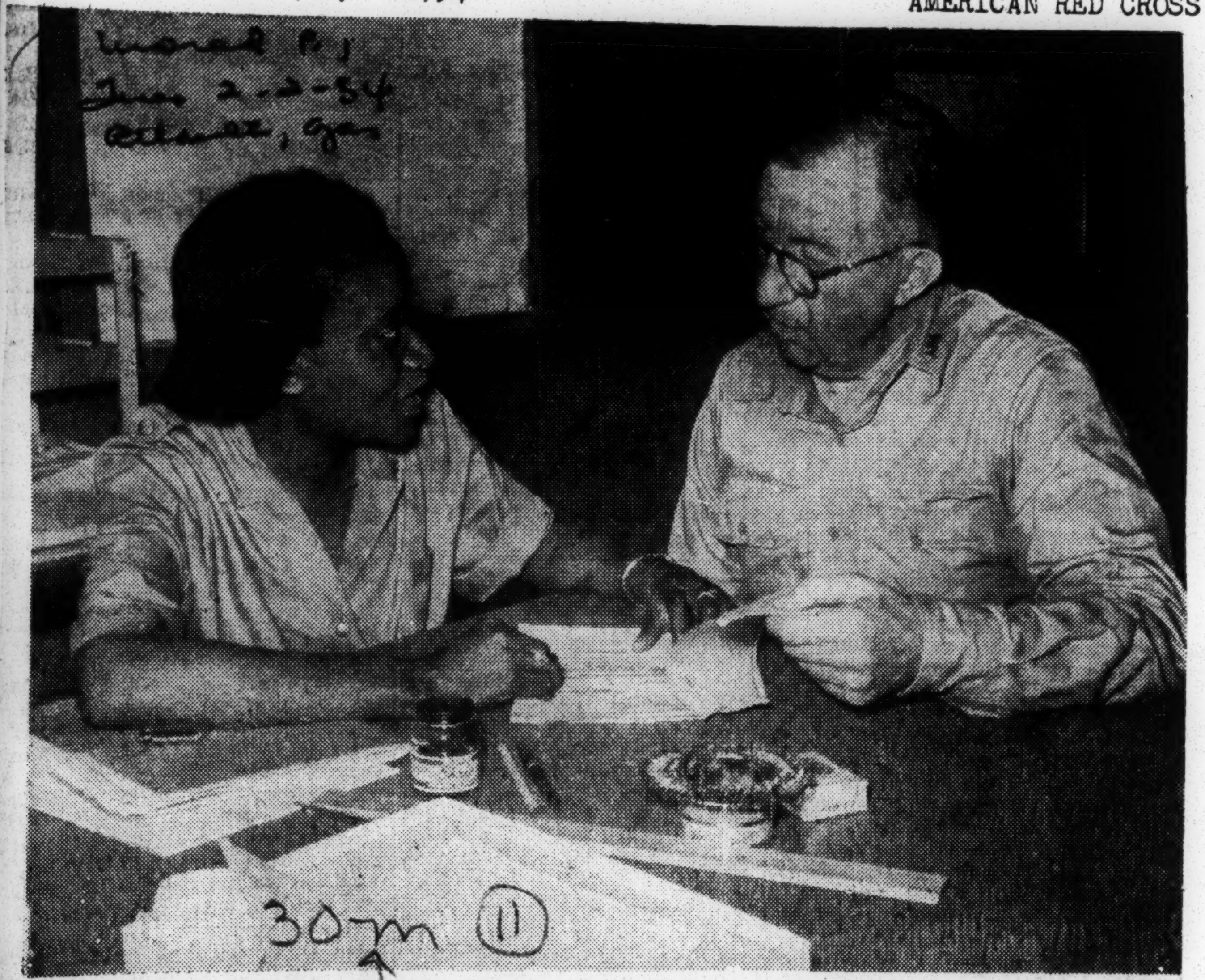
She is the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Jefferson Hogue of 427 So. 23rd St., Bessemer. Mrs. Williams is a Red Cross volunteer. Her husband, Sfc. Russelle Williams, is now stationed in France.

Taking part in recreational programs for patients, Mrs. Williams will make the rounds of the hospital wards, talk to hospitalized servicemen and take them books, magazines, writing materials and games.

Along with other Gray Ladies, she will serve coffee from the bedside carts which are wheeled from ward to ward and often do special personal services for patients. These include writing and mailing letters, performing shopping errands at their request, wrapping and mailing packages and buying postal money orders for them.

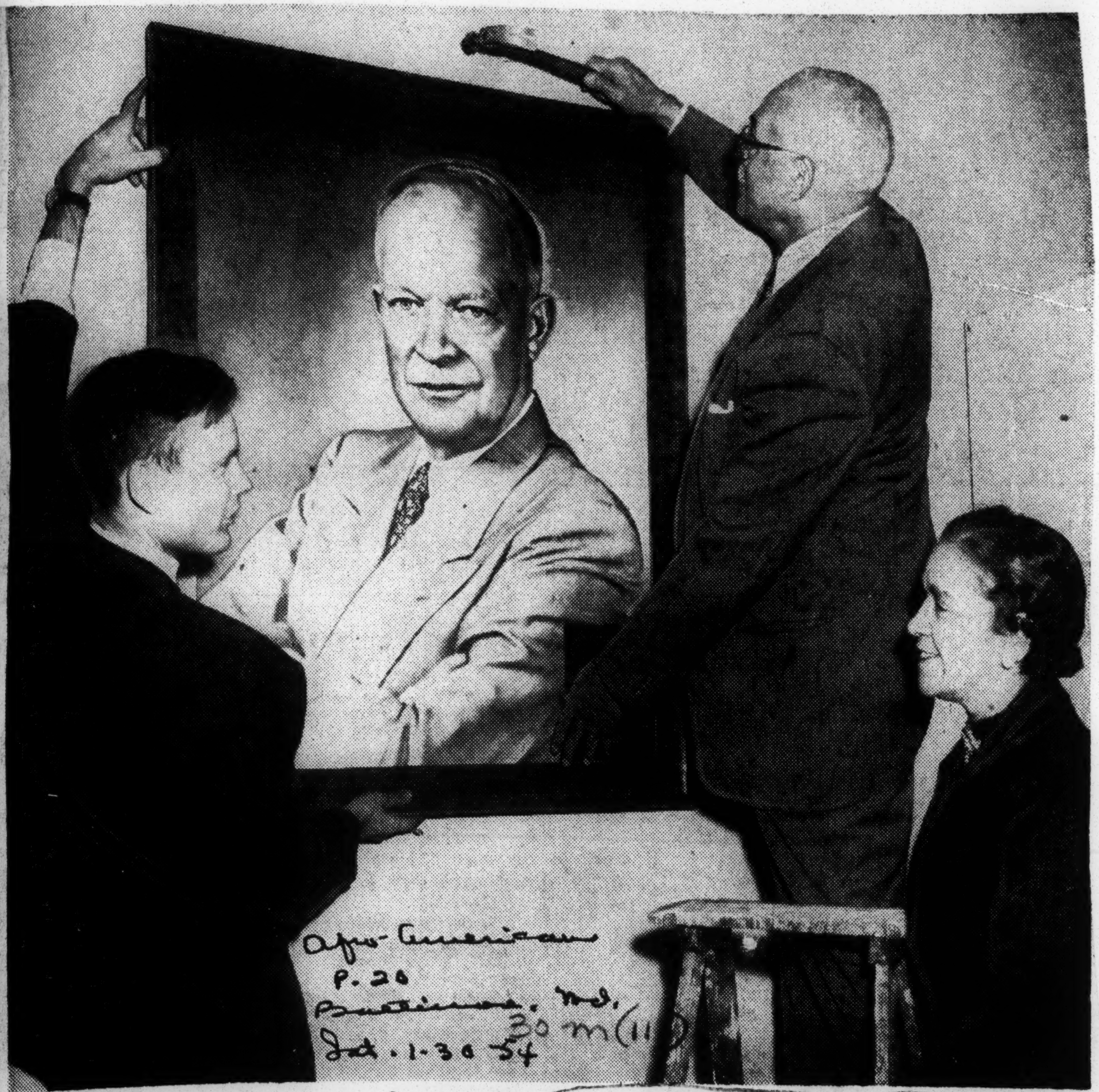
The Gray Ladies work under the supervision of Red Cross resident staffs in 21 hospitals and serve also in 14 other military hopitals too small to require full-time resident workers.

Mrs. Williams is one of more than 800 Gray Ladies now serving in U. S. military hospitals in Germany, Austria, Italy, France, England, and North Africa. Others are being trained by the Red Cross for volunteer service at every major U. S. hospital in the European Area.



BALTIMORE GIRL AT OPERATION BIG SWITCH — Miss Jessie M. Richardson, whose home is at 1701 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, is shown here with Mr. James T. Nicholson, executive vice president of the American National Red Cross, during his recent visit to the Far East.

On temporary assignment during July and August 1953, during Operation Big Switch, Miss Richardson who is an assistant field director with the American Red Cross, is shown here at "Little Golden Gate" in Inchon. Formerly she was with the 11th Evacuation Hospital in Wonju, Korea, where she worked on the problems of soldiers, keeping them in touch with their homes through the Red Cross chapter services. A Home Service worker in the Baltimore Chapter since 1943, Miss Richardson was given a leave of absence to go overseas in the spring of 1952. She is a graduate of Douglas High School in Baltimore and later got her A. B. degree from Morgan State College in her home city. In 1939 she received her certificate from the Atlanta University School of Social Work and returned to Baltimore with the Department of Education. After a year as a senior case worker in the Department of Public Welfare, she transferred to the Baltimore Red Cross Chapter. She is expected to return to her Home Service work in Baltimore as soon as she returns from Korea. — (ANP)



Afro-American
P. 20
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-30-54
30 m(11)

IKE'S PICTURE GOES UP in the lobby of Washington's American Veterans Committee House, joining those of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman. The man with the hammer is retired Judge James A. Cobb, District of Columbia Republican leader and recipient of the Washington AVC Chapter's "Bill of Rights" Award in 1953, who presented the photograph to the house. Looking on is Mrs. Todd Duncan, member of AVC House Board of Directors, while National executive Director Andy Rice does the hard work.

Defender p.4 Chicago Sat 9-18-54

761st TANK BATTALION ASSOCIATION holds three day sixth annual reunion in Chicago. Association plans to sponsor a national Negro veterans group to be known as The Combat Veterans of America. The new group will be associated with the 761st Tank Battalion Association and will include all combat veterans. Left to right, Richard A. Carter, national president, Chicago; Harold B. Gray, chairman, program committee, Chicago; Charles A. Gates, regional director, Kansas City, Mo.; Col. Paul L. Bates, commandant, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; G. Norman Admason, M. D., treasurer, Chicago; and Horace A. Jones, regional director.

30m (11) 1954 USO

Bare USO Bias In Leesville, La.

LEESVILLE, La. — Thousands of dollars are being spent to purchase a new USO building here to serve white soldiers at Camp Polk, while Negro troops must content themselves off base by attending an "outhouse" type USO in the colored ghetto.

Funds collected from Negro and white citizens all over the nation to support USO programs will be used on the building, but colored servicemen will be barred from the new building because state and local laws prohibit mixing of races off the base. Recreation facilities on the post are integrated, however.

Negro leaders here have asked the National USO to withhold funds for the new Leesville building if the segregation policy is to be continued.

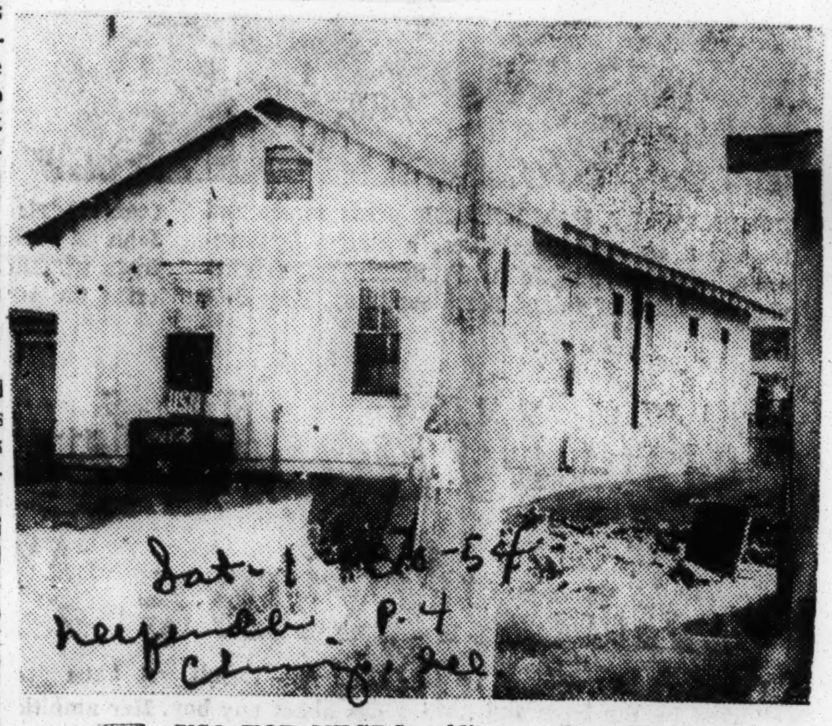
The Leesville USO operating committee plans to spend from 20 to 50 thousand dollars for the new building, which formerly housed the Piggly Wiggly store. When completed, it will provide three times as much space as the present building.

CITE COMPARISONS

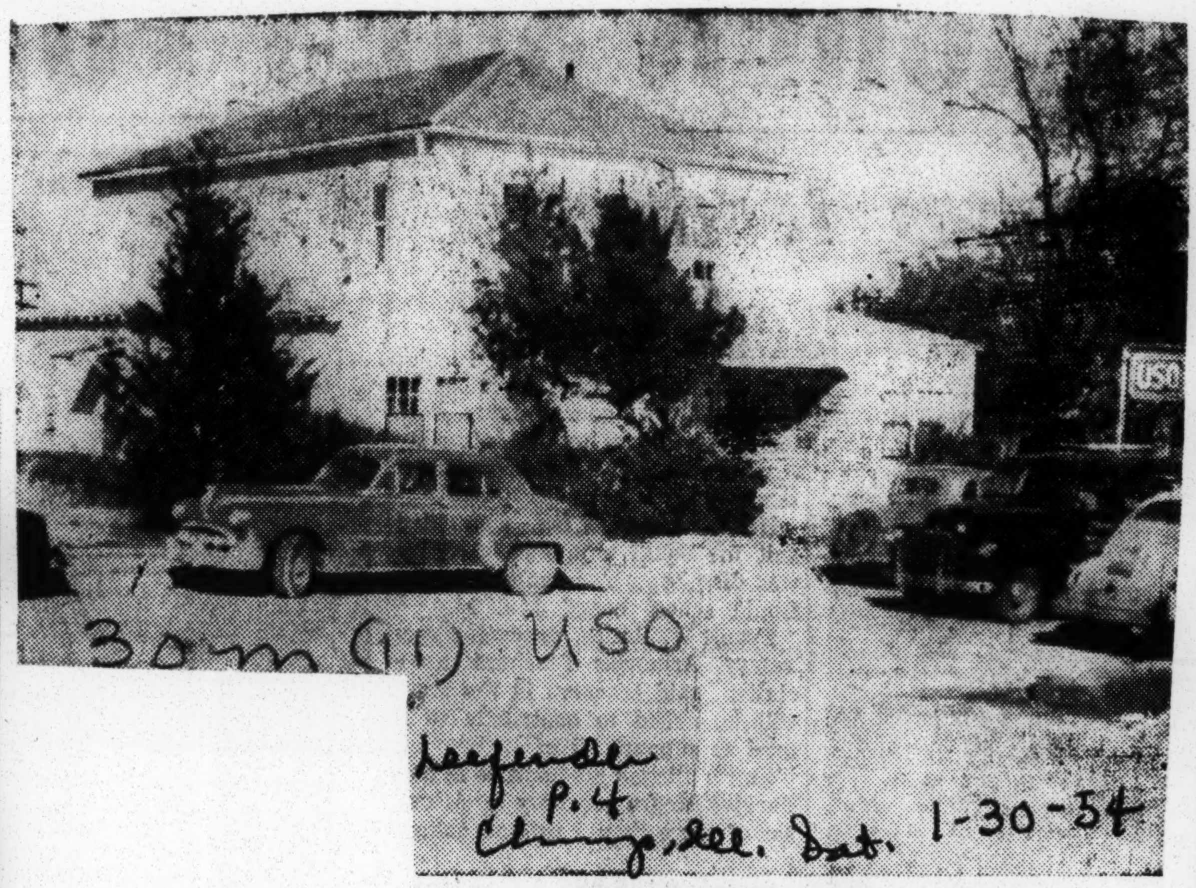
Even the old USO, which is considered too small for Camp Polk's white GI population, is a castle compared with boarded-box which serves Negro soldiers. Leesville's main USO is a two-story, roadhouse type building located in the heart of the city.

The center which serves colored GI's, as one Camp Polk soldier described it, "looks like the Toonerville Trolley (of comic strip fame) without wheels and is just about the same size." The ghetto in which it is located is off limits to white troops.

A lease has been signed for the new building and as soon as the National USO acts to provide the renovating funds, a local contractor will start work. Reports are that the Leesville USO operating committee, assisted by Maj. Gen. Leo M. Kreber, commanding general at Polk, asked the national body to foot most of the $50,000 cost.



USO FOR NEGRO soldiers at Leesville, La.



USO FOR WHITE soldiers at Leesville, La.

CHRISTMAS BALL— Patients at the U.S. army hospital, Ft. Benning, and USO hostesses from Columbia, Ga., enjoy refreshments served by the Red Cross at the Christmas ball. Left to right; Pfc. Murriell Antone, Tuskegee, Ala.; Miss Victoria Woolery, Columbus, Ga.; Pvt. Ross Fuller, Jacksonville, Fla.; Miss Mildred Dawkins, Columbus, Ga.; Pfc. Gathian Rowe, Oakland, Calif.; Cpl. Tommy McGill, Tampa, Fla.; Miss Barbara A. Ward, Bryant S. D.; Miss Alice Thomas, Columbus, Ga.; Pvt. Paul Robinson, Sylvester, Ga.; and Cpl. Elijah Brooks, Atlanta, Ga.

Jim Crow In USO

The Jim Crow USO facilities at Leesville, La., pictures of which were published in this paper last week, should revive our concern about which little has been said since the close of World War II.

We could never bring ourselves to justify racial segregation under any circumstances. When the armed services adhered rigidly to a policy of racial segregation, the USO claimed it was simply following the example set by the federal government.

Even that flimsy argument is removed now. The army units at Camp Polk which the USO seeks to serve through there facilities are no longer segregated.

But quite aside from that the funds that make these facilities possible comes from all Americans. A great portion of the funds have come through benefits staged in which Negro performers have donated their talent and time along with white performers.

Soldiers have told us they would rather have no USO club at all than have one that is restricted to members of their own racial group.

Soldiers tell us that the Jim Crow policy of the Leesville USO actually places an emphasis on racial differences that are notfound on the army post. It amounts to the USO carrying the banner of Jim Crow.

The need for USO clubs will be with us for a long time. This makes the matter of the policy of USO a matter of prime importance on the agendas of organizations concerned with eliminating abuses to our ideals of democratic living.

30m(11) 1954 VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

HIGH VFW POST—Albert T. Jones, post and district commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars since 194[illegible], has been named national deputy chief of staff of the VFW by Wayne Richards, VFW head in Washington.

9 VFW Posts Attend Meeting At Washington Public School

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Sixty-five officers and representatives from 9 posts of the 15 and 16 districts of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Ladies Auxiliaries to the VFW held their annual encampment at Washington Public School, Tuskegee, Saturday and Sunday. Post 4545, of which Mrs. Addie Washington is president.

Comrade Bennie Lyman called the morning session to order after which the opening devotions were conducted by the Post Chaplain, Comrade Harry Cheatham.

The welcome address by Mayor Phil M. Lightfoot was a thoughtful and encouraging message that was thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by the delegates from all over the state.

Preston Hornsby, sheriff of Macon County followed the mayor with a short talk full of mother wit and inspiration.

Comrade I. B. Hopson, senior vice commander, District 16, made the response to these officials in the absence of Comrade Walter Webb of Mobile, and also presided throughout the Saturday sessions.

Fellowship Pointed Out

Immediately after the call to order for the afternoon session, the Honorable Judge Telfair Washburn, commander, Department of Alabama, from Bay Minette, addressed the encampment. By making use of a religious setting with patriotic overtones, thus emphasizing the fact that the VFW was founded on the same principles which Jesus taught and practiced — love of fellowman, loyalty to country, and faith in God — the commander made a splendid contribution to the assembly.

The business session included reports, recommendations and discussions leading to the adoption of resolutions designed to strengthen the order.

Election of officers resulted in retaining Commander Walter Webb of Post 6045, Mobile, as commander of District 16. In District 15, Commander Bennie Lyman of Post 4545, Tuskegee, won the unanimous vote of the delegates for commander of District 15.

Feature of the evening entertainment was an address by Mrs. M. K. Frazier, principal of Washington Public High School, who personified gracious service to mankind in her untiring efforts to make the encampment pleasant, profitable and comfortable. A purse was presented to Mrs. Frazier for her unselfish devotion in placing all of the facilities of the building at the disposal of the visitors.

Mrs. Ruth L. Peterson, assistant principal, then addressed the group and was enthusiatically received by the assembly.

VA Hospital Discussed

Chaplain H. J. C. Bowden outlined in a very able manner, the routine work of the chaplaincy at the VA Hospital.

Mrs. Ruth Wynn, who won the drawing of the lucky number among the many who gave contributions to the local post funds, was presented with a lovely fan.

Mrs. Juanita Webb, lovely madam president of District 15 Ladies Auxiliary, presented a gift of appreciation to Comrade I. B. Hopson on behalf of the Ladies' Auxiliaries of the two districts.

Memorial exercises at the VA Hospital opened the Sunday morning session with Chaplain Thigpen officiating, assisted by the choir of Bethel Baptist Church. Soloists were Mrs. Vivian Still of Carney, N. Y., and Miss Maragaret Evans both accompanied by Mrs. Alberta Lillian Simms, organist at Tuskegee Institute.

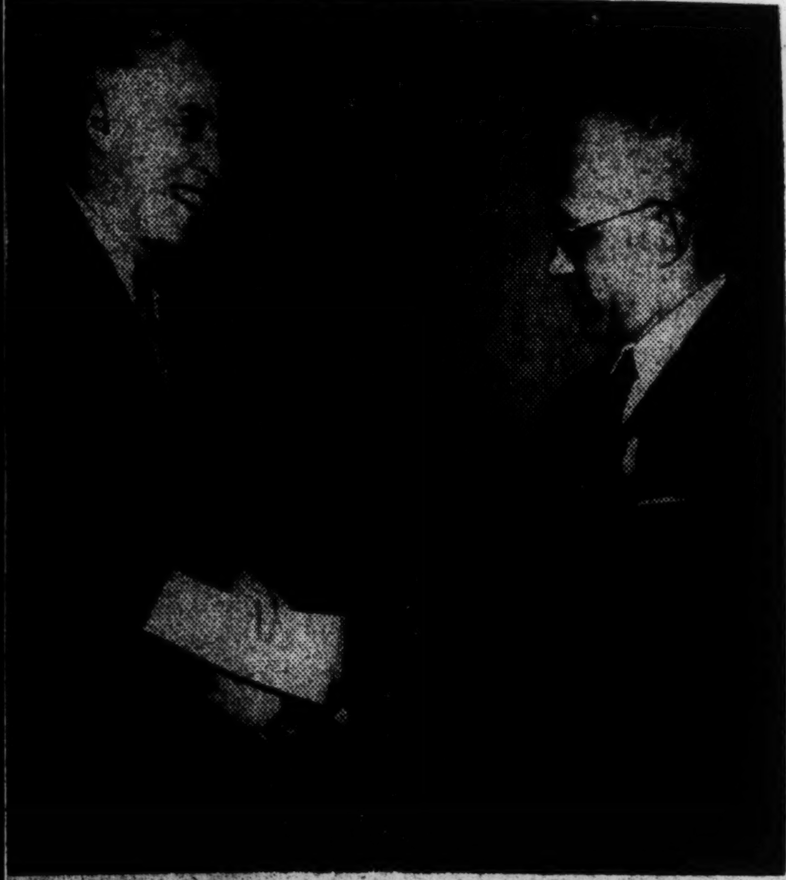
Wards were visited at the conclusion of the service and cigarets distributed to the patients. Then the visitors toured the hospital. A pilgrimage to Ashdale Cemetery completed the Memorial exercises.

In the afternoon session, Senior Vice Commander Webb presided. Officers for the two districts were installed by Senior Vice Commander I. B. Hopson

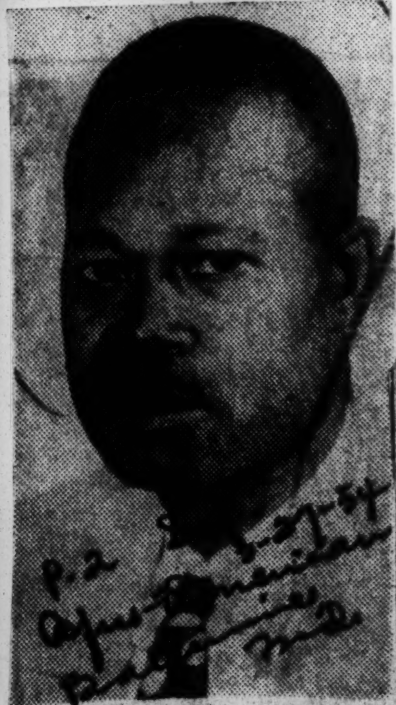
Mrs. Juanita Webb presided at the afternoon session of the Ladies Auxiliaries and much was accomplished under her able direction.

According to Commander Bennie Lyman the encampment was very successful, paving the way for notable progress in the services and effectiveness of the 15 and 16 Districts of the VFW.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES



AFRO RETIREMENT CHECK — J. Nelson Fortune, advertising manager, Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN receives congratulations and a retirement check from [illegible] Murphy, AFRO vice president and advertising department director. Regular retirement age for AFRO employees is 65. However, an employee may work longer than that age with permission of the board of directors. Mr. Fortune has that permission and remains at work.



JOHN H. McCRAY
Joins AFRO Staff

McCray named S.C. editor

BALTIMORE

Appointment of John S. McCray of Columbia, S.C., as editor of the newly created South Carolina edition of The AFRO-AMERICAN was announced Friday by Carl Murphy, AFRO president.

Mr. McCray was the founder and, until last week, the editor of the Lighthouse and Informer, published since 1938.

Popular features of the Lighthouse and Informer will now be carried in the AFRO. These include Mr. McCray's two columns, "Rovin' About Carolina," and his hard-hitting editorial column, "Need for Changing."

He was also the founder and still serves as chairman of the South Carolina Progressive Democratic party. The Progressives at the 1944 and 1948 Democratic National Conventions contested the seating of lilywhite delegates from South Carolina.

Mr. McCray was cited by South Carolina's Governor Byrnes as the "No. 1 enemy" of the governor's plan to have South Carolina support Dwight Eisenhower in 1952.

He was named "Citizen of the Year" by the Omega Psi Phi fraternity last December. Previously he had been cited by S. C. Omegas for civic and journalistic accomplishments.

He was jailed by Greenwood, S.C. county in 1950 for a story he wrote concerning a criminal assault case. He was forced to serve 60 days on a chaingang in 1952.

Mr. MCray was born on August 25, 1910 at Youngstown, Fla., the son of Mrs. Rachel R. McCray of Lincolnville, S.C., and the late Rev. Donald C. McCray.

He attended public school at Charleston, S.C., and is a graduate of Avery Institute, Charleston, and Talladega College, Alabama.

Ad publishing firm gets agency award

National Advertising Network gives honor to AFRO affiliate

BOCA RATON, Fla. — An international advertising award of excellence was made this week to Associated Publishers Inc., of New York City, sales representative of AFRO - AMERICAN Newspapers and 28 other colored newspapers.

The honor was bestowed by the National Advertising Agency Network, a group of 27 advertising agencies located throughout the United States and Canada, who each year hold a creative competition among members.

Associated Publishers award was won in competition with more than 400 entires. It was for service advertising in publications devoted to the advertising and sales.

past year in national magazines read by business leaders coast to coast, and was particularly directed toward sales, promotion, advertising, merchandising and public relations executives.

Its theme was "recognition for the colored person as an increasingly important unit in the American economy."

3 Basic Areas

Information about three basic areas of life was presented to the nation's business leaders in the year-long series of advertisements:

(1) Descriptions of the general characteristics and the increasing potential of us as consumers and buyers of goods; (2) facts highlighting the role of our newspapers as leaders of the struggle for social and economic emancipation, and the categorical influence of these newspapers in our communities; (3) illustrations of the social and economic gains we have made in all walks of American life.

These stories were told in advertisements which featured actual families, and continued picture-stories of us at work, in the home and at play.

Not only did the campaign serve to sharpen economic awareness of the minority group among business leaders, but it challenged many of the outdated prejudices with respect to us.

Comprise Huge Market

The advertising, with a total emphasized that there are now about 16,000,000 colored persons in America, with a total purchasing power of well over $15,000,000,000.

They comprise an economic community of greater wealth than Greater New York City, or all of Canada, or the combined Pacific Coast states of California, Oregon and Washington.

Living standards are constantly being upgraded; that greater numbers are attending colleges and universities and are getting better jobs and living in better homes.

D. Arnett Murphy, president of API, said of the award:

"The newspapers which have supported this campaign for business purposes have through their joint effort opened new opportunities for employment and recognition to the entire community.

"The advertisers in our newspapers, through their purchase of space, have enabled us to do this job."

"The honor bestowed by the National Advertising Agency Network justifies the vision and courage shown by API member newspapers in sponsoring this advertising which has served to further enlighten national advertisers about one of the most important American markets—the colored market."

D.C. Agency Scores

The API entry was submitted by Henry J. Kaufman and Associates, Washington advertising agency, which creates and executes national advertising for the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers and other newspapers affiliated with Associated Publishers.

API's winning advertising campaign appeared during the

WHAT AFRO. READERS SAY - - - -

Afro American Baltimore, md. Dec. 11-6-54 P. 4

"I wholly disapprove of what you say but will defend to the death your right to say it." —Voltaire on Helvetius.

JAMAICAN MIGRATION

Chicago — The AFRO's story of a wholesale migration of Jamaicans to England to the consternation of the British does my soul good.

It's poetic justice. For centuries the English have stormed by boatloads to the British West Indies, where they lorded it over the islanders.

Now the Jamaicans, hard-pressed economically, are returning the visits. And there's nothing the British can do about it.

CEDRIC EDEN

New York—Reactionary members of the 82nd Congress are really responsible for the wave of Jamaicans invading Great Britain.

They passed the restrictive McCarran - Walters Immigration Act over President Truman's veto.

This made the United States off-limits to natives of these islands, although placing no restrictions on other people in the Western Hemisphere.

There is sound reason to believe English planters in Jamaica wanted passage of the McCarran Act. They got it. It illbehooves them to squawk now that the stream of immigrants has been diverted to the mother country.

MORRIS CHANNING

Jacksonville, Fla. — Maybe the English will now better appreciate and understand the racial problems in the southern part of the United States as well as South Africa.

Their holier-than-thou attitude on the question and their taunts at our handling of the 'n---r' issue have at times become sickening.

STEVE KENNEY

SEGREGATION ISSUE

Washington — I am not surprised that the Democrats raised the segregation issue in the Maryland gubernatorial election.

The party today is a far cry from that of Roosevelt and Truman.

You didn't hear a single Democrat from Adlai Stevenson down even mention civil rights during the recent campaign.

This new strategy is supposed to bring about party unity with unreconstructed Dixiecrats, but the sacrifice of principle in the name of expediency is a shoddy and cynical business.

RACHEL BRYANT

Cleveland — It looks like we are witnessing an end of a political era and the turning of a complete cycle.

For years colored Americans religiously voted Republican and got nothing for their loyalty. Mr. Roosevelt changed that in 1932.

Now the Republicans are making desperate and determined efforts to win back this segment of voters. On the other hand the ardor of the Democrats for colored voters appears to have cooled.

(MRS.) ALBERTA WILLIAMS

New York — The raising of the segregation issue by Dr. H. C. Bryd should not have surprised anyone.

Hasn't he boasted that he alone was able to keep the University of Maryland lilywhite in the face of Federal court decisions dating back to the Donald Murray case of the 1930's?

CHARLES MADISON

Los Angeles — One wonders why Chairman Stephen Mitchell of the Democratic National Committee has been so strangely silent about Maryland's H. C. Byrd and George Della.

He sounded off quickly enough in the matter of party repudiation of James Roosevelt. And all Mr. Roosevelt was guilty of was seeking a divorce.

If this was sufficient reason to read Mr. Roosevelt out of the party, the reprehensible conduct of Byrd and Dell in stirring up racial hatred certainly should evoke censure of equal severity.

Does his silence mean that Mr. Mitchell condones the disgraceful "white supremacy" outcries of his party's representatives in Maryland?

JULIAN COLLINS

HE WAS NOT FOOLED

London, Eng. — An American propaganda film, "It's Big Country," is being shown in England and the European Continent. It would be banned in the Southern states of the United States.

Shown were the late George Washington Carver and Booker T. Washington. There were many pictures of young colored graduates in Naval, Air Force and Army uniforms.

There were also pictures of Dr. Ralph Bunche, Congressman A. Clayton Powell and a colored Naval captain with a very distinguished Air Force son.

There was little doubt in our minds that the film was meant to fool foreign audiences; to give them the impression that throughout the United States, colored Americans were given opportunities equal to those of whites.

Maybe someone thought it time that the U.S. Started to discount some of the very adverse effects the treatment of colored citizens in that "free country" are having on the world.

But too many reports have filtered through into England for a mere film to fool foreigners into believing that in the United States colored people are free and enjoy human rights.

A. J. SIGGINS

MORAL COURAGE

Richmond, Va. — A few days ago the world took note of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's 70th birthday. Messages of congratulations and adulations came from the uttermost parts of the earth.

Mrs. Roosevelt is without doubt the most majestic moral figure of the 20th Century world today.

How did Mrs. Roosevelt gain this lofty eminence of achievement to command the attention of the civilized world?

It was simply her moral courage! And much of this courage involved her realtions with minorities. She came to the White House with a tender touch for all mankind; and especially for the millions of colored people in this country.

She has been bitterly assailed; she has been villified and slandered and slaughtered in the press.

She has been abused and accused by moral and intellectual Lilliputians; but she has stood her ground and become the most majestic figure of the century.

Moral courage pays off!

(Dr.) GORDON B. HANCOCK

BOWLES BID EXPLAINED

Peekskill, N.Y. — Who invited Bryant Bowles? That seems to be the question that everyone wants answered.

Well, the spokesman for the NAAWP was invited by me, Melvin Tapley, and me alone.

Several days after I had sent Bowles the letter, a copy of it was read at a meeting of the Conference Planning Board of the Peekskill branch, NAACP and unanimously approved.

Mrs. Effie Gordon, the State president, was only notified when Bowles accepted, at which time she said, "Terrific!"

The National board of the NAACP, Dr. Channing Tobias and other top officals of the organization were most emphatic in their opinion that the invitation was 'ridiculous' and had brought about an 'intolerable situation.'

Because I respect these men and recognize their experience, I concede that they perhaps are right and I am wrong. However, I would like to clarify why Bowles was invited.

The same Constitution that Bowles defies is the same one which protects one of the most precious things in our form of government . . . freedom of speech.

I believe that we, who act according to this law of our land, must have faith in democracy.

To have an American open forum with both opinions expressed on the Supreme Court decision would have been ideal — in my opinion. I don't think we can preserve our American way of life by closing our eyes and our ears.

My intention was to let Bryant Bowles state the aims of his organization and tell why he opposed school integration.

Former Ambassador to Liberia Edward R. Dudley, our other guest speaker, would state the NAACP's background and position.

There would have been a question and answer period.

Bowles, of course, apparently didn't appreciate the chance to speak for his cause since he proceeded to insult us as he accepted our invitation.

But what is wrong with open discussion? The theme of the conference was "Implementation of the Supreme Court Decision." Bowles obviously would speak against it, and Dudley would expound the case for it.

If this shows poor judgment; if this faith in a democratic principle is a questionable motive, I have no defense. But if it is reasonable, although a bit altruistic, let the world acknowledge rather than condemn.

Whatever the conclusion of Dr. Tobias, the Board, Peekskill, Bowles or sundry other critics, this is what I believe . . . so help me God.

My thanks to those people who told me how they felt. And my thanks to the Peekskill branch and the Planning Board of the branch for their expression of confidence for this is certainly one of those times "when a feller needs a friend."

MELVIN TAPLEY

CHRIST'S BIRTHDAY

Philadelphia — Since October 1 was King Christ Jesus' birthday, I am wishing all of you a very Merry Christmas.

(Chief) St. JULIAN DeCOSTA
The Christian Indian

FOR SEGREGATION

Enfield, N.C. — The separation of races is not done through ill will or hatred, rather it stems from a sense of prudence and propriety based on experience.

I am convinced that the races "get along better in the South than anywhere else in the world. They understand each other.

Where the Supreme Court imagined it was doing justice to one race, it has done great injustice to the other. Colored people are better off with their own schools and teachers.

They have not reached the point where integration is at all suitable or safe.

You who see a handful of educated and cultured colored people simply know nothing about the masses here with their primitive instincts and superstitions.

M. H. STREET

AFRO Honor Roll deadline Feb. 20

Afro American

P. 1

The popularity of the annual Honor Roll awards made by the New Jersey AFRO-AMERICAN is indicated by the growing number of persons in all walks of life who are nominated by our readers.

Newark N.J.

Only two more weeks remain before the deadline for sending in the name of the person in your community you'd like to nominate for our Honor Roll.

Dat 2.6.54

The deadline is Saturday, Feb. 20. The names of 10 nominees, selected on the basis of superlative contributions in 1953 to colored Americans and to their communities, will appear in our edition of March 6.

Plaque For Honorees

Each honoree will receive a large, engraved plaque that will be presented to him or her at a time and place of the honoree's choosing.

Send in the name and biographical sketch of your nominee immediately. Remember we have to correspond with your nominee after your nomination is received.

People in all walks of life are eligible for our Honor Roll—the professional and non-professional, the educated and uneducated, the well-to-do and the poor and humble.

Afro American

Service Only Factor

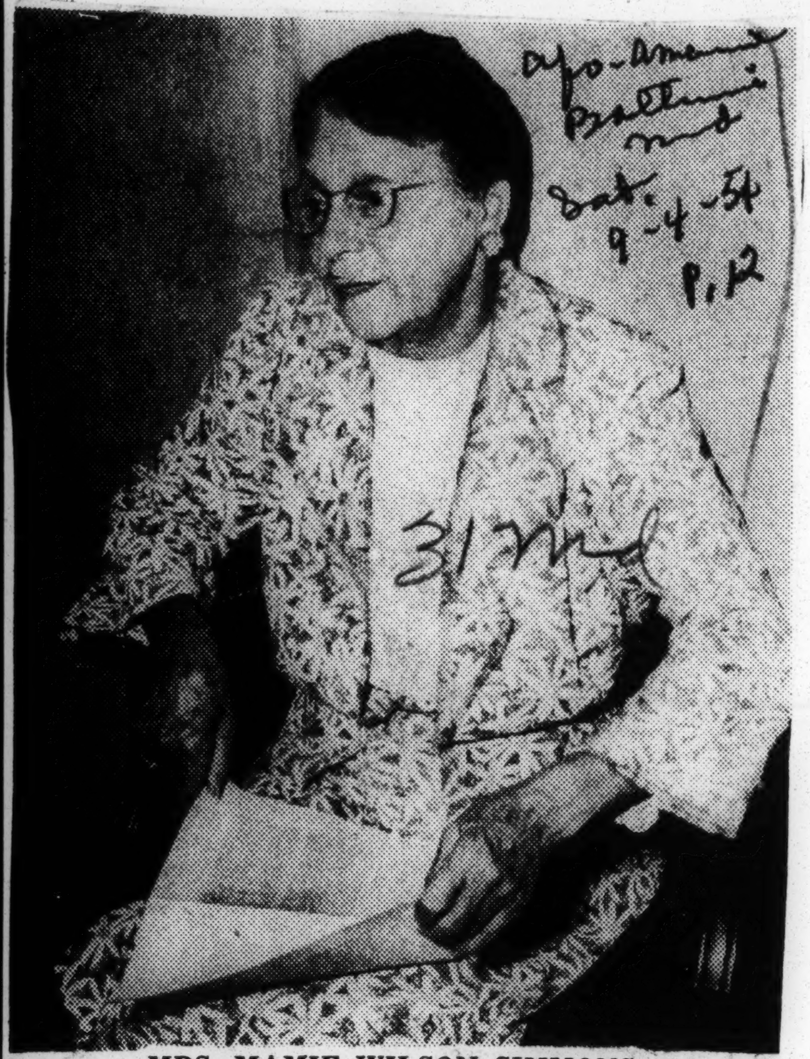
The only criterion for a place on our Honor Roll is service to our race and the community.

White public officials and citizens, many of whom have for many years rendered unselfish service in the field of human relations and social welfare for all citizens, must be given top consideration also.

3/6/54

Organizations, racial and interracial, that are dedicated to the democratic way of life and are in the forefront of our struggle for first-class citizenship, also are eligible for consideration.

The more nominations you send us from the big city, the little town or hamlet, the better we like it. We draw no lines whatsoever.



MRS. MAMIE WILSON SIMMONS

Mrs. Simmons finds pre-AFRO dated 1889

Afro-American P. 12

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Mamie Wilson Simmons, school teacher, of this city recently found a copy of the Sunday School Helper, a monthly publication, dated Baltimore, Maryland, December, 1889.

The Helper was started by John H. Murphy Sr., district superintendent of Sunday Schools in the Hagerstown District AME Church. The publication office was 1336 N. Carey Street, Baltimore, and the price was ten cents for one year.

Mr. Murphy first began publication of the Sunday School Helper in 1885.

Balto., Md.

THIS FOUR PAGE paper (each page was 9¼ by 13¾ inches) carried three columns of news on each page of interest chiefly to Sunday school pupils and teachers, and was composed and printed by John H. Murphy himself.

Sat. 9-4-54

It was the forerunner of the Afro - American, first printed, August 1892.

The issue of the Sunday School Helper is in excellent condition. Mrs. Simmons says she found it where her mother had placed it 65 years ago, between the leaves of the family Bible.

Mrs. Simmons' maiden name was Wilson. She is a member of the well-known Jerome Wilson family, one of the oldest in Baltimore.

Mrs. Simmons found the paper too late for entry in the contest for the oldest AFRO.

31 1954 ALABAMA

Alabama paper—

Negro leader tells plan for publishing

Plans for publishing a newspaper in Alabama were announced this week by Samuel H. Moore, president of the Southern Negro Improvement Assn, of Alabama, Inc.

Addressing employes of Line Material Co., Moore said publication will begin as soon as financial arrangements are completed.

The organization which he heads was founded three months ago, the president asserted, to promote goodwill, to improve the status of Negroes and to encourage better relations between the races "in Alabama and the South."

He said the association seeks to "preclude outside agitation or interference from troublemakers who try to create disturbances" and disrupt race relations.

PROGRAMS AMONG his race will be held to combat "false doctrines and propaganda that is being so widely spread over the state and through the South," Moore added.

He pointed out the association has been endorsed by Jefferson County and city officials and by the mayors of 13 cities of the state.

Moore's address to the Line Material employes was arranged by Roy Hatley, company personnel director. Moore spoke at the plant Monday.

31 1954

ALASKA

Negro Newspapers Aid Integration, Says Alaska Editor

Globe
Nashville, Tenn.

Away up in Anchorage, Alaska, a territory of the United States, they have a well edited colored newspaper, whose publishers believe they have a valid "excuse for benig" and the editor says so very impressively, we think, in the November 6 issue of the "Alaska Spotlight."

The editorial is as follows:

Dec. 12-10-54

WHY A NEGRO PUBLISHED NEWSPAPER

We are frequently criticised by well-meaning "integrators" for publishing a "Negro' newspaper." They think we should not confine our activities to the dissemination of information about the race, but try to cover all phases of the news.

The persons who come up with that kind of advice know practically nothing about journalism or the real purpose of newspapers, or the policies and practices of newspapers insofar as the Negro is concerned.

At the present, and for some time to come, the race has problems which set them apart from other Americans. And in that respect, many things which make news of the utmost importance to the race, have "no news value" to others. Likewise, what the dailies consider "news" often do incalculable harm to the Negro as a race.

Globe

It is only by presenting the Negro's side of the story, with favorable treatment, can we hope to achieve our "place in the sun." If other people do not know our difficulties, they cannot help us.

It is also necessary to keep our achievements before the public to keep "characters" from placing the race into a certain pattern, by the use of Negro jokes, derogatory desifnations, and the like. Unless it is known that we produce doctors, lawyers, scientists, business men etc., it is too easy to make the world believe we are only "porters, janitors and garbage characters."

Dec. 12-10-54

As long as the Negro is not absolutely integrated in American life in every respect, newspapers devoted to the interest of the race will be necessary, and there is no getting around it.

Here in Anchorage, most people are disposed to be fair, and without prejudice. When known cases of injustice crop up, they are righted. Injustices, in many cases, would remain unknown, if there was no newspaper to expose them.

Let's face realities, stand behind our papers and thus hasten the day of "full integration."

GEORGE C. ANDERSON, publisher of the "Alaska Spotlight," a weekly newspaper circulated in Anchorage, was in Washington last week to attend the 2[illegible]th national conference on labor legislation held at the Labor Department auditorium. Mr. Anderson is credited with drafting the sweeping fair employment practices law now in effect in Alaska.

NEGRO WEEKLY IS
UNIQUE VENTURE IN
ALASKA TOWN.

Anchorage, Alaska .- In this far-off outpost of the United States a Negro weekly newspaper, THE ALASKA SPOTLIGHT has become a flourishing enterprise under the leadership of George C. Anderson.

. . . .

Herald P.1.
Tues. 6-29-54
Tuskegee, Ala.

31 1954

Afro executive at circulation seminar

Afro-American Baltimore Md

P. 9

NEW YORK — James H. Murphy, circulation director of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, is among 27 circulation executives at the American Press Institute seminar being held at Columbia University, Nov. 8-12.

Methods for increasing newspaper sales and improving circulation department operation will be evaluated thoroughly by the seminar members.

Sat. 12.13.54

MR. MURPHY joined the AFRO circulation department when he completed his schooling at Lincoln University in 1929.

He traveled throughout Maryland securing sales agents and worked on carrier programs to gain new accounts.

He spent five years in the Washington office, working to increase the circulation from 5,500 to 13,000.

—o O o—

IN 1936 he opened a Philadelphia office to establish the paper there. This was the third in a chain of weekly newspapers in three cities.

Since 1949, he has served as circulation director for the entire group, now five papers, including Richmond, Va., and for the national edition.

—o O o—

THE SEMINAR members, representing 18 states, are:

Thomas L. Adams, Lexington (Ky.) Herald and Leader; John M. Conrad, Briston (Va.-Tenn.) Virginia - Tennessean and Herald Courier; Russell F. Covell, Bartlesville (Okla.) Examiner - Enterprise;

Melvin Ellis, New Brunswick (N.J.) Daily Home News and Sunday Times; Frank Geoghegan, Quincy (Mass.) Patriot Ledger; Bob Holden, Tyler (Tex.) Courier - Times and Morning Telegraph;

—o O o—

GEORGE B. Kullman, White Plains (N.Y.) Reporter Dispatch; Elmer E. Laycock, Schenectedy (N.Y.) Gazette; William E. Messick, Lynchburg (Va.) News and Daily Advance;

James H. Murphy, Afro-

JAMES H. MURPHY

American Newspapers, Baltimore, Md.; Edward E. Mullis, Columbus (Ga.) Ledger and Enquirer; Ray S. Noden, Chester (Pa.) Times and Robert W. Reetz, Wilmington (N.C.) Morning Star and News.

Also Bill Rich, Riverside (Cal.) Daily Press and Enterprise; Mark T. Seacrest, Lincoln (Neb.) Journal and Star; Frank M. Shippey, Oneonta (N.Y.) Daily Star; David N. Smith, Williamsport (Pa.) Sun and Gazette and Bulletin;

—o O o—

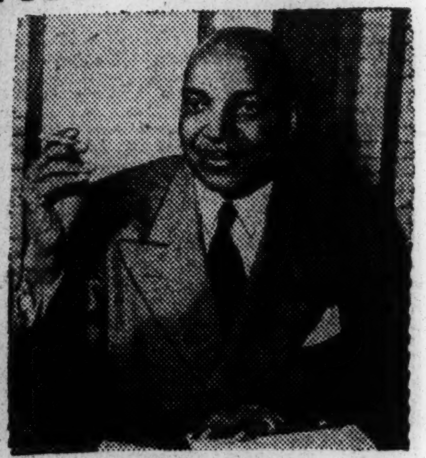
EDWARD L. SMITH, Connelsville (Pa.) Daily Courier; Albert J. Stoeckel, Holyoke (Mass.) Daily Transcript and Telegram; Kenneth D. Strunk, Stroudsburg (Pa.) Daily Record;

Victory L. Taylor, Sidney O.) Daily News; Roger R. Thompson, Portsmouth (N.H.) Herald; Robert J. Tibbetts, Champaign-Urbana (Ill.) Courier; Roy Vecchio, La Salle (Ill.) Daily News - Tribune;

George E. Weavill, Pawtucket (R. I.) Times; Louis M. Wellford, Waukesha (Wis.) Daily Freeman, and Harry G. Wilson, Pasadena (Calif.) Independent.

IN MOVIE—Claude A. Barnet, director for the Associated Negro Press, gives a first-hand film report on the influential role the Negro Press plays in the nation's affairs. This outstanding subject plays the Walker Theater Sunday through Satday, March 14-20, and the Booker T., Sunday through Wednesday, March 14-17.

Negro Press Featured on Rex Screen



Claude A. Barnett

A fascinating new movie short short which dramatically shows the wide-spread importance and influence that "The Negro Press" plays in their communities will open at the Rex theater on Sunday, June 20, for seven days.

"The Negro Press," one of six films in a new "Negro America" documentary series, features Mrs. Robert S. Vann, publisher of THE PITTSBURGH COURIER, and Dr. Armistead S. Pride, newspaper columnist and Dean of the School of Journalism at Lincoln University.

This film faithfully documents th eoutstanding record of service made by publications, news services, radio stations, and newsreel organizations to their communities.

This absorbing film goes behind-the-scenes of such great newspapers as THE AFRO-AMERICAN, THE LOS ANGELES SENTINEL and TRIBUNE, THE ATLANTA DAILY WORLD, THE KANSAS CITY CALL, THE CHICAGO DEFENDER, THE PITTSBURGH COUERIER, THE AMSTERDAM NEWS, NEW YORK AGE and others. It shows how the Associated Negro Press provides national and international news coverage to subscribing papers.

WELCOME HOME—Mayor Frank T. Tobey presents a golden key to the city of Memphis to William Gordon, right, managing editor of the Atlanta Daily World. Mr. Gordon was in the city doing special work for the Memphis World, an affiliate of the Atlanta Daily World. Mr. Gordon, a 1951-'52 Nieman Fellow, is a graduate of Booker T. Washington High School and LeMoyne College, Memphis. Mayor Tobey said, "Gordon's success in journalism is indicative of the type of citizens we produce here in Memphis."

Gordon Tells Hungry Club Of Year On Nieman Scholarship

BY EDWARD PEEKS

"Forgive us, sir," said the driver, smiling broadly as he stopped the car beside the curb. "Are you here attending Harvard?"

"Yes," replied the young man, after recovering from the thrust of the sudden question.

Then the other man in the car said:

"Well, that's fine. We are glad you made it. I once had a nephew who was not accepted. I am glad to see a colored man at Harvard."

William Gordon, managing editor of the Atlanta Daily World, recalled the experience yesterday in an address to the Hungry Club Forum at the Butler Street YMCA.

SELECT JOURNALISTIC GROUP

One of 12 Nieman fellows for the year 1951-52, Gordon discussed his reaction to persons and activities while at Harvard. He told of the academic program engaged in by this select group of newspapermen, fellows of the Nieman Foundation that was established by Agnes Wahl Nieman to improve standards of American journalism.

The foundation was set up in memory of the late Lucius W. Nieman, former publisher of the Milwaukee Journal.

"I expected to be accepted intellectually, but not socially," Gordon said.

Bostonians, students, professors and his fellows pleasantly disappointed him by accepting him as an individual, socially and intellectually.

"Hospitality, as we define it here in the South, I found to be much more genuine there," Gordon explained. "There was an overwhelming tendency to accept one on the basis of ability and not in terms of color. I found character, not race, used as a yardstick to judge the worth of the individual person."

FACULTY STATUS

During the first weekend Nieman dinner, fellows were introduced to one another and to members of the Harvard faculty, Gordon said. "We were told at the time that our status on the campus would be comparable to that of an instructor."

He explained that these dinners were held twice monthly. They featured a discussion led by a guest of distinction in journalism or some other field in public affairs. They included Turner Cartledge, executive editor of the New York Times; Edwin Cannon, editor of the Christian Science Monitor; Al Capp, cartoonist and creater of "Li'l Abner"; Arthur Schleinger, professor of history and Ernest A. Hooten, professor of anthropology, both of Harvard.

'Another significant aspect of the Nieman year was the weekly seminar on Tuesday afternoon," Gordon said. "At this time some top faculty members was invited to present a paper or lead a discussion in his field. Numerous complex subjects were explored over beer and cheese at the faculty club."

Nieman fellows made a number of trips that took them all the way from offices of mayors and governors to the assembly rooms of the United Nations.

MRS. SAMPSON, SPEAKER

"We spent several days at the United Nations and were fortunate in having among our guest speakers Mrs. Edith Sampson, Senator Wiley of Wisconsin and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt," Gordon observed.

"Guests of the Society of Nieman Fellows of New York at the time, we were feted with a dinner party in one of the banquet rooms of the United Nations overlooking the East river."

Aside from traveling, dining and questioning important persons, Nieman fellows studied some, too.

"I don't want to lead you to believe that all our time was spent around the dinner table, on trips or in seminars," Gordon pointed out. "We also had classroom responsibility, including lengthy reading lists and lectures to be made to interested groups in and about Cambridge.

"Exams were optional. But most fellows preferred taking them. We were at liberty, however, to drop or select a new course at any time during the year."

HARVARD ATTITUDE

The Harvard staff and faculty don't try to force Nieman fellows, nor students for that matter, to accept their individual or collective views on subjects and issues, he stated.

"There prevailed always that feeling and desire on the part of top people to respect the views of others, seven though there may have been vast differences," Gordon said.

"As one professor told me," he added, "you come from a region representing two sides of the street. One side consists of bad housing, inadequate hospitalization and discrimination, while on the other side there is equal opportunity and free association. We here at Harvard are anxious that you tell about the changes taking place on both sides of this street."

Gordon believes that changes are taking place on both sides of the street for the growing good of all Southerners. He himself, is one. A native of Memphis, he was graduated from LeMoyne College and received a master's degree in economics at Columbia University.

World Publisher Attends Dinner Honoring President

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower, chief Justice Earl Warren of the Supreme court and other high governmental officials attended the annual stag dinner given by the White House Correspondents Association here Saturday night at the Statler Hotel.

Among others who were present were cabinet members, supreme court justices, leaders in congress and General Alfred M. Gruenther Commander of the North Atlantic Forces.

C. A. Scott of Atlanta, general manager of the World papers, also attended the dinner as a guest with Louis Lautier, White House correspondent of the World papers and the NNPA, who is a member of the Correspondents Association. Kenneth Turner, Washington Correspondent of the Atlanta Journal was also at the dinner.

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers presented an entertainment program following the dinner.

Feature of the program was a new song written by Irving Berlin in honor of President Eisenhower. The song was a paraphrase of "I like Ike" entitled "I still like Ike."

Milton Berle, television star, was master of ceremonies.

Anthony Leviero of the New York Times was inaugurated president of the association, succeeding Robert J. Donovan of the New York Herald Tribune.

The United States Navy Band orchestra played during dinner, and Sam Jack Kaufman and his orchestra furnished music for the entertainment.

At the end of the entertainment program the President, who was the honored guest and who expressly enjoyed the affair, briefly addressed the gathering.

While in the Capitol over the weekend Publisher Scott conferred with Leonard W. Hall and Val Washington of the Republican National Committee. He also met Maxwell Rabb, presidential Aid in discrimination.

Scott also stated that on the basis of his talk with various contacts in Washington he felt a decision by the U. S. High Court on the issue of segregation is imminent and he believes it will be against continued legal segregation.

Wes. 3-9-54

World Official Listed In April 19 Newsweek

C. A. Scott, Editor and General Manager of the Atlanta Daily World, is described in the April 19 edition of Newsweek as one who "plugs for justice in a quiet scholarly way."

Mr. Scott, reading an edition of the World is pictured over a story dealing with the Negro Press honoring President Dwight D. Eisenhower with one of the annual Russwurm Awards through the Nationa Newspaper Publishers Association.

The story declares that many Negro papers are turning to the Republican side of the fence because of what the author calls the "White House's low-key efforts to improve the lot of Negroes—a program which Mr. Eisenhower personally feels may be a major boast of his administration."

The story also describes the power and extent of the Negro press in general, representng a race with a total income of a billion more dollars than the Canadian national income.

Other papers cited are: The Pittsburgh Courier, The Afro-American, The Chicago Defender and the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

Wes. 4-20-54

31 1954

BEALE STREET USA

Beale Street Gets Picture Magazine

MEMPHIS—(SNS)—U. S. magazine, a new product in picture journalism published here hit the newsstands featuring "Beale Street, USA." The February issue, the first for this monthly publication, is long on pictures and short on words. T. J. Johnson is editor-in-chief.

New Magazine Is Issued in Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (ANP) — A new Negro publication, a magazine called US, hit the news of Memphis and cities in Tennessee and five other states, Friday, Jan. 8. The new journal is a monthly.

Publishea from editorial offices at 145 Beals Ave., US is edited by T. J. Johnson. Addie D. Jones is business manager, and Charles H. Tarplav. circulation manager.

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First Cover Girl For Beauty Trade Magazine

New York City—Petite Tina Marshall was chosen January cover girl for Beauty Trade magazine in New York because of her coal-black crowning glory. Beauty Trade is the first Negro trade publication and is designed for the fast growing beauty industry. Packed with informative articles as well as glamorous hair styling, Beauty Trade is distributed by beauty jobbers. Model Tina, originally from Oyster Bay, Long Island, is talented and serious and aspires to the theatre. Though well-experienced in posing, sitting for the first cover of Beauty Trade was a new thrill. Together with her worldly charms of flawless skin, radiant and healthy, Tina personifies the modern girl who's going places in a big way. (CNS photo.)

Publisher Durr Seriously Ill

Publisher Robert Driscoll Durr of The Birmingham Weekly Review last Saturday, March 6, was critically ill in the Hillman-Jefferson Hospital.

A member of his family said that attending hospital doctors did not give him much chance to pull through.

He reportedly left his desk Tuesday, March 2 on doctor's orders and went to his home, 30 Twelfth Avenue, North. His condition became grave and he was rushed to the hospital late Friday night, March 5. His condition continued unsatisfactory with members of the family at his bedside.

Born in Magee, Miss., Editor Durr came to Birmingham in the early 1930's. He is the father of nine or more children.

Minister, Mr. Durr at one time was an AME minister. He later went over to the Bahai faith. Politically he listed himself as an independent. He was also a local radio commentator and a feature writer for one of the newspaper services.

He was one of the founders of the Alabama Newspaper Association and at the recent meeting of the Alabama Division of Southern Regional Council summarized a panel discussion on the newspaper press and t h e impending change.

p. 1
Birmingham, Ala.
3-9-54

31 1954

BOSTON NEWSLETTER

LAST WEEK the 250th anniversary of America's first newspaper, The Boston News-letter, which was born April 24, 1704. Interestingly, one of the first employes of this newspaper was a Negro. This was 123 years before Rev. Samuel E. Cornish founded the first Negro-owned newspaper, Freedom's Journal, and employed as its first editor John B. Russwurm, first U. S. Negro college graduate. Negroes, slaves and freedmen, performed many skilled tasks in pre-revolutionary New England.

Highlights of 1952

JANUARY

Reward of $5,000 offered by NAACP for information leading to arrest and conviction of Harry T. Moore slayers . . . Mrs. Harry T. Moore dies . . . Hold Harry T. Moore memorial in major cities . . . Tuskegee records one lynching for year 1951 . . . Edith Sampson, in Paris, criticizes Jo Baker for her lambasts of U. S. treatment of Negroes . . . Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, "deep freeze woman," gets artificial limbs . . .

State department orders William L. Patterson, Civil Rights Congress head, to surrender passport . . . Rev. C. C. Royal of Kansas City dies . . . Robbins and Robbins contractors and Douglass State bank team up to provide first homes for Kansas City flood victims . . . John H. Johnson elected one of 10 outstanding young men of 1951 by United States Junior Chamber of Commerce . . . Attorney General McGrath says he has "turned dogs loose" to track down Harry Moore killers . . .

Missouri Masonic grand lodge gives $1,050 to worthy causes . . . Phoenix cemetery changes policy to permit burial of Negro soldier killed in Korea . . . Dowdal H. Davis named to President Truman's Committee on Government Contract Compliance . . . 500 dope peddlers nabbed around country . . . 25 in Kansas City . . . Negroes committed 26 of 51 murders in Kansas City in 1951 . . . Rev. Thomas Knapper dies in Kansas City, Kas. . . . Mrs. Henrietta Patterson died in Kansas City, Kas., at 103 . . .

Dr. William Henry Dean, UN economist, commits suicide . . . Tennessee U. capitulates before Supreme court and agrees to admit four Negro applicants . . . Washington parks superintendent testifies at Swope park swimming pool trial in Kansas City that two races CAN swim together without friction . . . AME bishops vote to send R. R. Wright to South America . . . Negro runs for governor of Louisiana . . . Earl W. Beck renominated by President Truman for recorder of deeds in Washington . . . Tennessee U. admits first Negro, Gene Mitchell Gray . . . Harold Flowers, Arkansas lawyer, threatened . . . Bill introduced in Virginia to convert public schools into private system if segregated schools are ruled unconstitutional . . . Death claims J. H. (Bud) Wilson of Ottawa, Kas.

FEBRUARY

Arres four in bombing of Cairo, Ill., home of Dr. U. F. Bass . . . George Pierson, Etta Moten's accompanist, dies of malaria in Copenhagen, Denmark . . . Mrs. Josie Bush Brown of Kansas City buried . . . Atlanta Klansman admits bombing home of Negro families . . . Parents receive first letter since November from First Lt. Dayton W. Ragland, missing sabre jet pilot now prisoner of war . . .

Quads born in Arkansas named Railroad, Red River, Mississippi and Tennessee . . . Andrew Elliott first slaying victim of 1952 (Feb. 3) . . . Georgia passes $5,000,000 fund bill to "equalize" education . . . Admittance of Negroes to Midwestern university, Wichita Falls, Texas, delayed pending appeal . . .

Start demolition on site of T. B. Watkins Housing project in Kansas City . . . J. H. Wilson of Ottawa leaves $50,000 estate . . . Lucius Harper, Chicago newspaper man, dies . . . Groveland youth sentenced to death . . . Bombing victims and Negro parents arrested in Cairo, Ill . . . 900 attend civil rights rally in Washington . . . Mrs. D. A. Holmes of Kansas City dies . . . "Sutlan" William G. Grimes gets 25 years on guilty plea to larceny charge.

Ft. Worth, Texas, cancel Langston Hughes speaking engagement because of "subversive" activities . . . J. Finley Wilson dies . . . FBI nabs 10 Klansmen for beating white couple in North Carolina . . . Floyd Caesar Smith sentenced to death in Matt Jones slaying . . . Grand jury fails to indict anyone in Cairo bombings . . . Sylvester Harris, 17-year-old R. T. Coles student in Kansas City, elected high school day city manager in city-wide election . . . Strong man Charles D. Jones of Dallas rips truck cab apart to save trapped driver then walks away . . . 11 Klansmen arrested in North Carolina for assaulting Negro woman . . . Kansas City Commission on Human Relations holds first meeting . . . Dinner honors Margaret Williams of Kansas City . . .

MARCH

General Eisenhower refuses to make statement on segregation of Negro and white troops in Europe . . . Alonzo L. Redmon named Missouri State Supervisor of Negro Education . . . Dr. J. D. Sexton of St. Joseph dies . . . Reopen Clarendon county school case . . . Mississippi posse kills Negro farmer accused of slaying plantation owner . . . Many walk and many wait in Kansas City's big traffic tie-up caused by heavy snow . . . Seek to relocate 26 families on Watkins housing site . . . John Paul Jones, 96, first Negro licensed to practice law in Missouri, dies in Topeka . . .

Irving "Poorboy" Jones pleads guilty, gets life sentence in Matt Jones slaying . . . Truman urged by national Negro leaders to run again . . . Senate committee votes against Earl Beck . . . Vivian "Rabbit" Simms stabbed to death in Dallas . . . Grand Master Waite H. Madison announces Masonic Temple of Missouri out of debt . . . Three-judge federal court upholds racial segregation in South Carolina school case . . . Army admits it still segregates . . . Lincoln high omitted from Kansas City band festival . . . Mrs. Charline A. Robinson of Topeka dies few hours after father's funeral . . . Rev. E. A. Freeman to run for Kansas legislature . . . Honor J. A. Hodge, retired Sumner high principal of Kansas City, Kas. . . .

File suit to halt new postal purge . . . Police chief freed in Cicero riot . . . Dr. C. Walde Scott elected to school board in Newport News, Va. . . . Truman stands pat on Beck, won't withdraw name . . . Senator Case would take appointment power out of President's hands . . . Woman beaten by Katy railroad conductor . . . NAACP area conference held in Kansas City . . .

Illness may delay trial of Seldom Seen . . . Kansas City impressed by story of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Edwards of Oklahoma City . . . Hundreds killed by tornadoes in Arkansas-Missouri-Tennessee . . . Mrs. Henry Allen Boyd of Nashville dies . . . Launch war on junk yards in Kansas City Negro neighborhoods . . . Lt. Dayton W. Ragland awarded Distinguished Flying Cross . . . Parents receive it . . . Maude Snyder of Paseo YMCA in Kansas City honored at dinner . . . Probe bombings of Negro homes in Los Angeles . . . Quick thinking marine saves GI lives . . . Army still working toward integration, Secretary Pace says.

APRIL

President Truman announces he will not be a candidate for renomination . . . 3,000 attend Cleveland rites for Bishop Riley F. Williams, top prelate of Church of God in Christ . . . Mrs. Fayetta Sawyer of Topeka dies . . . Myles C. Stevens to seek third term in Kansas state legislature . . . Lee Reeder, vice chairman of Kansas City Commission on Human Rights, says "full equality" is goal . . .

Rev. E. Charles West, pastor of Olivet Institutional church in Kansas City, Kas., his sister, Mrs. Lillie Hogan of Shreveport, his son, Larry 4, and Rev. Otis L. Dunn of Shreveport killed in automobile accident near Nacogdoches, Texas . . . Four employes killed in chemical blast at Howard university . . . Rev. Henry McGuire of Osawatomie, Kas., commits suicide . . . Bishop Joseph A. Gomez and administrative officers of Paul Quinn college win victory when Judge R. B. Stanford of Texas refuses to issue injunction sought by G. E. Browne and others . . .

Judge Albert A. Ridge of federal district court in Kansas City rules city cannot deny Negroes right to swim in Swope park pool . . . Delaware court of chancery rules against "separate but equal" doctrine in elementary and high schools . . . 200 attend banquet honoring Dr. W. H. Madison, grand master of Missouri Masons . . . Congressman Adam C. Powell quizzes candidates on civil rights . . . Kansas City veterans object to $3,000 income limitation to live in veterans' housing projects . . . Three small children of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Campbell died when Rosedale, Kas., home burns . . . Robert Lee Hurst of St. Louis appointed to instructional staff at University of Missouri . . . Marian Anderson sings at foot of Lincoln Memorial in Washington at memorial service for Harold L. Ickes . . . Sam Huston and Tillotson colleges of Austin, Texas, merge . . . Edith Sampson appointed to U. S. National Commission for UNESCO . . . Argue Bruce school case in Missouri supreme court . . .

Seldom Seen to trial in Matt Jones slaying . . . Arvey Andrews, Sumner high school student of Kansas City, Kas., wins grand prize at Kansas City Science Fair . . . J. A. K. Ficklin, former Kansas City undertaker, dies in St. Louis . . . Negro soldiers participate in A-bomb blast in Nevada . . . Watkins Brothers holds open house at new 18th and Benton home in Kansas City . . . Citizens protest car parking lot next to Lincoln high school . . . Tribute paid to Theron B. Watkins at ground breaking for first slum-clearance housing project to be built in Kansas City.

MAY

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune barred from speaking at Englewood, N. J. school auditorium . . . Mrs. Esther Williams of Kansas City becomes NAACP life member . . . Dedicate Newburger community house in Ewert park at Joplin . . . Seldom Seen gets life in penitentiary as "engineer" of Matt Jones killing . . . Boston Daniels chosen man of year in Kansas City, Kas. . . . City council "jumps" gun on oft-delayed junkyard ordinance . . . Senate passed bill to take away from President power to appoint Recorder of Deeds . . . Mrs. Maceo A. Thomas of New York named Catholic mother of year . . . Judge Albert Ridge overrules city motion to deny Negro admittance to Swope park pool pending appeal by Kansas City officials . . . Bishop Alexander P. Shaw of Baltimore and Bishop Edward J. Kelly of St. Louis to retire as active Methodist bishops . . . AME quadrennial conference opens in Chicago . . .

Earlham college president says interracial marriages against college policy but Robert McAllister, white, and Grace Cunningham, Negro, marry anyway . . . Newspaper poll says Stuart Symington gaining in race for U. S. Senator from Missouri . . . Five white men indicted in bombing of Cairo physician's home . . . AME delegates pass judicial council bill taking away some of bishops' power . . . Judge Waties Waring hits Dixie jim crow laws in talk to AME conference . . . Sabre jet pilot B. R. Rickey proves to be a fake . . . North Carolina Klan leader gets five-year term . . . Canada Lee dies of heart attack in New York . . . Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and wife barred from Canada for refusing to submit to examination . . .

Home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Crittenden, 2736 Paseo in Kansas City bombed . . . community aroused . . . AME's elect three new bishops, Frederick D. Jordan of Los Angeles and Kansas City, E. C. Hatcher of Nashville and H. Thomas Primm of New Orleans . . . AME Delegate W. A. Fisher of Atlantic City accuses Bishop J. H. Clayborn of using profane language but bishop denies charge . . . Stormy session to end with laymen winning many reforms . . . Swope park swimming pool closed all season by Kansas City park board to keep Negroes from enjoying court-granted right . . . New Jersey town lifts ban on Mrs. Bethune . . . Edith Sampson denounces Bishop W. J. Walls for permitting Paul Robeson to appear on same platform with her at AME Zion conference . . . Phil Cabbell of Kansas City begins serving eight-month term on contempt charge.

JUNE

Harold L. Holliday, first Negro to be admitted to University of Kansas City, receives law degree . . . Two Negroes, Mrs. Anna Brown of Kansas City and Mrs. Ardania Morgan of St. Louis, selected as delegates to national Democratic convention . . . Most Negroes at Missouri state Republican convention in Eisenhower camp . . . Bishop Walls tells Mrs. Sampson he did not mean to embarrass her . . . Anti-discriminatory ordinance wins again in Albuquerque, N. M. . . . At Abilene, Eisenhower opposes compulsory FEPC but favors end to army jim crow . . . 20,000 attend Eisenhower day at Abilene . . . Wendell P. Dabney, veteran Cincinnati editor, dies . . . Floyd Caesar Smith's sentence reduced to life imprisonment to match that of Seldom Seen and "Poorboy" Jones . . . Ike reaffirms FEPC stand in New York . . .

Supreme court agrees to hear South Carolina and Kansas school cases . . . NAACP asks Ike to clarify FEPC stand . . . Fear violence over Malan's segregation policy in South Africa . . . Missouri supreme court rules Bruce school is "equal" . . . Two Kansas City women, Mrs. Louise Montgomery and Mrs. Katie Miller, fly to Japan to visit Mrs. Montgomery's son . . . Kansas City Shriners have three-day Gala Day celebration . . . Cicero riot landlady apologizes for losing temper but gets two years for carrying gun . . .

Truman urges federal civil rights program in address to Howard U. grads . . . John B. Duncan of Washington named recorder

of deeds by District of Columbia commissioners . . . Negro girl chosen governor of Nebraska Girls' State . . . M. A. Olabisi Ajala, 22-year-old Nigerian, stops in Kansas City enroute to California on bicycle . . . Troost Lake residents blame real estate men for creating racial tensions . . . File new elementary school suit in Washington . . . Bomb victims sue city of Los Angeles . . . First families move into new Dallas housing project . . . Methodists elect Edgar A. Love and Matthew W. Clair as bishops . . . Roy Wilkins keynoes NAACP convention in Oklahoma City . . . South African women stage sit-down strike.

Polio fatal to Alonzo Frazier, first Negro to serve as mayor of Kansas City during high school day at City Hall . . . Rev. John Branham, radio pastor of Los Angeles, shot by Mrs. Hazel Simpson, out of danger . . . Elmo Roper says Negroes may decide election . . . St. Louis gets Negro police lieutenant as political deal payoff . . . Three Cicero riot defendants fined . . . NAACP warns politicians Negroes will accept no compromise on civil rights . . . Roscoe Dunjee honored at NAACP confab in Oklahome City . . . NAACP announces it will be on duty at both political conventions . . . Mrs. Rosa B. Moore of Jacksonville, Fla., receives Spingarn medal awarded posthumously to her son, Harry T. Moore.

JULY

Walter White, NAACP head, warns both political parties that Negro voters will accept no compromise on civil rights issue . . . Republicans approve weak rights plank at Chicago convention . . . Chicago police halt race riot . . . Archibald Carey makes strong rights plea at GOP confab . . . Perry Howard and his Mississippians triumph at GOP credential hearings . . .

Rev. L. L. Boswell, pastor of Metropolitan Spiritual Church of Christ in Kansas City, shot to death . . . Negro delegates to GOP convention charge "double-cross" on rights plank . . . Eisenhower and Nixon nominated at GOP convention . . . Democrats wrangle over rights plank . . . Hundreds attend last rites of Rev. L. L. Boswell . . . Democratic convention opens, avoids fight over rights plank . . . "Draft Stevenson" movement gains momentum . . . Homer B. Roberts, advertising man and former Kansas Citian, dies in Chicago. . . .

Stevenson and Sparkan nominated at Democratic convention . . . Liberals issue ultimatum to Sparkman on right—Dawson-Powell split on Democratic rights plank . . . Rev. and Mrs. John W. Williams of St. Stephen Baptist church, Kansas City, leave on trip to Holy Land.

AUGUST

C. C. Spaulding, pioneer financier, dies on 78th birthday . . . First Negro Panther Jet pilot participates in Korean raids . . . Negro voters in Kansas City veer from boss control . . . Symington wins nomination for U. S. Senator from Missouri . . . Theodore Roe, Chicago policy king, slain in gangland style . . . Two Negro heroes in Waco, Texas, bus crash; 28 killed . . .

Both Ike and Adlai in bid for Negro vote . . . Nab four pallbearers at Roe's funeral . . . Negroes sue for admittance to Kansas swimming pools . . . South African natives fight police, eleven flogged . . . Thousands attend Spaulding rites, succeeded by William Jones Kennedy, Jr. . . . John W. Burns, Kansas City private detective, slain by youth . . . National Negro Publishers Association launches vote drive . . . Ike won't change stand against federal compulsory FEPC . . . Dr. A. Porter Davis of Kansas City, Kas., named president-elect of National Medical association.

Haywood Patterson, famed "Scottsboro Boy," dies in prison . . . Sen. Ives, Roy Wilkins confer with Ike [illegible] PC . . . Malan takes away vote of colored natives in Sout[illegible]ca . . . NAACP asks probe of killing by Florida posse . [illegible] obert Johnson of Philadelphia named Exalted Ruler of Elks [illegible] succeed J. Finley Wilson . . . Stevenson for federal compulsory [illegible]EPC.

SEPTEMBER

National Urban League holds 42nd annual convention at Cleveland . . . More than 8,800 pupils jam Negro public schools in Kansas City . . . John Henry Harris, director of Carver Center in Kansas City, dies . . . Powell "satisfied" with Adlai's position on rights . . . Third bombing attack on Negro home in Kansas City.

Ike says he would be willing to appoint qualified Negro to high post . . . Parents of Booker T. Washington school, Kansas City, protest heavy overcrowding at school . . . South Africans defy Malan's white supremacy laws . . . Illness fatal to Nathan W. Thatcher Sr., owner of Thatcher Funeral Home, Kansas City . . . Ike would "wipe out" Washington Jim Crow . . . NAACP evaluates candidates on rights . . . National Baptist Convention, Inc., adopts new constitution at 72nd annual session . . . Four St. Louis Reds arrested in roundup.

J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, hits violations of civil rights . . . Washington parents demand another school to ease overcrowding; school board promises answer in 30 days . . . Stevenson stands pat on rights plan in Dixie speech . . . Rev. William B. Hurse succeeds Rev. L. L. Boswell as pastor of Metropolitan Spiritual Church of Christ . . . Edward A. Scott, principal of Bartlett high school, St. Joseph, Mo., dies . . . Reveal that Nixon and Sparkman signed restrictive covenants . . . Parents picket Washington school.

OCTOBER

Joe Black of Brooklyn Dodgers beats New York Yankees in World Series opener; Yanks take Series . . . South Carolina and Topeka, Kas., Jim Crow school cases on way to Supreme Court . . . Stevenson speaks at 18th and the Paseo during Kansas City visit.

Illness fatal to two Kansas Citians: Charles L. Bryant, barbecue man, and Mrs. Marie Williams, co-owner of photo studio . . . Kansas City school board votes to turn over Benton or Yeager school to Negroes next September, 1953 . . . Harold R. Fatzer, Kansas Attorney General, says state will not defend segregated schools.

Washington parents protest school board decision . . . Edith Sampson okays Sparkman . . . Joe Louis backs Stevenson . . . Hattie McDaniels, actress, dies . . . Parents vote to boycott Washington school.

NOVEMBER

KPRS, midwest's first all-Negro radio station, goes on air in Kansas City . . . 1200 children stay home from Washington school; parents ask school board to reconsider decision . . . Mau Mau Society terrorizes Kenya.

Eisenhower wins landslide victory . . . Symington beats Kem for U. S. Senate . . . Doomed airmen seek appeal by Supreme Court . . . 25 killed in South African riots . . . Washington parents end boycott . . . Supreme Court upholds ruling against rail segregation . . . South African court rules against Malan . . . Claude R. Bewley succeeds John Henry Harris as director of Carver Center.

N. C. farmer convicted again of "assault by leering" . . . Sewanee instructors quit over race bar . . . Leon Jordan named Kansas City's first Negro police lieutenant . . . UN asks South Africa to end "apartheid" . . . Leon Jordan quits police force in protest over Jim Crow assignment.

Truman honored by Negro press . . . Elmer C. Jackson, Mrs. Minnie Hill, died in Kansas City . . . Kenya police crack down on Mau Mau's . . . NAACP issues ultimatum to Southern railroads . . . U. S. Court of Appeals hears arguments in Kansas City's Swope park swimming pool case . . . Pearl Bailey weds Louis Bellson, Jr., Duke Ellington's white drummer . . . Nashville Negro city councilman defends Jim Crow . . . Fifteen Africans slain by Kenya police . . . Kansas City building inspector says Washington school, dance hall-kindergarten violate building code.

Jomo Kenyatta arrested, accused as Mau Mau leader . . . Supreme Court asks Kansas to defend school case or default . . . Ike pledges support for civil rights . . . British kill 22 Africans . . . Accused Mau Mau leaders deny guilt . . . Rev. C. N. Richmond, pastor of Centennial church, Kansas City, dies.

DECEMBER

Washington parents vote to seek injunction against use of school dance hall-kindergarten . . . Six organizations file briefs in Kansas school case . . . U. S. Attorney General asks Supreme Court to outlaw school segregation.

Supreme Court hears arguments in five Jim Crow school cases; Thurgood Marshall opposes John W. Davis . . . Washington parents file suit against school board . . . Mr. and Mrs. Leon Jordan return to Liberia . . . Klan trio, Miami socialite, nabbed in Florida bombings . . . Supreme Court agrees to hear case of convicted airmen.

J. E. Mitchell, editor of St. Louis Argus, dies . . . Wheatley hospital board in Kansas City seeks new site for hospital . . . Split in Texas AME church . . . Dr. Bunche says he prefers UN to nation's capital . . . Kenyatta trial halted following clash between lawyer and magistrate . . . Name Bunche to commission to study race issue in South Africa.

31 1954

CLARION-LEDGER

CLARION-LEDGER GAINS CONTROL

Action Halts Legal Fight of Jackson Papers

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. (AP)—Editor Frederick Sullens of the Jackson Daily News said today the competing Clarion-Ledger has bought control of the Daily News, halting a legal fight which began last year.

The agreement does not change his position as editor, Sullens said.

"I am to remain in complete control" of the Daily News editorial policy "until the day I die," he added.

8-8-54

'No Change in Staff'

He told his news staff the change would not affect them.

Both newspapers will publish a statement in their Sunday editions, announcing that a satisfactory settlement has been arranged and litigations will be halted.

"Litigation could have been carried on for several years and could have financially wrecked the Daily News," and hurt the Clarion-Ledger, Sullens said.

Details Not Given

Details of the financial agreement were not announced. The settlement cancelled a legal fight which had just been handed to the state Supreme Court.

Highlights of the case came July 17 when Chancellor Arnold Pyle dissolved Mississippi Publishers Corp., which published both newspapers, and enjoined Clarion-Ledger stockholders from buying control of the corporation.

Pyle's decision was a victory for the afternoon Daily News in its attempt to prevent the morning Clarion-Ledger from gaining control of the corporation.

Equal Division

Stock in the parent corporation was divided equally between Daily News and Clarion-Ledger stockholders.

The settlement announced today supersedes Chancellor Pyle's decision of July 17.

Defendants in the injunction suit were R. M. Hederman Jr., business manager of the Clarion-Ledger; T. M. Hederman Jr., editor; and members of the family, Zachary T. Hederman, Hiram Henry Hederman, Mrs. Jennie Belle Taylor Hederman and Arnold Smith Hederman; Mrs. Ann Sullens Lomax, daughter of Sullens by a previous marriage; her husband, Robert Lomax; George Lemon Sugg, executor of Mrs. Ann Lemon Sullen estate; and the Mississippi Publishers Corp.

'Illegal Attempt'

Pyle forbade the Clarion-Ledger group from buying 20 shares of stock from Mrs. Lomax, who lives in Alexandria, La., with her husband, for $250,000.

The Publishers Corporation was formed in 1937 to effect certain economies in production.

Pyle called the corporation void from its inception and declared it an illegal attempt to combine two competing corporations.

The Clarion-Ledger argued during the case that Mrs. Lomax had the right to sell and that method of selling stock was outlined on stock certificates. The Daily News said the corporation was formed with the idea of maintaining a division of stock. The Daily News group also asked that the corporation be dissolved.

No Valid Title

Pyle, in his 30-page decision, said neither side had clean hands but he entertained the suit because "public interest is so paramount in this litigation. Certainly the welfare of the public here in Jackson, as well as the public throughout the state, is to be greatly considered by this court. It cannot be disputed that it would be to the best interest of the people of Mississippi to have two daily newspapers in this city engaging in open competition."

Pyle also ruled Mrs. Lomax received the stock in contradiction of her mother's will and that she had no valid title to it.

Pyle appointed managing editors Purser Hewitt of the Clarion-Ledger and William Lauderdale of the Daily News as receivers. The agreement today eliminates receivers.

National News

In Washington, D. C. Monday, Navy Secretary Robert B. Anderson presented medals to five Marines, who, as prisoners of the Communists in Korea, defied torture, starvation and threats of death and refused to 'confess' germ warfare. Those cited were Lt. Cols. William G. Thrash and John N. McLaughlin; Maj. Walter R. Harris; Capt. John P. Flynn and M-Sgt. John T. Cain. . . Mrs. Mellie Show of Fieldson, Ill., 86-years-old, was thrilled Monday when told of the birth, in Alton, of her 60th great-grandchild. Relatives say that this recent birth brings the number of her decendants to 97, including seven children and 30 grandchildren—and, insist her relatives—she knows the names of all of them.

First traffic fatality in the Mound City of St. Louis, was 83-year-old Charles Herron, who died at Homer Phillips hospital after being struck by an auto at Kingshighway and Page boulevards . . . Announcement was made this week that the annual session of the AME Church Council of Bishops will be held the last week in February, at Savannah, Ga. The meeting will mark the first time in the 167 years history of the Church that the Council has met in historic Savannah. . . Dr. Forrester B. Washington, who has retired as director of the School of Social Work at Atlanta university, has contributed 500 volumes from his personal library to the Trevor Arnett Library at the school.

The Board of Trustees and Auxiliaries of the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation held its sixth annual meeting Sunday in Cleveland, Ohio. Highlight of the meeting was announcement by Miss Jane Hunter, founder, that May 7th has been set as the day to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of Phillis Wheatley, America's first Negro poetess. More than 1,100 high school and colleges throughout the country will be invited to take part in the celebration. . .Cecil Davis of Minneapolis, Minn., is a modest, retiring man—so much so that he carried a bullet around in his body for 10 days, before it was removed by surgeons at Minneapolis General hospital. Two are being held in connection with the shooting. Davis told police officer Fred Kane that he hadn't reported the shooting because he didn't want to 'let the cat out of the bag.'

Defender P. 3 Sat. 1-23-54

44 Beauticians Share In $10,000

(See Pages 4 and 12)

Two Alabama beauticians, who polled a total of more than three million votes, have won the coveted all-expense paid trips to Paris, France, the cream of a 44-prize jackpot in the Defender Publications $10,000 Beauticians contest.

Birmingham-born Mrs. Ann D. Smiley, of 412 W. 17th st., topped 235 other contestants with 1,703,400 votes. She operates and manages Ann's Beauty Salon in Birmingham.

Second place winner is Mrs. Zettie C. Billingsley, of Route 1, Box 474, Birmingham, who posted 1,465,600 votes.

These two lucky ladies will spend 21 glorious days touring Paris and other "dreamed about" points in Europe, including England.

Mrs. Hattie H. Roark, of 2911 1-2 Flora st., Dallas, Tex., finished in third place, followed by Mrs. Irene Coleman, of 3740 E. 147th st., Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Doris L. Bailey, 1923 Penn st, Gary, Ind. They won all-expense paid trips to New York City.

Prizes of $100 each go to Mrs. Ruth Jackson, of 316 N. 17th st., Birmingham, and Miss Naomi Noah, of 1013 U st., N. W., Washington, D. C. They finished in sixth and seventh places, respectively.

Mrs. Marguerite McCoy, of 3622 Pulaski st., East Chicago, Ind., Mrs. Adele Poole, of 270 W. 136th st., New York City, and Mrs. Carrie L. Taylor, 561 S. 13th st., Baton Rouge, La., won $50 each for placing eighth, ninth and tenth.

The next five contestants received $25 prizes, the next 10 were awarded $15 and the next 20 won prizes of $10 each.

EIGHT ALABAMA WINNERS

Alabama had the largest number of contestants in the winners circle with eight, followed closely by Illinois, which placed seven. Tennessee had six winners, Wisconsin and Indiana tied with four each, California and New York tied with three each; Ohio and Louisiana placed two each and Texas, Washington, D. C., South Carolina, Michigan and Georgia had one winner each.

Mrs. Smiley, a graduate of Madam C. J. Walker's Beauty college, also studied at Flemmings in Detroit and took advanced hair styling and designing at the Groo System Institute in New York City. She is presently enrolled at Daniel Payne college in Birmingham and is studying toward a bachelors degree in Education.

The winning beautician is a member of New Hope Baptist church in Birmingham, co-governor of the Southeastern region of the National Business and Professional Women's Club, inc., member of the Beauticians assoc., Golden Beauty Chapter No. 703, Order of Eastern Star; American Woodmen, YWCA, NAACP and is vice president of the Madam C. J. Walker Alumni of Birmingham.

Mrs. Billingsley, the second place winner, is a graduate of Council elementary school, Ensley; Parker High school and Poro college in Birmingham. She has studied at Miles college toward the bachelor of arts degree.

Mrs. Billingsley is active in the Trinity AME church of Ensley. She is also a member of Club Exclusive.

THIRD PLACE WINNER

Mrs. Roark, who placed third, is a graduate of Lincoln High school of Kansas City, Mo. and received her college training at Kansas State Teachers' college, Emporia, Kan., and Cheyney Training School for Teachers, Cheyney, Pa. She received her training in beauty culture at the Mme. C. J. Walker college of Beauty Culture in Kansas City, Mo.

Joining the staff of the Mme. C. J. Walker college of Beauty Culture in Dallas, Tex., in 1939, Mrs. Roark was made principal a year later. She still holds that position.

Mrs. Coleman, fourth place winner, had a special reason for wanting to visit Paris. Her sister and the latter's soldier husband are in France.

Mrs. Coleman is a member of the Sigma Phi Omega sorority and state organizer of the Alpha Chi Pi Omega sorority and fraternity. She specializes in cutting and hair styling.

PRAISES SUPPORTERS

In a letter to A. L. Blackwell, contest director, Mrs. Coleman praised her husband, co-workers, neighbors and many citizens of Cleveland for their support in the contest.

Mrs. Bailey, who placed fifth, has lived in Gary, Ind., all her life and was graduated from Froebel High school at the age of 15. She earned a bachelor of science degree at Indiana State Teachers college and taught school for several years.

Since she opened the Scientific School of Beauty Culture in Gary in 1936, the institution has graduated over 500 students.

Mrs. Bailey is a charter member of Alpha Chi Pi Omega, a member of the National School Owners and Teachers association and a member of the First A. M. E. church's Nurses Guild.

Defender Sat. 2-27-54

ANN SMILEY WINS 1st PLACE

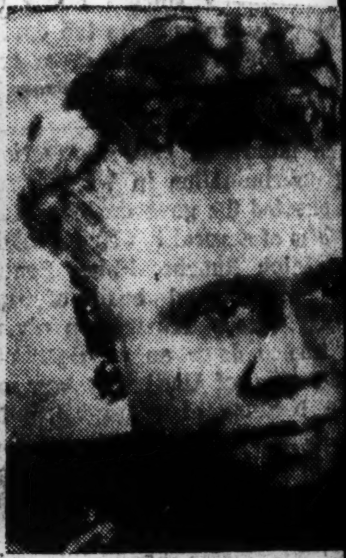
ANN DOWDELL SMILEY
Birmingham, Ala.
1st Pace Paris trip

ZETTIE C. BILLINGSLEY
Birmingham, Ala.
2nd Place Paris Trip

HATTIE H. ROARK
Dallas, Texas
3rd Place New York trip

IRENE COLEMAN
Cleveland, Ohio
4th Place New York trip

DORIS L. BAILEY
Gary, Ind.
5th Place New York trip



RUTH JACKSON
Birmingham, Ala.
6th Place $100

NAOMI NOAH
Washington, D. C.
7th Place $100

MARGUERITE McCOY
East Chicago, Ind.
8th Place $50.

Foreign News

Word comes from Bombay, India, that two prominent U. S. Ministers are in Nehru's country on a preaching tour, purpose of which is to interpret to the people of India, the religious and economic conditions among the Colored people of America. The clerics are Reverends Robert M. Williams, pastor Asbury Methodist church, Washington, D. C., and Charles Y. Trigg, pastor Salem church, New York City. They came to Bombay at the invitation of Bishop John A. Subhan, native Indian bishop of the Methodist church. . . .The highest African officer in Sierra Leone assumed his duties last week, when, in Freetown, Jusstice E. S. Boka-Betts was sworn in as vice president of the Legislative council, law-making body of the colony. He will have full charge of affairs in the legislative council at all times when the Governor is absent.

Queen Elizabeth of England and her consort the Duke of Edinburgh reached New Zealand last week and according to dispatches from Auckland, the Queen met more of her darker-hued subjects when she visited the Maoris. From New Zealand she goes to Australia, where she will see the Aborigines, thence across the Indian Ocean to the Cocos Islands, and on to Columbo, capital of Ceylon. Her tour then takes her southwest across the African coast, over the mountains of Ethiopia to Uganda—a colony near Kenya, where there has been so much unrest following the uprising of the Mau Maus. The Queen will not visit Kenya.

An unusual exhibit, showing the habits, customs and culture of West Africa and the Gold Coast is now showing the new Carneige Endowment International Center on the United Nations Plaza, New York City. The exhibit was assembled by Alex Ababio after an extensive trip through West Africa. Explaining its purpose, Ababio said: "Only through an understanding of our culture, can Americans and other people of the world understand and know us." . . .

5 Winners In Defender Beauticians Contest Embark For Paris Holiday

The five top winners in Defender Publications Most Popular Beauticians contest will sail for Paris next week, following the close of the National Beauticians convention in New York.

Sailing with the winners, Mrs. Ann Dowdell Smiley and Mrs. Zettie C. Billingsley of Birmingham, Ala., will be 179 other beauticians members of Alpha Chi Pi Omega beauticians sorority and fraternity.

The contest winners are having their expenses paid by Defender Publications. The two women polled a total of more than three million votes to win the coveted trips. The other beauticians are travelling on a package tour arranged by their organization.

Also making the trip to Europe

Smiley Billingsley

will be the contest's third, fourth and 5th place winners, Mrs. Hattie Roark, of Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Irene Coleman, Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Doris Bailey, Gary Ind. They won all-expense paid trips to New York in the Defender Publications contest.

The educational convention, with headquarters at New York's Theresa hotel, will begin April 7 and will be recessed April 9 to be completed in London and Paris.

Fifty-seven beauticians will sail from New York, April 8 on the Liberte. The remaining 124, led by Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner, national supervisor of the United Beauty School Owners and Teachers association and Alpha Chi Pi Omega sorority and fraternity will sail April 10 aboard the SS United States.

The Liberte is schedulled to dock at Le Harve on April 14 and the United States is slated to arrive there the following day. Mrs. Joyner said the group will be greeted by the British and French embassies as well as the American embassy in both countries.

In addition to touring Paris, London and Rome, Mrs. Joyner said the national hairdressing association of France and England have prepared demonstrations and classes for the beauticians.

They will also attend a lecture at Sorbonne university in Paris.

Part of the group will leave Europe May 6 aboard the SS United States and will arrive back in New York, May 11. The others will sail May 7 and are scheduled to dock in New York, May 13.

Mrs. Joyner said the Greek letter beauticians organization is made up of all accredited beauty schools of the nation.

G. O. P. Chief Thanks Negro Paper for Lauding President

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall yesterday expressed appreciation that the Chicago Defender, Negro newspaper published in Chicago, had carried a full page analysis of the Eisenhower administration placing emphasis on "the unprecedented move for cleaning up the Capital and for making so many Negro political appointments." The Chicago Defender in the past supported the Roosevelt and Truman administrations.

"The admittedly low stock of the Negro has risen to a new high and the potentialities are even greater," the Chicago Defender article said, after 15 months of the Eisenhower administration. The article was written by Ethel Payne, the paper's Washington correspondent.

Chairman Hall commented: "We have said repeatedly we will go to the Nation this fall on performance of the Eisenhower administration. I am delighted that its record in the field of human rights has begun to attract deserved attention—because this is the heart and soul of the President's whole philosophy. His thesis and ours will continue to be simply—'What is good for all Americans, everywhere.'"

The Defender listed these appointments of Negroes to posts in the Eisenhower administration:

Louis B. Toomer, Savannah, Ga., registrar of the Treasury.

Joseph B. Kay, Louisville, assistant to the Federal Housing Administrator.

Everett Frederic Morrow, Hackensack, N. J., legal consultant to Commerce Secretary Weeks.

Mrs. Carmel Carrington Marr, New York, legal adviser on the staff of U. N. Delegate Henry Cabot Lodge.

Scovel Richardson, Lincoln, Mo., Federal Parole Board.

Archie Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa, Governor of the Virgin Islands.

J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Mrs. Lois Lipmann, New York, first Negro secretary in the White House.

Julia Cooper, Washington, D. C., GSA legal staff.

Roberta Church, Memphis, Tenn., Labor Department minorities consultant.

Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, Charleston, W. Va., War Claims Commission staff.

Archibald Carey, jr., Chicago, U. N. alternate delegate.

One By One The Roses Fall

(From The Chattanooga Observer)

The dramatic and sensational about-face politically of Chicago Defender, one of the largest and one of the most enthusiastic New and Fair Deal supporters, surprised the nation when it came out recently with a full-page story praising the Eisenhower Administration.

The late U. S. Senator Borrah, who was one of the leaders in the U. S. Senate to oppose President Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations idea, fought side by side with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and a few other senators to keep the U. S. Senate from ratifying the League of Nations idea enunciated by the late President Wilson.

The fight in the Senate was long and bitter. As the debate continued one by one of the Senators from various states fell in line with the original few Senators that opposed the adoption of the League of Nations. One of the most ardent League advocates in the Senate finally fell victim to the oratories of Borrahand Lodge and began opposing the Wilson League idea.

When Borrah was satisfied that they had enough Senators to defeat the League of Nations idea he gave a statement to the press when he said "one by one the roses fall."

From 1932 until 1940 practically all of the Negro newspapers in the United States, and especially the larger ones, were supporting the New Deal or the Roosevelt Administration. The Pittsburgh Courier was the first to discover the deceit of the New Deal and broke with them by supporting Wilkie for president against Roosevelt in 1940.

Now apparently the Chicago Defender, the largest Negro newspaper in the midwest, is planning to support Eisenhower, in that, they are giving out full page stories praising his administration.

With the above mentioned large Negro newspapers supporting the Republican nominee for President and with approximately fifty per cent of the smaller papers supporting the Republican, it is easy to see that a vast majority of the Negro electorates will be found supporting the Republican nominee for President, Mr. Eisenhower, in 1956.

Many Negro political leaders throughout the nation from the beginning saw the deceit of the New and Fair Deal as it relates to Negro betterment and tried to persuade the Negro voter that he is being tricked or lead down a blind alley, but to little or no avail. Such leaders as the late Roscoe Conklin Simmons, premier orator of Chicago; J. Finley Wilson, the idol of Elkdom of the World; the Honorable R. R. Church of Tennessee; Atty. Perry W. Howard, National Comitteeman, Mississippi and your humble servant. We plead with those Negroes who were whoring around after idol gods, the New and Fair Deal, but to no avail.

But as the Eisenhower Administration begins to unroll its program, Negro leaders from all parts of the nation and in all walks of life are beginning to see the light of his sincerity and his avowed purpose to destroy second-class citizenship in the United States, and are beginning to support him.

Certainly the Republicans welcome the Chicago Defender and all other leaders back into the fold as the father of the prodigal son welcomed him back home. If we were permitted to use the language of the streets, we would say when big stars begin to fall it won't be long until the Negro returns home to the Republican party nationally, where he rightfully belongs.

Defender Article Reveals How Executive Machinery Began Moving Color Bars

Washington, D. C.—The Chicago Defender, longtime supporter of former Democrat Administrations, declared April 3, that "the admittedly low stock of the Negro has risen to a new high and the potentialities are even greater" after President Eisenhower's first 15 months in office.

One of the nation's leading Negro newspapers, the Chicago Defender places great emphasis on "the unprecedented move for cleaning up the Capital and for making so many Negro political appointments" under the President.

Frank Analysis

These actions the Defender says in a full-page frank analysis written by Ethel Payne, its Washington correspondent, spring mainly from the President's "deep seated moral and spiritual convictions."

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall Apr. 3 commented thus on the Defender story:

"We have said repeatedly we will go to the nation this fall on performance of the Eisenhower Administration. I am delighted that its record in the field of human rights has begun to attract deserved attention—because this is the heart and soul of the President's whole philosophy. His thesis, and ours, will continue to be simply, 'What is good for all Americans, everywhere.'"

Color Bars Move

In its article, the Defender described how, "suddenly the executive machinery began moving in high gear and to the delighted astonishment of all but the reactionaries, color bars began tumbling in rapid succession."

The Defender lists these "outstanding appointments" of Negroes to posts in the Eisenhower Administration.

Louis B. Toomer, Savannah, Ga., registrar of the Treasury.

Joseph B. Kay, Louisville, assistant to the Federal Housing Administrator.

Everett Frederic Morrow, Hackensack, N. J., legal consultant to Commerce Secretary Weeks.

Mrs. Carmel Carrington Marr, New York, legal adviser on the staff of UN Delegate Henry Cabot Lodge.

Scovel Richardson, Lincoln, Mo., Federal Parole Board.

Archie Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa, Governor of the Virgin Islands.

J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago, Asst. Secretary of Labor.

Mrs. Lois Lipmann, New York, first Negro secretary in the White House.

Julia Cooper, Washington, D. C., GSA legal staff.

Roberta Church, Memphis, Tenn., Labor Department minorities consultant.

Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, Charleston, W. Va., War Claims Commission staff.

Archibald Carey, Jr., Chicago, UN alternate delegate.

National News

Announcement was made last week at Lincoln university, (Mo.), that Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of the school, had suffered a slight stroke in London, England, as result of high blood pressure. Dr. Scruggs was a member of a 15-man U. S. educational mission to the middle East, to interpret American culture and social and educational outlook to leaders of the countries visited—among them Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Israel and Jugo-Slavia.

In Anchorage, Alaska, Negroes are employed only as garbage carriers, Harold Brown, Anchorage businessman and trailor court owner, declared in Washington, D. C. last week in a conference with Arthur Caldwell, chief of the civil rights division of the Justice department. Brown said the Negro population of Anchorage is 2,500, of the city's 12,000 total, and that Negroes want jobs in the postoffice, on the police force and in other positions they are qualified to fill. They also want homes in public housing projects.

In Chicago last week William E. Brunson, director of the school of commercial dietetics at Tuskegee Institute and Joseph R. Battle, interne supervisor at the school, visited Chicago's famed Provident hospital and conferred with officials on results of the interne program set up for Tuskegee students at Provident. The students are given a three-months training course in the full operation of a hospital kitchen.

Residents of Mobile, Ala., this week awaited results of a petition filed in Washington, D. C., with James P. Mitchell, secretary of labor, by the NAACP, requesting abolishment of segregation in the Alabama State Employment office in Mobile. The petition stated that Negroes are only given porter and janitor jobs.

NEW REGISTER OF THE TREASURY Louis B. Toomer (left) visits Chicago Defender to congratulate Editor-Publisher John H. Sengstacke (center) on beginning of 50th year of publication of The Chicago Defender. At right is Louis E. Martin, Defender editor in chief. In background is picture of the late Robert S. Abbott, founder of the Defender and uncle of Sengstacke.

Defender Men Cited By NNPA

DETROIT — The Chicago Defender was among 10 newspapers and 15 individuals cited in the 1954 National Newspaper Publishers Association merit awards competition during the NNPA convention here last week. Two Defender staff members received individual trophies.

Louis E. Martin, Editor-in-Chief of the Defender, was cited for his column, "Dope and Data."

Chester Commodore, Defender feature artist, received a citation for outstanding art.

Newsmen cited for excellent reporting were John L. Clark, (Courier); Charles Loeb, Woody Taylor and Thaddeus Stokes (Cleveland Call-Post), and Francis Mitchell and Joseph Sheppard (Journal and Guide).

Other outstanding columnists were Lucius E. Lee (Ohio Sentinel) and Frank L. Stanley (Louisville Defender).

Photographic honors went to Talmadge Johnson and Charles Hairgrow of the Ohio Sentinel and Thomas Washington of the Louisville Defender.

A. S. Malai of the Courier and William A. Framen of the St. Louis Argus were also cited for editorial cartoons and art.

Awards for the best written editorials went to the Argus, the Louisiana Weekly and the Cleveland Call-Post. Winning features were submitted by the Courier, Michigan Chronicle and Journal and Guide.

Best public service programs were those of the Courier, Louisville Defender and Wilmington Journal. Mechanical reproduction awards went to the Journal and Guide, Call Post and Louisiana Weekly.

Negro newspaper promotion awards were given to the Ohio Sentinel, Journal and Guide and Courier.

Judges of the contest were Dr. Armistead Price, James A. Saunders and Mrs. Consuelo Young of the Lincoln University journalism school, and Dr. Emil L. Telfel of the William Allen White school of journalism.

All sessions of the convention were held in the Gotham hotel.

The publishers were guests of the Surf club, a Canadian resort and the Detroit Tigers, during their stay.

Carl Murphy, retiring president and publisher of the Baltimore Afro-American was re-elected to the board along with Carter Wesley, retiring vice president and publisher of the Houston Informer Thomas Young, of the Norfolk Journal and Guide was named to board replacing John Kirkpatrick of the E. St. Louis Crusader.

Foreign News

Several weeks ago, in Lagos, Nigeria, M. A. Bogne, an African judge convicted a white English Colonial officer—Victor Gregory—on a charge of setting his dog on an African peddler who came to the Gregory house to sell his wares. The judge's sentence was a fine of $560 and 30 strokes of the cane. Last week the Nigerian Supreme Court upheld the conviction, but reduced the fine to $70, and ruled out the '30 strokes of a cane.'

In Capetown, S. Africa, a new group has joined forces with other organizations in the fight against the Malan government's program of strict racial segregation. The new group is known as the Colored People's Organization—composed of persons of mixed blood, who heretofore have been completely passive in South African politics.

In a sermon, delivered Sunday in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Canon L. J. Collis, the chancellor, urged South African churches "to abolish at once any racial segregation even if it means a loss of white congregation." He continued: "I believe the solution to the race problem is to be found in the field of religion."

At the United Nations Assembly in New York last week, the Food and Agriculture Organization, an agency of the UN, reported that its operations in Ethiopia revealed "a general development plan affecting the economy of the country in some of its most important sectors." Official comment was as follows: "Ethiopia presents a picture of an area of potential agricultural riches with great export possibilities as a producer of commodities in demand on the world market, yet lacking at present in the administrative and technical skill to realize these potentialities."

In Nairobi, Kenya, the African Trades Union is awaiting action on a joint statement sent to British Colonial authori-

Sat., Oct. 2, 1954 DEFENDER 3

National News

In Little Rock, last week, the Arkansas Democratic Voter's Association, a Negro group, called on the State's Democratic Party, to "stand on its feet and say whether it wants us, or not." At the association's annual convention, held in Little Rock, speakers said Negroes wanted membership on county committees and to be delegates at the party's state convention. They said: "If the Democratic party doesn't want us, we'll have to find a place to go. At the meeting's close, the association volunteered its services for the forthcoming campaign.

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White Georgia golf players learned last week that Negroes also play golf and would like to have access to a course where they can display their prowess. In Columbus, Ga., (of all places) 120 Negroes signed a petition to Mayor Ralph Sayers, as member of the City Commission, requesting use of the city owned Lions Club golf course. The petition listed several Southern cities where Negroes are permitted to play on golf courses they help to support through taxes. No such convenience exists in Columbus.

Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-2-54

A group of New York leaders in the fields of employment, education, religion and social work, returned to Manhattan last weekend, after a trip to Puerto Rico, where they sought ways to avoid possible racial strife between Negroes and Puerto Ricans in New York City. The Urban League of New York sponsored the trip. Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the League, said tightening of the job market and the continued housing shortage, has created a situation where friction could develop between the two groups.

Philadelphia relatives and friends of Eliza Trower, 106-year-old resident of Cape Charles, Virginia, last week bade her farewell as she left for Denver, where she will be one of the 25 oldest persons in the world selected for a special study as to their longevity. The study will be conducted at Spears Chiropractic Sanitarium and Hospital, Denver.

An example of Christian fellowship was manifested in Brooklyn, N. Y., last week, when a Baptist church at Garden City Park, L. I. just outside of Brooklyn was given lumber to build a new place of worship by members of an Episcopal church at Merrick, Long Island. Rev. William Godfrey, Episcopal rector, said his parishioners decided to give the lumber to the Baptist group who had been holding Sunday services in a field since last January. Rev. Fred Pattison of Bethel Baptist church, explaining how they had been planning to buy a lot on which to build their church, said: "In may, we had just 76 cents in our building fund. Today, we have $887, and all this fine lumber."

Sat. Oct. 30, 1954 DEFENDER 3

National New

Chicago, Illinois Defender

In Manhattan, Walter White, executive secretary of NAACP, was rushed to a hospital after suffering a heart attack, according to an announcement by Dr. Channing Tobias, NAACP board chairman. White was under physician care at New York hospital, where he was reported to be 'doing well.' However, he was said to be in great need of "absolute rest."

Sat. 10-30-54

In Toledo, Ohio, William N. Thomas, an attorney, 42 years old was reported making a strong bid to become the first to be elected to the Ohio General Assembly from Lucas County. Thomas endorsed by Republican party chieftains, is reported to be receiving city-wide support in all wards, including Ottawa Hills, so-called 'silk-stocking,' GOP district.

George R. Skelley, 38, World War II Vet, and director of the Harriet Tubman House in Boston, was appointed Probation Officer last week by Chief Justice Elijah J. Adlow of the Municipal Court, first of his race to be so honored. Officer Skelley is a graduate of St. Augustine college, married and has one child, a daughter.

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31 1954

CHICAGO DEFENDER NAMES TEN OUTSTANDING AMERICANS ON ITS HONOR ROLL FOR 1953

Thurgood Marshal Tops List For His Civil Rights Fights During Past Year

HULAN JACK AND EARTHA KITT ON LIST

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—The Chicago Defender last week named 10 individuals and five institutions to its annual honor roll for 1953.

They were cited "for having made noteworthy contributions to the advancement of democracy in the United States during 1953," John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the weekly newspaper said.

Named to the honor roll were:

Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel of the NAACP, for his excellent presentation of the case against segregated schools before the U. S. Supreme court.

J. C. Caroline, southern-born University of Illinois football star, for distinguishing himself in his area of collegiate competition.

Hulan Jack, politician, for his election as president of the Borough of Manhattan (New York), the most important elective position in local government ever held by a Negro in the United States.

Rufus Clement, educator, for his courage in running for and winning a seat on the Atlanta board of education. He is the first colored person to hold such a post since reconstruction.

Joseph Bibb, Chicago attorney and journalist, for his selection as director of public safety for the state of Illinois. It is the highest state post ever held by a Negro in the United States since reconstruction.

Eartha Kitt, singer, for zooming to the top in he profession as an outstanding member of the cast of "New Faces of 1953."

Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard university, for his outstanding work in the field of health that led to his election as president of the National Health Council, the nation's most important private health agency, marking the first time a Negro has ever been elected to this position.

Louis B. Toomer, business man, Savannah, Ga., for his selection as register of the Treasury of the United States.

Mal Whitfield, outstanding amateur athlete, for representing the United States in international contests throughout the world and breaking eight world records.

Dorothy Martin, student, for enrolling at Philander Smith college to highlight a one-woman campaign of a southern white woman against jim crow education in the South.

Harvard and Notre Dame, educational institutions, for breaking off athletic relations with southern schools that sought to impress upon them jim crow conditions.

Masons, (Free and Accepted Order of Masons of the World Prince Hall Affiliation), for substantially supporting their deep interest in promoting democracy in the United States through annual contributions to the legal defense and educational fund of the NAACP that amounted to $25,000 during the year.

Roman Catholic Church of America, for electing to the bishopric Joseph Bowers, the first American Negro to be consecrated a bishop in the denomination in the United States.

United States department of justice, for filing a brief in support of the NAACP suit against segregated schools in the South and for its forthright argument before the justices of the Supreme court.

Supreme court of North Carolina, for reversing a lower court finding of guilty of assault by leer against Mack Ingram.

15 ON DEFENDER HONOR ROLL

Five Institutions, Two Women Cited

Ten individuals, two of them women, and five institutions — making 15 in all — were named to the Chicago Defender annual honor roll for 1953 this week.

They were cited by John H. Sengstacke, Defender publisher, "for having made noteworthy contributions to the advancement of democracy in the United States during 1953."

Each year the task of selecting persons, institutions and organizations for the honor roll becomes increasingly more difficult, he said.

The number of nominations grows larger each year. This year the final list was pared down from more than 200 nominations, more than half of which it was difficult to eliminate.

"Many more than the persons and institutions we finally named made valuable contributions during the year. Those we have included symbolize the accomplishments in many fields during the year", Sengstacke declared.

The list follows:

J. C. CAROLINE

Southern born University of Illinois Football star — for distinguishing himself in his area of collegiate competition.

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Chief legal counsel of the NAACP — for his excellent presentation of the case against segregated schools before the Supreme Court of the United States.

HULAN JACK

Politician — For his election as President of the Borough of Manhattan, the most important elective position in local government ever held by a Negro in the United States.

RUFUS CLEMENT

Educator — for his courage in running for and winning a seat on the Atlanta Board of Education; the first Negro to hold such a post since reconstruction.

JOSEPH BIBB

Chicago Attorney — for his selection as Director of Public Welfare for the State of Illinois; the highest state post ever held by a Negro in the United States since reconstruction.

EARTHA KITT

Singer — for zooming to the top in her profession as an outstanding member of the cast of "NEW FACES OF 1953."

ALBERT W. DENT

President of Dillard University — for his outstanding work in the field of health that lead to his election as president of the National Health Council, the nation's most important private health agency, marking the first time a Negro has ever been elected to this position.

LOUIS B. TOOMER

Businessman, Savannah, Ga. — for his selection as Register of the Treasury to the United States.

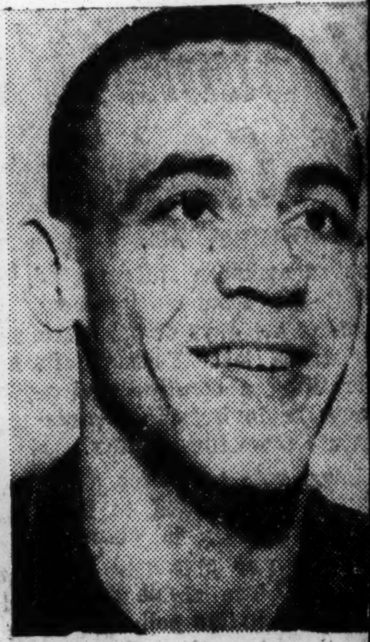
MAL WHITFIELD

Outstanding amateur athlete — for representing the United States in international contests throughout the world and breaking eight world records.

DOROTHY MARTIN

Student — for enrolling at Philander Smith college to

JOSEPH BIBB



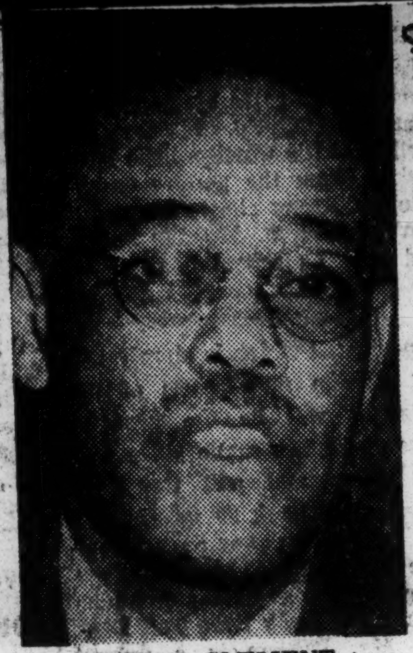
MAL WHITFIELD

DOROTHY MARTIN

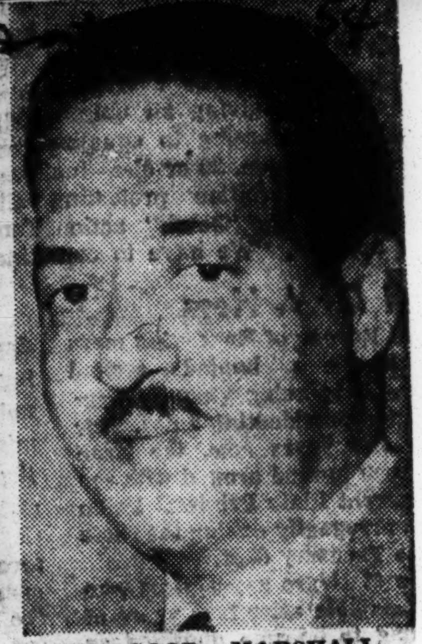
LOUIS B. TOMER

HULAN JACK

EARTHA KITT



RUFUS CLEMENT



THURGOOD MARSHALL

highlight the one-woman campaign of a southern white woman against Jim Crow education in the South.

HARVARD AND NOTRE DAME

For breaking off athletic relations with Southern schools that sought to impress upon them Jim Crow conditions.

MASONS—[Free And Accepted Order Of Masons Of The World Prince Hall Affiliation.]

For substantially supporting their deep interest in promoting democracy in the United States through annual contributions to the legal defense and educational fund of the NAACP that amounted to $25,000 during the year.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF AMERICA

For electing to the Bishopric Joseph Bowers, the first American Negro to be consecrated a Bishop in the denomination in the United States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For filing a brief in support of the NAACP suit against segregated schools in the South and for its forth right argument before the justices of the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA

For reversing a lower court finding of guilty of assault by leer against Mack Ingram.

Our Opinions

The Defender Honor Roll

The year 1953 has seen the most important single doctrine limiting democratic relations among the people of the United States brought to the point of decision.

"Separate but equal" as a social and legal concept has been assailed and condemned before the Supreme Court of the United States by the department of justice and by such dedicated organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Although the cases in point involve the public school systems of four states and the District of Columbia, a sweeping decision has been indicated by the repeated requests of the court for evidence and argument.

Concurrent with the deliberations of the court, there has been a renewed assault upon the flaws in our way of life by liberal, fair minded forces. The elements of this attack are the personal acts of men, women and organizations to whom democracy has been more than a term describing their own security.

It has meant a sincere belief in the brotherhood and dignity of man, and a fierce loyalty to those principles set forth in the bill of rights and the four freedoms.

The Chicago Defender and its associated publications salute all of these and the millions of others who, though their contributions are less spectacular, have helped through their daily lives to create a more perfect democracy.

The Chicago Defender has selected for its 1953 Honor Roll nine individuals and six organizations whose contributions during the year have done most to advance the democratic tradition and promote better human relations. Among them are two lawyers, a public office holder, two athletes, two educators, an entertainer, a businessman, two schools, a fraternal organization, a church, a federal agency, a state supreme court, a housewife and a student.

It is with the greatest humility and gratitude that the Defender selects and salutes its Honor Roll for 1953. At the same time, it pays prideful tribute to the millions of other men and women of good will in whose hearts and hands rests the future of our nation and the world.

Defender Names 10 Men, Five Institutions On 1951 Honor Roll

ORESTES MINOSO HENRY FORD II REV. R. T. HEACOCK RUDOLPH BING LT. GEORGE W. LEE O. O. MORRIS GOV. PAUL DEVERS

PFC. WM. THOMPSON MONTE IRVIN GEN. RIDGWAY

Orestes Minoso—

Genial Cuban player on Chicago White Sox baseball team, for capturing the hearts of the nation's fans and being voted American League "Rookie of the Year" by the Sporting News for his brilliant play throughout the season.

Monte Irvin—

Baseball star, for helping spark New York Giants to National League pennant and seeking a seat in the New Jersey legislature.

THE CURTAIN FELL on the eventful year 1951 last week, and the names of 10 outstanding Americans and five institutions were recorded on the Chicago Defender Honor Roll.

From many walks of life they came, fostering the ideal that all men are created equal.

Of the 10 persons cited in 1951, four are white and six Negroes.

One of those honored — Pfc. William Thompson — gave his life in strife-torn Korea in the cause of Democracy.

The list of outstanding persons also includes Henry Ford II, Orestes Minoso and Gov. Paul Devers of Massachusetts.

The five institutions honored include three universities—Drake, Notre Dame and the University of Illinois.

Rudolph Bing—

Metropolitan Opera general manager, for breaking down color bar in employment by hiring Janet Collins as company's first permanent Negro ballerina.

Gov. Paul Devers

Of Massachusetts for hiring a colored secretary, Mrs. Ruth Williams, and pressing for better race relations.

O. O. Morris—

YMCA leader in Chicago for setting the pace in Y work in 1951 and for leadership in the building of new $1,500,000 Washington Park YMCA in Chicago.

1951 Defender Honor Roll

Henry Ford II—

For using the vast Ford resources in the fight against racism and urging fairplay in employment.

Pfc. William Thompson—

Winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor, for sacrificing his life in valor above and beyond the call of duty in the Korean war to uphold the ideals of Democracy.

General M. Ridgway—

For his order banning Jim Crow in the Pacific command and speeding up integration in units of the Army.

1951 Defender Honor Roll

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Defender Sat. 1-5-52

Rudolph Bing—

Metropolitan Opera general manager, for breaking down color bar in employment by hiring Janet Collins as company's first permanent Negro ballerina.

Gov. Paul Devers

Of Massachusetts for hiring a colored secretary, Mrs. Ruth Williams, and pressing for better race relations.

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Orestes Minoso—

Genial Cuban player on Chicago White Sox baseball team, for capturing the hearts of the nation's fans and being voted American League "Rookie of the Year" by the Sporting News for his brilliant play throughout the season.

Monte Irvin—

Baseball star, for helping spark New York Giants to National League pennant and seeking a seat in the New Jersey legislature.

Rev. Roland T. Heacock—

Minister of all white congregation in Connecticut, for his work in promoting interracial understanding and goodwill.

Lt. George W. Lee—

Of Memphis for his fight against illiteracy and for rallying Negroes to register and vote in Memphis.

University Of Illinois—

For the election of Clarice Davis homecoming queen by the student body and for honoring a Negro at its traditional "Dad's Day" celebration.

Drake University—

For withdrawing from the Missouri Valley conference because of treatment given football star Johnny Bright, who was injured in game with Oklahoma A and M.

St. Francis Hospital—

Of Charleston, W .Va., for practicing fair employment and integration despite protests and walkouts.

Notre Dame University—

For expanding the principle of democratic education and active participation in campus life of all races and creeds.

National Conference Of Christians And Jews—

For its distinguished work in promoting brotherhood and denouncing intolerance.

Color Moves Its Offices To Phila., Pa.

Courier 31

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Color magazine, a national Negro pictorial, is moving its general offices to this city.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The magazine, now in its tenth year, was organized at Charleston, W. Va., and for the first four years existed as a tabloid.

Sat. 4-10-54

Color extols the U. S. A. as the best land on earth and is said to be one of the foremost racial publications in America opposing communism. The magazine maintains editorial and advertising offices in New York visor of Negro schools.

p. 3

I. J. K. WELLS is editor and publisher. Mr. Wells, for nearly twenty years, was a member of the State Department of West Virginia, serving as state supervisor of Negro Schools.

He, at one time, was a staff member of the Courier, and served also as a welfare worker for the U. S. Steel Company at its Duquesne, Pa., works.

The editor reports that the first contingent of Color's staff has moved to Philadelphia. In a few weeks the entire staff will follow.

Color's first major effort in its new location, says the editor, will be to publish the Pennsylvania Pictorial Fair.

Here's What Brown Group Did With Courier Pamphlet

Courier Sat. 11-27-54 P. 7

THIS NEWSPAPER

is genuine REPUBLICAN Campaign literature, printed in Pittsburgh, and now being circulated by the REPUBLICAN PARTY in Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

READ EVERY WORD OF EVERY PAGE—AND GET THE FACTS!

Read the list of Negroes appointed to big salaried key government positions . . . See the picture of the first Negro ever to sit in the Cabinet of a President of the United States . . . And how Negroes are "wined and dined" at the White House for the first time since 1912. (None dined there during the Truman and Roosevelt administrations).

Study these pages carefully. This is the record of the REPUBLICAN PARTY! Read this and show it to your neighbor! And REMEMBER: This is the administration MR. THURMOND asked us to put into office just two short years ago! Every red-blooded Southerner will register disapproval of this REPUBLICAN record!

Vote For A Democrat For U. S. Senate . . . Not A Republican Acrobat!

VOTE THE STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET ON NOV. 2!

Distributed by loyal S. C. Democrats. C. W. Smith and others supporting Senator Edgar A. Brown

"CONGRATULATIONS"-from ABE to IKE
I GAVE NEGROES FREEDOM... You ARE MAKING THEM FIRST CLASS CITIZENS.

31 1954

EAGLE EYE (MISSISSIPPI)

Arrest of Negro Editor Ruled 'Violation of Rights'

Fines Overturned in Case by County Judge

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 27 (AP) — The arrest of Arrington High, a Negro editor whose publication modestly says he is the "greatest living American," was a violation of the freedom of the press, county Judge Luther Manship ruled Monday.

He overturned two fines, one of $100 and another of $50, against High, who prints a one-sheet publication called The Eagle Eye.

The Eagle Eye strongly advocates integration of the races and social equality.

Manship's five-page, written decision came in High's appeal from the two city court fines.

The fact that the Eagle Eye is "obnoxious and insulting" is no reason to violate "the defendant's rights under the constitution," Judge Manship said.

Looks Like Handbill

High claims the Eagle Eye, which looks like a handbill and carries no advertising, is a newspaper. The city claims it is a handbill and cannot be distributed without a city permit.

The judge commented that High has published the Eagle Eye for some time "and it was not until it became abnoxious that is was conceived this ordinance could be envoked against him."

The ordinance prohibits distribution of handbills, posters, dodgers, paper cups, or similar objects n public places without a city license.

Commenting on the ordinance, Judge Manship said:

"I do not know how this ordinance has been administered. It is a little hard for me to understand how the handbills, posters (etc.) . . . would be less inimical. . . when distributed with a permit. . ."

Must 'Close His Eyes'

"The city contends the publication put out by the defendant (High) is not a newspaper but a handbill, and while the city contends that the ordinance was not intended to infringe upon the freedom of the press, yet the city seeks by simply calling the publication a handbill to be able to fine and imprison the defendant.

". . . One must surely close his eyes to the facts if it is not clear to him that the arrest and conviction of the defendant is simply an effort to force him from exercising his rights. . . .

"It is true that his publication is obnoxious and insulting and his still greater sin is that it is intemporate and calculated to harm the good racial relations that exist in Jackson. . .

"However, I do not believe the situation can be helped by an unlawful arreest and conviction."

Jackson Mississippi
P. 1
Jackson Daily News
2-28-54

31 1954 **EXPRESSION** (CALIFORNIA)

— Publisher —

MARY HERD—Lovely publisher, high school teacher, and advanced honor student of U.S.C. just published a magazine titled "Expression." The new magazine has been heralded as the most unusual ever written. Miss Herd likewise has published a handy directory of National Negro Universities.

31246

31 1954

FEM
MAGAZINE FOR WOMEN

Libby Clark to Publish FEM, New Magazine for the Girls

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Publication of a magazine for women was announced early this week by Libby Clark, nationally known woman journalist. Primarily directed towards the Negro woman, her purse-size pictorial will have several features of an interracial nature and is so designed to offer excellent, informative reading for women of all groups, Miss Clark told the Courier in an exclusive interview.

Courier P. 10

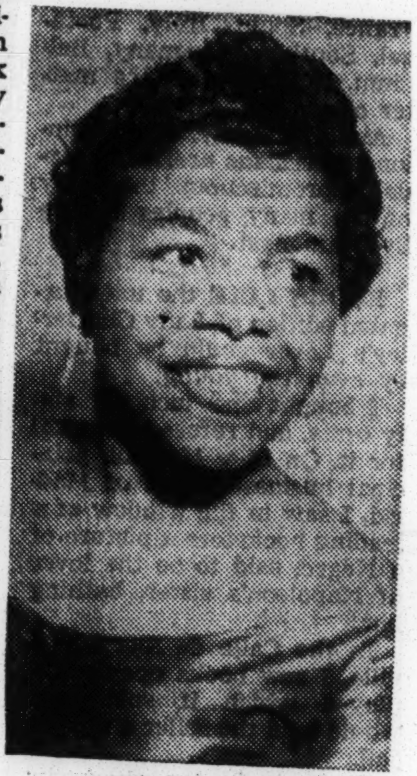
The magazine will be called FEM—short for feminine—and its reduced size follows the trend towards smaller publications, the former newspaperwoman said.

Unique format of FEM includes more than twenty-five different features of interest to women.

Sat. 2-27-54

Magazine is so formulated that the church division affords as complete and interesting articles as the highly popular social, national news and political sections.

Pittsburgh, Pa.



LIBBY CLARK
. . . *publishing magazine*

Two-fold purpose of FEM is to acquaint advertisers with the multi-million dollar market potential of the Western Negro. Some 500,000 Negro women throughout the eleven Western States spend 86 per cent of the three billion dollars earned by the race. They purchase everything from tooth picks to nails, baby carriages to automobiles, groceries to cosmetics, Miss Clark said.

FEM will be formally introduced to its Los Angeles readership at a gigantic subscription reception for 1,500 women on Sunday March 7, at Golden State Auditorium.

Women leaders of various nationalities and church denominations as well as the Governor, the Mayor and women editors of leading local and national publications will be invited to participate in the history-making event.

W. B. Ziff: End of an Era

THE UNTIMELY death last week of millionaire publisher William B. Ziff reminds us of the beginning and end of an era in which Negro journalism became a business with his aid and to his great profit.

A veteran of World War I, Mr. Ziff, a white man, opened his own advertising agency, the W. B. Ziff Company, in 1920, specializing in securing advertising for the Negro-owned newspapers.

The Negro newspapers were entering an economic era in which they had to secure the greater part of their revenue from advertising rather than circulation income if they were to survive, let alone expand their service to the public.

Color prejudice being strong and the confidence of potential advertisers almost non-existent, due to ignorance and lack of interest, the Negro press was faced with a developing crisis.

Almost the only advertising it could get was undesirable, and often clashing with the ideals expressed eloquently on editorial pages.

It was W. B. Ziff who entered and developed this field, breaking down the opposition of advertisers to using the Negro newspapers, pointing out the potentialities of the Negro market, advising Negro publishers how best to break down advertisers' resistance, and assisting them in many ways.

In the natural course of events Mr. Ziff prospered, along with the Negro press (and even more so), and was soon publishing a number of magazines dealing with flying, photography, radio, engineering and science fiction.

After a decade of success in this field, many of the Negro publishers felt that Mr. Ziff was getting more out of the arrangement than they were, what with the high commissions paid.

Leading the revolt was Robert L. Vann, publisher of this newspaper, who proceeded to set up a rival advertising agency, the Interstate United Newspapers, with offices in New York and Chicago; to be followed later by the Associated Publishers, backed by the Afro-American newspapers.

It was not long before all our newspapers and magazines were using either Interstate or Associated, and today these agencies, headed and staffed by Negroes, handle almost all the advertising appearing in our publications.

This is a saga of Negro business too infrequently stressed and too little known, although an enterprise handling millions of dollars worth of business.

Out of it has come brilliant and expensive surveys which have done much to educate the selling public in the $15 billion Negro market, and substituted science for guesswork.

W. B. Ziff, a pioneer in developing this business, made way for Negro business men who in a generation surpassed his and everyone else's expectations.

Publisher Dies In New York

NEW YORK (INS)—William B. Ziff, 55, founder and chairman of the board of the Ziff-Davis Publishing Company, died last week at his New York home. A family spokesman said death was caused by coronary thrombosis.

Ziff's wife, two sons, and a daughter, were at his bedside when the publisher died.

Survey shows 202 Negro papers in U. S.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Two hundred and two commercial Negro newspapers, including two dailies, now operate in the United States, according to the annual survey conducted by the Lincoln university School of Journalism here. There are 193 weeklies, four semi-weeklies, and three bi-weeklies among the total.

The School of Journalism compilation, available free on request, lists papers for [illegible] states and the [illegible] at the end of 1953. The list does not include educational, fraternal and organizational publications.

Leading the country in the number of Negro newspapers is Alabama with 19. Ohio comes second with 15. California and Florida tie for third with 13 each. Delaware and Washington have one each. Fifteen states have no Negro papers: Arizona, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Montana, Wyoming, Connecticut, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, Idaho, Maine, and West Virginia.

Ten Negro papers started publication during 1953; the country meanwhile lost 12 papers. Newcomers during the year were: Wichita (Kans.) Times, Atlanta (Ga.) Review, Boston Graphic, New England Bulletin (Boston), Indianapolis Herald, Bay Area Journal (San Francisco), Detroit Rocket, Los Angeles Herald-Dispatch, New York Recorder, and Maryland Eagle.

Discontinuing publication in 1953 were: Long Island Call, Charleston (S. C.) New Citizen, Darlington (S. C.) Union, Inkster (Mich.) Voice, Lansing (Mich.) Echo, Hamtramck (Mich.) World Echo, Detroit Rocket, Detroit Telegram, Florida Spur (Ft. Lauderdale), Detroit Journal, Seattle Dispatch, and New Jersey Record.

10 Biggest Stories Of Year 1953

1. Postponement of decision and re-arguments of five school segregation cases before U.S. Supreme Court.
2. Prisoner-of-War exchange and homecoming celebrations for service men. In Kansas City, return of Lt. Dayton Ragland and other P.O.W.'s.
3. Supreme Court refuses to hear Kansas City swimming pool case, in effect ordering the admittance of Negroes to municipal pool.
4. Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, elected to Atlanta U. Board of education.
5. United States Supreme Court orders Washington restaurants to serve everyone, regardless of race, color or creed.
6. Hulan E. Jack elected president of the borough of Manhattan.
7. President Eisenhower makes good his promise to end segregation in Army, to end segregation in Washington, D. C., and to appoint qualified Negroes to important government posts.
8. Catholic church consecrates first Negro bishop in history.
9. Tuskegee institute inaugurates fourth president upon resignation of Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, the third.
10. Dr. D. V. Jemison resigns as president of National Baptist Convention and is succeeded by Dr. J. H. Jackson.

The growing school of journalism at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., comes up with this interesting survey on Negro newspapers in the United States. There are 202 commercial Negro newspapers, two of them dailies, in thirty-three states and the District of Columbia. Ten of these papers were started in 1953. Twelve Negro papers discontinued publication during the same year.

Sat. Oct. 23, 1954 DEFENDER 3

National News

The Mariners, famed interracial quartet on the Arthur Godfrey program, made their first appearance Friday in New York's Carnegie Hall, and presented early and contemporary American Music under the overall title, "Music, U.S.A." Just before going on stage, Jim Lewis, basso of the quartet, said: "Some people think that just because we're giving this program at Carnegie Hall, it's going to be long hair music. I want them to know that it's going to be strictly crew-cut."

Reports from Las Vegas, Nevada, last week indicated that wealthy Negroes and sportsmen from all sections of the country are watching with great interest construction of the million-dollar hotel and gambling casino for Negroes in Las Vegas, to be called the Moulin Rouge. The town has 5,000 Negroes, of a total population of 40,000, and local business men (white) are beginning to take notice of this great "Negro market."

Springfield, Ill., will be host to President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia, on Sunday, Oct. 3, when he arrives for a visit to the home town of Abraham Lincoln, the first American president to recognize Liberia as a sovereign state. President Tubman will also lay a wreath on the tomb of the martyred Lincoln.

In Los Angeles last Tuesday, Samuel M. Brownell, U. S. commissioner of education, said that illiteracy conditions in five states have become so serious that the Federal government may have to step in and sponsor remedial measures to correct the situation. While the states were not identified, observers believed that all were below the Mason-Dixon line, and that most, if not all, were opposing the May 17, Supreme Court ruling, barring segregation in public schools.

Defender P. 3 Chicago Ill. Oct 23 54

Negro Readers Desert For Love Journals Thought Magazines

American Negroes have in recent years been swept headlong into the new stream of literature and magazine writing and reading with sex as the main force of appeal. The white world led the way, but Negro jazz, work-a-day songs and the quest for pleasure of 25 years ago played a big role in the switch to reading about love sex and pleasurc.

The period of struggle for the complete emancipation of American Negroes through vehicles of thought like The Crisis magazine and Opportunity, which was published by the National Urban League, ended with the new fad for entertainment and reading in a lighter vein.

The high cost of publication and competition from publications catering to sex, love and entertainment forced Opportunity off the market. The Crisis, founded by Dr. E. B. DuBois in 1910 and developed into the main mouthpiece for Negro thought and aspirations with a large circulation, has felt keenly the competition of new modern magazines of entertainment.

Opportunity magazine was discontinued because of the mounting cost of publication and in many ways it had fulfilled its mission as an organ to inspire young writers in a period of the awakening of the Negro. The Crisis is now printed bi-monthly. In some ways it is a liability to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people.

The younger generation pays little attention to The Crisis, and the readers of the magazine among elder people have greatly decreased. The average college student knows little or nothing about The Crisis, and many of them have never heard of it.

In contrast, nine out of every 10 students in high school or college know about Ebony and thousands of them read it monthly. A recent check in Richmond and Norfolk disclosed that 75 per cent of the college and high school students in the two cities read regularly Negro magazine of the entertainment variety which thrive on sex appeal and love stories.

202 Negro Newspapers Listed In Latest Survey Made By Lincoln University School Of Journalism

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.

Two hundred and two commercial Negro newspapers, including two dailies, now operate in the United States, according to the annual survey conducted by the Lincoln University School of Journalism (Mo.). In addition to the two dailies, there are 193 weeklies, four semi-weeklies, and three biweeklies.

The School of Journalism compilation, available free on request, lists papers for 33 states and the District of Columbia existing at the end of 1953. The list does not include educational, fraternal and organizational publications and was assembled after a poll of the country for existing, newly established and expired journals.

Leading the country in the number of Negro newspapers is Alabama with 19. Ohio comes second with 15. California and Florida tie for third with 13 each. Delaware and Washington have one each. Fifteen states have no Negro papers: Arizona, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Montana, Wyoming, Connecticut, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, Idaho, Maine, and West Virginia.

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Magazine features article on press

NEW YORK

Newsweek magazine this week published a feature article on the colored press in which full recognition of the significance of this body was noted.

The article was published in the wake of the National Newspaper Publishers Association presenting the Russwurm Award to President Eisenhower in Washington. Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, is currently president of the publishers association.

The article pointed out that the colored press is aware of the White House's quiet low-key efforts to improve the lot of that minority group — a program which Mr. Eisenhower personally feels may be a major boost to his administration, and goes on to explain what the NNPA is.

According to the Newsweek writeup, there are now some 200 colored newspapers in the U.S., with a total circulation of more than 2 million. All but one are weeklies, semi-weeklies or biweeklies; most cost 15 cents a copy.

The article goes on to say that the 15 million Americans these newspapers serve make up a market more populous than all of Canada.

Income 13 Billions

They have a total income of 13.2 billion dollars ($1 billion larger, incidentally, thant the Canadian national income), and a per capita income of $886.

The newspapers are scattered through 33 states. The AFRO-AMERICAN group, with headquarters in Baltimore, publishes eight editions, including two in Washington, with a total circulation of 186,000.

The Chicago Defender and its six affiliated sectional weeklies have a 175,000 combined circulation. Publisher is John H. H. Sengstacke.

In NYC, the Age Defender has a circulation of 23,461 and the Amsterdam News has 35,134.

The Norfolk Journal and Guide has a circulation of 41,251.

Daily Serves 13,500

The single daily, the Atlanta Daily World, has a circulation of 13,500.

The magazine article also pointed out these newspapers are serviced by two alert advertising representatives — one of which is owned by several of the newspapers and managed by Joseph LaCour.

Swinging To GOP

Newsweek quoted Mr. LaCour's answer to the question as to why colored people want their own press:

"Once you drop below the Jackie Robinson-Dorothy Maynor-Ralph Bunche level, it's very unlikely that our activities will be publicized outside of our own papers."

The article pointed out that most of the minority group were Republicans before the New Deal, then became Democrats and largely stayed that way. Now there are sme signs of a swing to the GOP, Newsweek said.

From "Remark" To "Rumor" In Press History

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Dr. Armistead Scott Pride, dean of the Lincoln University (Mo.) School of Journalism, believes that one may look at the titles of Negro newspapers and find ample evidence of the variety and rugged individualism that pervades Negro society in America.

Dr. Pride, who spent a year microfilming Negro newspapers for the American Council of Learned Societies, has come up with the titles of more than 3,000 Negro papers that have been published since 1827. He talks about some of these titles in the May issue of American Speech, published at Columbia University.

His article, "The Names of Negro Newspapers," cites papers that got their handles from birds, bees, animals, insects, musical instruments and firearms.

"One could get a Rumor in New York City" Dr. Pride says, "a Remark in Washington, D. C., a First Word in Los Angeles or an Idea in Chicago; or he could get a plain Echo in Lansing, Mich., or better, a Pastoral Echo farther south in LaGrange Georgia."

Names like Race Problem, American Problem, Light of the Race, Race Pride and Practical Pride reflected directly the hopes and frustrations of their clientele. There were papers called Evening Striker, Fair Play, Joy, Sunshine, Lady Spy, Vigilant Reporter, Rambler, and Crier. Likewise there were Hot Shots, Germ of Truth, Autocrat and Hero.

"Where else," asks the writer, "but in these titles need one look to disabuse his mind of the thought that Negro papers are all guided by the same sort of people, express the same ideas, employ the same devices, and share the same purposes?"

He concluded that "a look beneath the titles will reveal that among these papers there are conservative sheets and radical ones, sensational papers and subdued, sedate ones . . . They are not all bad; they are not all good. But they constitute the Negro Press."

31 1954

GOLD COAST

African editor cited for libel

ACCRA, Gold Coast (NNPA) —Oscar W. Tsedze, editor of the Gold Coast newspaper published by the opposition Ghana Nationalist party, was committed Tuesday by the magistrate to the high court for trial on charges of criminal libel against the Governor of the Gold Coast.

The charges against Tsedze grew out of two 1952 articles in his paper, which Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, the governor, told the court accused him of supporting bribery in the Gold Coast and taking part in corruption.

Race Gains Made

Integration And Ballot Suits Made News Scoops

Graft investigations, big suicides and murders, dope racketeering, suits against the registrars of voters and gains on the home front made the big headlines in 1952.

Only time and history will actually show what were the actual gains made by Negroes in 1952 in the field of education where battles against discrimination in the nation's public school system and "legal" lynchings were splashed over the front pages of practically every worthwhile paper in the country, the struggle for world leadership between the democracies and Communism which has today left the world in confusion and in gloom; and full integration of the race into industry and business.

Here were the newsmaking headlines in capsule form reviewing what actually happened in 1952.

JANUARY

Two professors of Southern University were killed in a head-on crash while enroute to Chicago for the Christmas holidays . . . Florida "terror" grips entire nation . . . Negro lawyers file claims in $550,000 oil suit . . . Wife of Fla. "hate bomb" victim dies after husband's rites . . . Record vote cast in Louisiana in First Primary Election for Governor. . .

FEBRUARY

Record vote cast in Louisiana. Judge Kennon of Minden wins governor's seat . . . Judge J. Skelly Wright tells City Park to "Stop Playing Cat and Mouse" . . . Marion Anderson sings before mixed Florida throng .. . Ocie Jugger found in Texas.

MARCH

Eisenhower ducks Jimcrow troops issue . . . Seek permanent injunction against LSU medical school. Iberville parish school case is re-set . . . Air bias against Negro plumbers in state at labor education conference . . . Patient burns cli

Downto
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death ride . . . $50,000 dope ring is smashed. Jugger "tells all" in assault case . . . Reveal plans for "fabulous" Lincoln Beach . . . Negroes qualified for juror service, but not barred because of their race, Judge Cocke tells Louisiana Weekly.

MAY

No bias reported in Chrysler plant at Michoud . . . Spurned hubby guilty, gets life . . . City Park officially opened to all . . . Negro lawyers get brush-off from white lawyers group . . . Loyola issues 16 certificates to inter-racial class . . . Introduce bill for $500,000 Negro trade school in New Orleans. City purchases more land for Seabrook project.

JUNE

One hundred parents file petition against school board . . . Lake Charles signs first Negro to ball team in state . . . Ocie Jugger and Paul Washington sob last goodbyes.

JULY

College prexy denies "Tom" remark. . . Negro residents file intervention suit in Merrick school case. . . Lake Charles signs Negro hurler. . . Levee board to build $250,000 swimming pool at Lincoln Beach.

AUGUST

Louis Roussel backs civil rights; slaps at Dixiecrats. . . Dawson and Powell split on Civil Rights plank. . . . Byrd attacks school center. . . Tenants face panic, bedlam if rent controls lifter, NAACP head says. . . . C. C. Spaulding dies. . . Father Ritcher says segregated church is contradiction to Christ. . . 'Slapping' nurse dismissed from Charity hospital staff. . . Militant Mississippi editor reviews political struggle of Negro in South. . . Factions unite for all-out registration drive. . . . Father, son drown in fishing tragedy. . .

SEPTEMBER

Paul Hortman, colorful longshoreman figure, dies. . . Judge refuses writ in "Strange Fruit" case. . . Segregation in Louisiana schools attacked. . . St. Bernard citizens file suit to vote as books open to Negroes for first time. . .

OCTOBER

Plaquemines Registrar of voters sued by residents; citizens win first round. . . Angry parents march on school board office. . . Negroes register in St. Landry parish, but can't vote Nov. 4. . . Two-million dollar high school planned for downtown New Orleans.

NOVEMBER

Ike wins by landslide. . . High court rules against railroad jim-crow. . . First Negro officers in uniform put on police beats. . . Plan million dollar junior high school uptown.

DECEMBER

Protest urban redevelopment. Liberian Secretary of State Gebriel Dennis warmly feted in New Orleans; color lines fade. . . U. S. High Court ponders fate of segregated schools. . . Board hears better schools plea from downtown residents. . . District Attorney Darden blasts Tom Sears clemency. . .

Highlights Of 1952

Looking back to the of the news for 1952 we see: Lt. Cornelius H. Chalton of New York awarded the Medal of Honor for bravery in Korea, the second Negro in recent years. . . Lawrence C. Chambers graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy—the second Negro in the history of the academy and the only Negro academy graduate to be commissioned a line officer.

The District of Columbia Medical society let down its color bars to admit five Negro physicians—first in the history of the society. . . Lillian M. Richards was named director of the New York Hospital Department's Social Service Division to head a staff of 327 social service workers in 33 municipal hospitals.

The State Department sent "Porgy and Bess" on a European good-will mission. . .Hope for southern justice was renewed when Superior Judge Clawson L. Walker sent a whole slew of North Carolina klansmen to jail including the Imperial Wizard and gave them stiff prison terms for their part in flogging a Negro woman. . . Sports-wise, Jersey Joe Walcott let his heavyweight champion crown fall onto the head of Rocky Marciano.

But Archie Moore, who stripped the light heavyweight belt from the girth of Joey Maxim is eyeing the Marciano crown if he can make the weight grade. Sugar Ray Robinson traded fist leather for tapped leather and seems financially on the way. Althea Gibson finished in the first 10 for women golfers, another new first for Negroes.

7 NEGRO NEWSPAPERS AFFILIATE AS A 'TEAM'

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5—The affiliation of seven Negro newspapers as Defender Publications was announced yesterday by John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of The Chicago Defender, who was elected president of the new organization.

Besides Mr. Sengstacke's paper the group includes The Louisville (Ky.) Defender, The Michigan Chronicle (Detroit), The Tri-State Defender (Memphis), The New York Age (New York City), The Gary (Ind.) Defender and The National Defender.

Defender Publications was described by Mr. Sengstacke as "the first team of Negro newspapers to face the future with confidence and with a program that is predicated upon the importance of each of us broadening our service, effecting economies and increasing opportunities."

He explained that the affiliation "envisions the activation of a policy-making organization, operating for the time being as an unincorporated association that will seek to c[illegible] top level direction to the mana[illegible]ment of each of the local or affiliated publications and participate [illegible] [illegible]ing operational problems."

Charles P. Browning was chosen vice president in charge of the organization's New York office at 101 Park Avenue. Louis E. Martin, publisher of The Michigan Chronicle, and Frank L. Stanley, publisher of The Louisville Defender, also were named vice presidents.

204 Negro Newspapers In Nation

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. —As the American Negro press looks to the observance of the 126th anniversary, the Lincoln University (Mo.) School of Journalism finds there are 204 commercial Negro newspapers now operating in the United States.

The school of journalism, which keeps a week-by-week check of Negro newspaper activitity, annually polls the country for information on newly-established, expired, and existing organs, and publishes a title list. The list is available free o request.

Alabama leads the 33 states an District of Columbia with 19 paper with Ohio second wtih 16. Florid has 13, California and Texas eleve each.

The 15 states without any Negr newspaper are: Arizona, Vermon New Hampshire, Rhode Islan Montana, Wyoming, Connecticu North Dakota, South Dakota, Utal New Mexico, Nevada Idaho, Main and West Virginia. The Lincol compilation does not include scho and college organs

On The Limb

1952 Was A Year Filled With Outstanding Events

By GEORGE LYLE, JR.

PHILADELPHIA (NNPA)—This is the time of year when the newsmen go back over the year's events and pick out the outstanding ones and recall them to your memories. Maybe their ideas coincide with yours, and then again maybe they don't. but everybody can have a lot of fun out of the deal.

To me there have been a few items which I would rate tops and perhaps the greatest was the magnificent battle which Sugar Robinson put up against Joey Maxim on one of the hottest nights I've ever experienced.

* * *

FOR TEN rounds the Harlem "dandy" was superb, stinging his opponent with rights and lefts to the head tha had Maxim in trouble many times before Mother Nature conspired to cheat Ray out of the plum upon which he had set his sights.

In defeat, he was still magnificient and, with the announcement a few weeks ago of his retirement, I'm sure to be safe in saying that there will be a lot of water over the dam before another man of his caliber dons the leather mittens.

* * *

THEN, THERE was the meteoric rise and decline of Philly's pride in the welterweight division—Gil Turner.

Gil, undefeated as an amateur, switched into the money ranks a little over a year ago and was the cream of the crop until he met Kid Gavilan in an ill-advised move.

Although Gil is young and aggressive, there is still a definite lack of training in the defense department and, until he overcomes that deficiency, he'll be a sitting duck for a real sharpshooting boxer. That was demonstrated in the Gavilan and Dykes bouts.

* * *

THE NAMING of Zack Clayton as the third man in the ring for the heavyweight title bout between Joe Walcott, and Ezzard Charles, another first, was also a big thrill for me, especially since I had been tipped off to the possibility a few days before.

There have been many words written about Joe Black, the Brooklyn Dodgers sensational rookie hurler, but I best remember Joe as a college student at Morgan State, who eked out a few extra dollars playing with the Baltimore Elites during summer vacations.

As a football players, he was a standout, playing a whole heap of end for Ed Hurt's Morgan Bears, but he made his mark in the field of baseball, and all the words which have been written about him and his spectacular relief jobs during the regular season, plus his heroic hurling in the World Series, only point up what the colored press has known about him all along.

* * *

SURELY, IN searching our memories who would contradict the assertion that Black's stint in the first game of the series was one of the outstanding thrills of the year.

Then in track — the Olympics and the grand performance put on by George Rhoden, Mal Whitfield, Perry Biffle and old "Bones" Dillard brought a feeling of pride to our chests. Not to mention guys like Jimmy Gathers and the long list of other Americans who put our colors on top.

Come the football and basketball seasons and the hundreds of competitors of color throughout the land on the high school and college levels were topped off by the lads in the pro ranks.

TEN NEGRO NEWSPAPERS BORN IN UNITED STATES DURING 1952 ACCORDING TO NATIONAL SURVEY

204 Race Publications Now Being Published In 33 Commonwealths of Republic

ALABAMA LEADS WITH NINETEEN PAPERS

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (ANP) — Negro journalism in America has come a long way since the first newspaper was founded by John B. Russwurm some 126 years ago.

Today there are about 204 commercial Negro newspapers operating in the United States. Two of these are dailies, three bi-weeklies, and 195 weeklies, according to the Lincoln University School of Journalism.

The "J" school at Lincoln here keeps a week-by-week check of colored newspaper activity, annually polls the country for information on newly-established, expired and existing organs, and publishes a title list.

Alabama leads the 33 states and the District of Columbia with 19 organs, with Ohio second with 16, Florida third with 13, and California and Texas following with 11 each.

The 15 states without any Negro newspaper are:

Arizona, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Connecticut, North Dakota, South Dakota, New Mexico, Nevada, Idaho, Maine, and West Virginia.

Some 10 papers folded during the past year. They were:

Ohio State News, Columbus; Chicago World, Fifth Ward Citizen, Houston, Texas; Memphis Citizen, Long Island Gazette, New Orleans Voice, Kansas Voice, Wichita; Iowa Sepia News, Des Moines; Capital City News, Springfield, Ill., and the People's News, Pittsburgh.

The following 10 newspapers started during 1952:

News Leader, Baton Rouge, La.; Denver Inquirer, Waterloo (Iowa) Post, Dayton (Ohio) Sentinel, Cincinnati Leader, Long Island Call, Marion County Citizen, Ocala, Fla.; Key West (Fla.) Tribune. Gary (Ind.) Beacon, and Chicago Chronicle.

The Lincoln compilation does not include school and college organs.

Frankfort, Ky.

Oct. 17—Langston University at Kansas City, Mo.

***Oct. 24—Texas Southern at Jefferson City, Mo.**

Oct. 31—Alcorn College at Jefferson City, Mo.

Nov. 7—Jackson College at Jackson, Mississippi

Nov. 14—South Carolina State at Jefferson City, Mo.

(*) Homecoming Game.

The Lincoln team was undefeated during the 1952 season.

Survey shows 204 U.S. Negro Newspapers

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 2?, 1953 — As the American Negro press looks to the observance of the 126th anniversary, Lincoln University (Mo.) School of Journalism finds there are 204 commercial Negro newspapers now operating in the United States. Two are dailies, three bi-weeklies, and 195 weeklies.

The school of journalism, which keeps a week-by-week check of Negro newspaper activity, annually polls the country for information on newly-established, expired, and existing organs, and publishes a title list.

Alabama leads the 33 states and District of Columbia with 19 papers, with Ohio second with 16. Florida has 13, California and Texas 11 each.

The 15 states without any Negro newspaper are: Arizona, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Montana, Wyoming, Connecticut North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, Idaho, Maine and West Virginia.

Ten papers left the scene during the past year. They were the Ohio State News at Columbus; the Chicago World; Fifth Ward Citizen at Houston, Texas; the Memphis Citizen; Long Island Gazette; New Orleans Voice; Kansas Voice at Wichita; Iowa Sepia News at Des Moines; Capital City News, Springfield, Ill., and the People's News, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nine papers started during 1952: the News Leader, Baton Rouge, La; Denver Inquirer; Waterloo (Iowa) Post; Dayton (Ohio) Sentinel; Cincinnati Leader; the Long Island Call; Marion County Citizen, Ocala, Fla.; Key West (Fla.) Tribune, and Gary (Ind.) Beacon.

Press hailed for JC fight

Gave full aid to five school cases

NEW YORK—The role of the press in raising funds for the public school segregation case was highly praised in a resolution of thanks adopted by the board of directors of the NAACP at its regular monthly meeting here on Dec. 14.

"The colored newspapers of the country generously contributed advertising space and news columns to the drive to raise funds with which to finance these historic cases," the resolution said.

"Not only did they publish regular appeals for financial contributions, they also gave consistent editorial support to this fight and devoted many news columns to covering the arguments in the United States Supreme Court and the events leading up to the presentation of the cases.

Indebtedness Noted

"The entire nation is indebted to these papers for contributions they made to the fight for an integrated, undivided America. In this they were living up to the highest and noblest tradition of American journalism."

Special tribute was paid to Mrs. Robert L. Vann and Mrs. William Lampkin, officials of the Courier which initiated the newspaper drive to secure adequate financing of the cases.

The Courier was joined by the AFRO-AMERICAN and other members of the National Newspaper Publishers association, to all of which the board expressed its "sincere appreciation."

31 1954

IOWA BYSTANDER

Marie Ross Wins First Second in NFPW Writing Contest

Miss Marie Ross, news editor of the Iowa Bystander, was winner of two awards in the National Federation of Press Women's annual writing contest announced June 26 at the annual convention which met a Hotel Sheraton in Chicago, Ill.

The awards were presented by the national contest chairman, Vivian Willits, state president of California.

In the radio program script division, Miss Ross won first place with her script, "Voices In the Wind," which was dramatized by a cast from the Des Moines branch NAACP and broadcast over Radio Station KSO's Community Hour last winter.

Second place in this division went to Jane Cantrell, Kellogg, Idaho; and third, Gladys Calhoun, New Iberia, La.

In the classification of Women's department in weekly newspapers, Miss Ross won a third place in the national contest. She entered women's news or society pages which she edits in the Iowa Bystander.

Other Iowans winning awards in the contest were: Mary Jessop, Cedar Rapids, adult non-fiction book, first; Marcella M. Rossiter, Manly, peetry in magazine, second.

Thurs. 7-8-54

31 1954

JOURNAL AND GUIDE
ALBERT L. HINTON

Lost Overseas, Hinton Honored

Journal and Guide P. 1

Norfolk, Va. Sat. 12-18-54

NEW YORK—Among the 82 American newsmen honored in Monday's dedication of a memorial Press Center here were Albert L. Hinton, late Journal and Guide war correspondent and associate editor, and six members of the staffs of the International News Service and International News Photos war correspondents. The Journal and Guide subscribes to both services.

ALBERT L. HINTON
Memory Honored

Mr. Hinton, then associate editor of the Guide, perished July 27, 1950, in an airplane crash off the coast of Japan when enroute to Korea as an accredited War Correspondent for the Journal and Guide and the National Newspaper Publishers Association.

Sat-12-18-54

FOR TWENTY years, Mr. Hinton was a member of the Journal and Guide staff, advancing from reporter to city editor to managing editor to associate editor.

He is the only Negro to have been killed while serving as a war correspondent.

The NNPA donated $500 toward the cost of the Memorial Press Center. The Center, at 35 East 39th street in the Grand Central Terminal area, is housed in a five-story building and contains social rooms, offices, a press-room, a dining-room and a bar.

* * *

ALSO HAILED among those who "Died For a Free Press in a Free World" were:

Jack Singer, 27, INS war correspondent, killed in the early stages of World War II when a Japanese torpedo scored a direct hit on the wardroom of the Aircraft Carrier Wasp in which he was writing a dispatch. The date was Sept. 15, 1942, and he was one of the many who went down with the Wasp.

31 1954

LOOK MAGAZINE

End Of Segregation Painless In Arizona Says Apr. 20 "Look"

New York, April 19—The end of segregation need not be as painful as many people think. This is the conclusion of an article called "What Happens When Segregation Ends," in the current issue of Look magazine (Out April 20).

A "quiet revolution" taking place in the school rooms of Phoenix, Arizona, points the way to an end to racial prejudice, Look says. Phoenix, though no typical Southern city, has a long tradition of race feeling and segregation.

The experiment began last fall with the decision to open the doors of the city's white schools to Negro students. Pupils of the first three grades of Negro elementary schools and the students of Carver High had the choice of enrolling in white schools near their homes or returning to Negro schools. About 100 pupils made the transfer without incident, Look declares.

"At first we stayed pretty much to ourselves," said Janis Gossett one of the high school students entering the formerly white Union High School for the first time. "So did the white kids. Then we decided to break the wall down ourselves. Now the white kids don't treat us any differently than anybody else, and most of them are wonderful."

Janis, whose photograph in Look show her mingling with her white classmates, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Riley Gossett, formerly of Texas and now living in Phoenix. Her mother has been an active volunteer worker for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mixed dancing at school functions was a touchy problem which Principal Jim Carter of Union nipped in the bud. He said: "We're helping prepare the youngsters for living in a democracy, and that involves freedom of choice. If a Negro boy asks a white girl for a dance, she should have the freedom to accept or refuse."

Circulation, Promotion Director

Clarence Laws Rejoins Louisiana Weekly Staff

Clarence A. Laws, long active in civic, welfare and labor circles, rejoined the Louisiana Weekly staff this week as circulation and promotion director.

Laws will be concerned chiefly with increasing the paper's circulation on a state-wide level and promotion of the paper throughout the state.

Laws who recently completed a 39-month tour with the United States Army, was public relations director of the Weekly when called to active duty September 1950. His last 28 months in the service were spent in Germany where he was promoted to the rank of Major October 1, 1953.

Prior to his recent tour of duty Laws was affiliated with numerous civic, welfare and labor organizations. In 1948 he was chairman of the New Orleans Citizens Committee for the Re-election of President Harry S. Truman. In 1950 he was awarded a plaque by the local Community Chest as chairman of one of only two major Chest divisions to exceed their drive quota. In the same year he was appointed a member of the Mayor's Citizens Committee and to a three-man commission to establish a state industrial school for colored girls.

During World War II Laws served 34 months in the Southwest Pacific as commander of quartermaster company. His organization received many commendations including a Presidential unit citation. Among the 12 ribbons and medals which Laws has been awarded during his active duty are the Army Commendation Ribbon and the Bronze Star Medal.

A native of Louisiana and a graduate of Straight College (now Dillard University), Laws was the first director of the Urban League of New Orleans.

McCray Resigns Lighthouse Post

Lighthouse and Informer

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lighthouse Publishing Company, Inc., held Saturday, March 20, John H. McCray, for many years editor of the Lighthouse and Informer tendered his resignation to become effective immediately.

Dat. 3-27-54

Just prior to his resignation, McCray outlined certain changes that should come about if the paper is to exist profitably, such as increased production personnel, repair and replacement of machinery, a more right system of accounting

Columbia, S.C.

McCray expressed himself as and better management.

justifiably proud of the role the Lighthouse and Informer has played in social and civic progress in South Carolina, and the respect in which the paper is held by constructive thinkers in all population groups. The directors concured in both opinions. . .

Despite a discouraging appraisal of the total situation, it was agreed should be continued as an indispensible public service. Judging by comments and reports from friends and subscribers, the decision as well received.

In the light of an objective evaluation of former mistakes and shortcomings, the directors have set as their goal the improvement of the paper in circulation and in timliness of publication.

In accepting McCray's resignation, the directors stated that it is only natural that an individual would want to make a change for the better, and expressed best wishes for untstanding success in his new field of endeav .

Publishers briefed on school decision

Afro-American P. 8
Sat. 2-6-54

Thurgood outlines steps that may follow high court ruling

By CARL MURPHY

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "The Next Step—Win Lose or Draw" was Thurgood Marshall's topic as he "briefed" the members of the National Newspaper Publishers association on what the NAACP plans to do following the Supreme Court's decision in the five school segregation cases.

Mr. Marshall, chief NAACP counsel in the five school cases now before the high court, had been scheduled to speak Saturday morning in Dorothy Hall, but the record crowd forced transfer of the session to the chapel.

Crowd Of 1,400 Applauds

Tuskegee classes were dismissed in order that members of the faculty and the student body could attend the session along with the general public. The crowd of 1,400 persons frequently interrupted the speaker with applause.

Explaining how the Supreme Court operates, Mr. Marshall pointed out that the high tribunal "usually renders important decisions on Mondays, but if two or more decisions are ready, one may be handed down Tuesday to permit the press to give it proper play."

Hopes Ruling Favorable

Expressing hope for an "entirely favorable" decision and that it may come "before schools close for summer vacations," he said that when the high court speaks NAACP counsel will go into a huddle with directors to interpret the ruling, then issue a statement.

After the statement is prepared, state officers and other key NAACP personnel will be called, probably to New York, Washington and Atlanta where they will be given the official interpretation of the ruling and the program of action.

Some States To Comply

"If the court rules for us," Thurgood predicted, some areas in West Virginia, the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Kansas and Maryland will readily comply. Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri will be no trouble."

However, he predicted that in diehard states like Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina (which will not back Governor Byrnes) and Georgia compliance will come more slowly.

Integration of schools, he said, should require less than a year in some places but from five to 20 years would probably be required in very backward rural communities.

Ready For Long Siege

Speaking with the assurance of one ready for a long siege, the noted civil-rights attorney said that each state may require different treatment.

But, "if integration lags," he asserted, "we must be prepared to ask for compliance, county by county, school by school for so long as legal talent lasts."

"Every time we filed a suit in the past to permit full use of public installations by everybody, the other side has claimed that trouble would result. None ever has. There will be none in this case.

'Majority With Us'

"The Supreme Court is the mightiest in the land. It does not expect everybody to agree with its thinking, but when it has ruled upon an issue, every good American accepts that ruling and expects others to do likewise.

"We have been disappointed often, but that should lead none of us to falter in our faith in our country or in our individual belief that we are the equal of every other American.

"The majority of Americans are on our side."

Weather Cuts Attendance

The NNPA winter workshop sessions ended Saturday, but some publishers remained over Sunday morning to attend chapel and hear Tuskegee's marvelous choir.

Attendance at the sessions was cut by the fog and blizzard that struck the East and Midwest, grounding all planes, causing many of the publishers to miss the midwinter meeting.

Only those publishers who came by automobile or train reached Tuskegee's 65 and 70-degree sunshine.

Some of the publishers remained in airports hoping vainly for the fog to lift.

Tuskegee's new president, Dr. Luther Foster, inaugurated last June, spent most of Wednesday in Washington Airport waiting for a plane. He finally arrived here Thursday by train.

Browning Death Shocks

On Thursday the fog changed to snow.

Rep. William L. Dawson (Dem., Ill.), slated to be one of the speakers, found the planes still grounded on Thursday and was unable to leave Washington.

The publishers were shocked by the death of Charles P. Browning, Defender vice president. The association sent Carter Wesley of the Houston Informer to attend the funeral services on Monday as its representative.

Mr. Browning was fatally injured when he walked into the propeller of a plane at a Little Rock, Ark., airport.

Three Busy Days

In three busy days, the publishers discussed how to make news sell newspapers and how to improve their women's pages. They agreed that every news item should sell the paper to some reader or be left out.

Reports showed that women outnumber men as buyers of newspapers and readers of advertisements.

The publishers also agreed that a courageous, free press renders a service to readers which can not now be matched by radio, magazines or television.

They agreed to study and report next June on proposals to provide mat and magazine service at prices that papers with from 2,000 to 5,000 circulation and upwards can buy.

Memorable NNPA parley quotations

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Memorable quotations from speakers at National Newspaper Publishers association midwinter workshop:

Manager of the Montgomery professional baseball club: "I have signed three colored players because I think they will help the club, not because they are colored.

"One hit 24 homers last year. If he does that this year, he will be a citizen of Montgomery in a hurry."

Dr. Luther Foster, Tuskegee president: "The definitive history of Tuskegee Institute is yet to be written."

Neil Segrest, representing the mayor of Tuskegee (7,000 population, majority colored; 1,800 white registered voters, 800 colored, with 600 colored applicants whom registrars have so far refused): "In this town, I am a member of the minority group."

Business Awake At Last

Frederic Morrow, U.S. Department of Commerce: "Your profession (newspaper publisher) is perhaps the most necessary element and the one absolute essential in nurturing and protecting our American way of life.

"The whole business world is suddenly conscious of the latest census figures that show the nation's 16 million readers of your papers now have an annual income exceeding 15 billion dollars, which is one billion more than the entire national income of Canada."

Tuskegee Is Site Of NNPA Meet Jan. 21

BALTIMORE (NNPA) — The annual mid-winter meeting of the National Newspaper Publishers Association will be held at Tuskegee Institute January 21, 22 and 23, Carl Murphy, president of the association, announced Saturday.

While the program has not been completed, Murphy said two of the speakers at the session will be Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP who will report to the publishers on the five school segregation cases which the United States Supreme Court now has under consideration, and Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat, of Illinois. Dawson's subject was not announced.

Murphy said the preliminary program will start at 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, January 20, when William O. Walker, editor and publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post, will be the chapel speaker at the Tuskegee student assembly. Registration begins Thursday morning, Jan. 21.

The Alabama Newspaper Association will be host to the publishers.

Publishers Pick DeJoie For Top Post

DETROIT—C. C. Dejoie, publisher of the Louisiana Weekley, was elected president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association at the organization's annual convention here last week.

Dejoie replaces Carl Murphy, publisher of the Afro-American newspapers. Murphy was elected last year for a two-year term but decided to step down after a year at the helm of the publishers.

The new vice president of NNPA is William Nunn, managing editor of the Pittsburgh Courier. He replaces Carter Wesley, publisher of the Houston Informer newspaper chain. William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call-Post, was eelected secretary, and Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner, of the St. Louis Argus, was reelected treasurer.

Murphy and Wesley were elected to the board of directors. Thomas Young, of Norfolk Journal and Guide, was named to the board to replace John H. Kirkpatrick, publisher of the East St. Louis, Ill. Crusader.

Reelected to the board were Dowdal Davis, publisher, Kansas City Call,; Emory Jackson, publisher, Birmingham World; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, publisher, Pittsburgh Courier, and three officials of the Defender Publications, Louis E. Martin, publisher, Michigan Chronicle; John H. Sengstacke, publisher, Chicago Defender, and Frank L. Stanley, publisher, Louisville Defender.

The publishers met June 24-26 at the Gotham hotel, with Defender Publications as host.

AFRO PREXY OPENS NNPA WORKSHOP:

Praises publishers' aid in school segregation cases

Afro-American Sat-1-30-54

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The 82 member newspapers of the National Newspaper Publishers association were praised Thursday for helping the NAACP legal department raise $71,000 for the five school cases now before the U.S. Supreme Court.

The pat on the back for the publishers of the nation's weekly and semi-weekly newspapers came from Dr. Carl Murphy, NNPA president and president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, in his address at the opening session of the association's midwinter workshop meeting.

'Should Be Proud'

In addition to his personal commendation, Dr. Murphy told the publishers, Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP legal counselor, would offer them his personal thanks for "the splendid work our newspapers performed."

"He has already written you individually," the speaker said, "saying that 'you and your readers must be proud of this terrific response to a real emergency.' He added this significant sentence:

"'We would not have been able to get to first base without your support.'"

After outlining briefly the workshop program and touching upon the national and international situation, Dr. Murphy counseled his fellow publishers not to be afraid of competition offered by magazines, the daily press, radio and television, he said:

"Some of us fear the competition of radio, television and the magazines but the more readers, listeners and viewers they attract, the more avid they make purchases of the publications for the services only we can give."

He pointed out that the weekly press provides an indispensable service at the community level which television, disc jockeys on the radio and magazines do not have and may never obtain.

In citing the duties and responsibilities of the newspaper publisher, he said the publisher has the important objective to make our city and state a decent place in which to live without fear or favor.

"Our freedom (freedom of the press) means simply the right of the people to know and it is our duty to inform them," Dr. Murphy said, adding:

"Ours is a public trusteeship which we fulfill by crusading in the public interest, both in our news columns and on the editorial page.

"Who else but the newspaper campaigns against segregated schools, railroad trains, hotels, swimming pools, churches and, as Mordecai Johnson says, graveyards? Who but you demands that all public institutions shall be open to all the taxpayers?

"My own experience and yours is that we tremble sometimes when we contemplate the tremendous weight of public responsibility and confidence entrusted to us by our readers. Where is there anything like it in radio, television or magazines?"

Reverting briefly to the successful NAACP fund campaign the speaker said: "When Thurgood wrote you that he could not have gotten to first base without your help, he uttered no flattering words.

Willingness To Sacrifice

"It was your readers' confidence in what you wrote that he referred to.

"How else can we explain the action of two humble day workers who each brought to the NAACP office $500 for Thurgood and the crusade for integrated public schools?

"They could not afford to make such contributions. But when they considered the cause as the weekly newspapers presented it, they felt that the Almighty Himself had called upon them for this sacrifice."

When Segregation Dies

When segregation ends in the South, Dr. Murphy declared, "we shall for many years to come have need of many colored institutions, including our weekly newspapers," citing the situation of the Jews as an example.

Recalling an interview that he and William O. Walker had with Liberian Ambassador Clarence L. Simpson of Liberia, the speaker said they submitted a list of 24 questions to Mr. Simpson.

Answers to those questions, he said, were being made available to each of the delegates. A similar request for an audience, sent to the Ethiopian embassy, was not granted, the speaker said.

However, a report on their interview with Jacques Leger, Haitian ambassador to the United States, had been sent out earlier to NNPA members by Louis Lautier, chief of the NNPA Washington bureau.

Publishers Present Plaque To Ike In Dual Ceremonies

BY LOUIS LAPTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Matthew A. Henson, 88, the only man alive who ever set foot on the North Pole, was presented to President Eisenhower in a double ceremony at the White House Tuesday.

In the other part of the ceremony, Dowdal H. Davis, general manager of the Kansas City Call, presented to Mr. Eisenhower a plaque awarded him by the National Newspaper Publishers Association during Negro Newspaper Week.

The presentation of Mr. Henson to the President was made in the Chief Executive's office by Carl Murphy, publisher of the Afro-American newspapers and president of the NNPA, with officers and members of the Board of Directors of the association and members of Mr. Eisenhower's staff looking on.

After the White House ceremony, the publishers accompanied Mr. Henson to Arlington National Cemetery where the aged explorer laid a wreath on the grave of Admiral Robert E. Peary, with whom he had made the final dash to the top of the world.

At the wreath-laying ceremony Herbert M. Frisby, a Baltimore school teacher and somewhat of an arctic explorer in his own right, read an original epic poem narrating Peary's discovery of the North Pole and Henson's part in it.

Later, Mr. Henson and the publishers were the guests of Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat, of Illinois, at a luncheon in the Congressional dining room of the House Restaurant at the Capitol.

Mr. Henson was accompanied from New York City to Washington, the White House, Arlington National Cemetery and the Capitol by his wife, Mrs. Henson. Mr. Henson appeared in good health and spry for a man born on Aug. 8, 1866.

President Eisenhower seemed to enjoy the ceremony in his office very much. As he and the group moved to a large globe in his office for photographs, Mr. Eisenhower asked: "What are we doing—rediscovering the North Pole?"

PUBLISHERS GIVE PLAQUE TO IKE:

Eisenhower honors Matthew A. Henson

(Picture, Other Story Page 19)

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —The National Newspaper Publishers Association staged two ceremonies here Tuesday, led by Carl Murphy, president of the group and publisher of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspaper.

The first was a double ceremony at the White House. Matthew A. Henson, the only living American to have set foot on the North Pole, was presented to President Eisenhower at 11:15 a.m., Tuesday.

Mr. Murphy presented Mr. Henson to the President. (See story on Page 2.)

At the same time, the publishers presented Mr. Eisenhower with a plaque "for his contribution to equality of opportunity in the armed forces, regardless of race, and for definitive action taken to end segregation in places of public accommodation in our nation's capital."

The award was made to Mr. Eisenhower by the publishers during National Negro Newspaper Week. Nine other awards, named in honor of John B. Russwurm, editor of the first colored newspaper, were also made.

To Visit Peary's Grave

Immediately after the ceremony at the White House, the publishers will accompany Mr. Henson to the grave of Admiral Robert E. Peary in Arlington National Cemetery, where the 88-year old survivor of Peary's expedition to the North Pole will lay a wreath at the graveside.

The publishers and Mr. Henson will then go to the Capitol where they will be the luncheon guests of Rep. William L. Dawson, (Dem., Ill.).

Tuesday was selected for the presentation of Mr. Henson to President Eisenhower and for his visit to Arlington National Cemetery because it is the 45th anniversary of Admiral Peary and Henson reaching the North Pole.

Other NNPA Officers

After the luncheon at the Capitol, the NNPA board of directors will hold a meeting here.

In addition to Mr. Murphy, officers of the NNPA are Carter Wesley, publisher of the Houston Informer, vice-president; William O. Walker, Cleveland Call-Post, secretary, and Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner, St. Louis Argus, treasurer.

Members of the board of directors are:

Dowdal H. Davis, Kansas City Call; Emory O. Jackson, Birmingham World; John H. Kirkpatrick, East St. Louis Crusader; Louis E. Martin, Michigan Chronicle; John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Defender; Frank L. Stanley, Lousiville Defender, and Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh Courier.

PUBLISHERS READY FOR NATIONAL NEWSPAPER WK.

A call has gone out to American newspapers, asking support of National Newspaper Week, which is to be celebrated March 14-20.

Dowdal H. Davis, chairman of the committee, announced the theme of the week will be "Democracy for All—A Challenge to All."

The annual observance will feature a complete program designed to present the Negro Press to the American public in such a way as to make it fully aware of the important part being played by the Negro press in American life.

Copies of a 1,000 ward history of the Negro Press will be distributed throughout the nation and printed in full in many newspapers, Davis said.

Sat. 2-27-54

Local radio and television stations are expected to take part in the festivities in several major cities.

One of the major reasons for a buildup in publicity for the week, Davis said, is the fact that Negro papers have lost much prestige and circulation in recent years.

The week has usually featured award winners for the past year. It will be the same this year with all papers voting on their first 10 choices.

Atlanta University Has Collection Of Negro Newspapers

In connection with the celebration of National Newspaper Week the Trevor Arnett Library of Atlanta University is calling the attention of the public to its valuable collection of Negro newspapers. Not only does this institution receive current publications of this type from all over the country but it also gets important publications from the West Indies and many parts of Africa.

Sun. 3-14-54

The Library has many rare editions of the earliest newspapers preserved on microfilm, including the file of the first Negro newspaper that was published in America, FREEDOM JOURNAL. Some of the issues date back to the period of the Civil War and Reconstruction. In the Library's collection are newspapers that have a remarkable history. There are copies of the BROAD AX a crusading journal published in St. Louis, Minnesota and Chicago, Ill., in the 1890's); the DAILY CREOLE; and the NEW ORLEANS TRIBUNE. The last named at one time was published in both French and English. Also included are the NEW YORK AGE (which for generations was considered as the official mouthpiece in the North of Booker T. Washington) and the RICHMOND PLANET, one of the most outspoken Negro newspapers in the South which wielded a wide political influence at the turn of the century.

Most of the Negro newspapers that were published before 1900 were microfilmed a few years ago at the suggestion of the American Council of Learned Societies.

The Trevor Arnett Library has a plan for collecting current and past copies of all Negro newspapers published in Georgia that can be located. These should prove invaluable to the historians of the future.

Publishers observe Newspaper Week

The National Newspaper Publishers Association is observing its 12th annual Newspaper Week, March 14 to 20.

The week commemorates the founding of the first colored newspaper, "Freedom's Journal," by John B. Russwurm, in New York City, March 17, 1827.

Featuring the observance was a broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company on Sunday afternoon. Columbia Broadcasting System is to have one on Thursday, March 18, at 10:45 p.m. EST.

Sat. 3-20-54

Speakers for the NNPA are William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call-Post, and secretary of NNPA; and Dowdal Davis, general manager of the Kansas City Call, and chairman of the Newspaper Week Committee.

Other Groups Co-operate

Newspaper Week is officially sponsored by the member papers of NNPA, but its observance is co-operated in by schools, colleges, civic groups and individuals over the nation.

Since their inception in 1948, the Russwurm Awards have gone to individuals, organizations and institutions who have made signal contributions to a better democracy.

Publishers Honored Truman

Among those who have been honored are:

Former President Harry S. Truman, Jackie Robinson, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Judge J. Waties Waring, Thurgood Marshall, Lester B. Granger, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator Hubert B. Humphrey, the University of Arkansas, Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter, Norman Granz and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, American Heritage Foundation.

Officers of the NNPA are:

Carl Murphy, AFRO-AMERICAN news-papers, president; Carter Wesley, Houston Informer, vice-president; William O. Walker, Cleveland Call-Post, secretary; and Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner, St. Louis Argus, treasurer.

Our Opinions

National Negro Newspaper Week

On March 16, 1827, a free Negro named John Russwurm placed on sale in New York, the first copy of a one sheet newspaper called "Freedom's Journal and the Rights of All." That was the birth of the Negro press.

In the ensuing 127 years, several hundred Negro newspapers have come into existence, some to bloom and fade, others to remain and become giants of today—the Chicago Defender, the Afro-American, the Pittsburgh Courier, the Journal and Guide, the Kansas City Call, the Michigan Chronicle, the Atlanta World.

Each however has been a reflection of John Russwurm's one man publication. They have been journals of freedom, dedicated to the rights of all. None can exist as less.

What Russwurm fashioned in 1827 was the first of three tools which have been used to build the progress of the Negro in America. He created their unified voice. The other tools, law and education, came later, the one growing out of the other.

It is the voice of the Negro, raised in protest against injustice, declaiming his ambitions, reflecting his sentiments, that has multiplied his strength, crystalized public opinion into law and forced open the doors of opportunity. That voice is the Negro press.

The role of the Negro press has grown more complex as the Negro people become more and more integrated into the total life of the American community. No longer can it exist in a competitive world on the single issues of yesterday, like emancipation, citizenship and migration. It must be all things to all men.

Still the leader, advisor, confidant and interpreter of the Negro people, the Negro press must also mirror the Negro as both a minority group striving for full equality, and as a cross section of the national community. It must serve the separate identity of the Negro in America and it must serve the democratic aspirations that will destroy that separate identity.

It has been said that such a course will destroy the need for a Negro press—that the industry is dedicated to destroying itself. But that is not the case, for in proportion as the Negro becomes a part of the total life of this nation, so does his press. In proportion as the problems of all other Americans parallel his problems, they become the issues pointed up by his press. In proportion as the activities of all his fellow citizens duplicate his activities, they become newsmatter of the Negro press.

When all the "Negro" goals of the Negro press are reached, it will no longer exist as the "Negro" press. But it will continue to progress as part of the American press, pursuing "The Rights of All." The Negro press, in this week of dedication, rises with enthusiaam to meet the challenge of this future.

31 1954 NEW SOUTH

Catholic Magazine Says

New South' Changes From Bias To Tolerance

UNION CITY, N.Y. — The "New South" is making the shift from segregation to tolerance for the Negro, Milton Lomask, reporter and writer for The Sign, national Catholic magazine published here declares in the publication's May issue.

In an article on Greenville, N.C. titled "Main Street The South," Lomask says "the South is making the change " in her own time, of course, and nobody could call that pell mell. Even after legal separation goes, real segregation will still taint many hearts."

But he points out that in his recent visit to Greenville to gather material for the article, "I heard startling talk on this subject-good talk, charitable talk, talk of the kind that measures the strides Dixie is taking."

He quotes Greenville ctizens, from civic leaders to the man on the street. Said J.H. Rose, the city's superintendent of schools: "No one can say when Jim Crow's last day is coming, but all the better thinking people here will tell you it is coming."

A handsome old lady whispered. "When we get rid of this inequality thing, we'll all be so relieved. It's a burden to us spiritually, morally, financially and it always has been."

A young professional man declared, "Only some of the older heads want things as they are now. My generation wants brotherhood, and Brother, I don't mean 'but separate.'"

To these opinionns, Lomask found only two dissenters, one white and one Negro cab driver. Said the Negro cabbie; "Nobody way up there in Washington is going to come down here and non segregate us. Man, these white folks don't pay no mind to the laws they make themselves. You're crazy if you think they're going to pay attention to somebody else's."

However, the feeling in Greenville against "interference" from Washington. Said a prominent Greenville citizen: "The color line doesn't part us. It joins us. Granted, it joins us in mutual bondage. But that's our mistake. And we're the ones to rectify it."

Other things in Greenville are changing besides feeling about segregation. For one thing, Greenville is growing. "Ten years ago," declares Lomask, "in the Greenville area, few wheels turned outside of the tobacco stemming and redrying plants. Now there are 59 industries, including a battery making factory, a textile mill, a new 100,000 watt television station and, 18 miles down the road, a 35-million-dollar Dupont subsidiary with 1700 employees."

"Greenville is a town of striking contrasts," says Lomask. "Some people are poor, some rich, some desperately poor, and some desperately rich, even as in your town and mine."

"In new residential subdivisions all architecture is courtesy of Frank Lloyd Wright and Better Homes and Gardens. In the 'Bama,' a Negro section 'over the hill and beyond the tracks,' it is firetrap Gothic," Lomask points out.

He continues: ' Sheppard Memorial Library on Evans Street is a spacious brick building with 37,810 volumes for white readers only. The George Washington Carver Library on Sheppard street is a 30 by 20 foot clapboard shack with 2,082 volumes for Negroes only. The irony is that, precentagewise, according to the latest report from the head librarian, the Negroes make more use of their bibliotheca than the whites of theirs.

Greenville, however, is making progress-concrete progress. Says Lomask. "In Greenville's old hospital, now turned over to county and municipal offices, Negro doctors could not use the operating room. In the new 120 bed Pitt Memorial Hospital, they have full privileges."

"Two years ago" he adds, "for the first time since Reconstruction, Greenville put a Negro Caesar Corbett, on it 29-man-police force. Corbett patrols 'The Block,' business district of the three Negro areas and a "trouble spot.' "

"The Daily Reflector, the lively and intelligent local paper, refers to Negroes as "Mr." and Mrs. and I can recall being unceremoniously fired from a newspaper in East Texas twenty years ago for doing just that," the writer asserts.

In education, too, there are signs of change, the article declares. "There was a time according to one of the Negro teachers, when most of the facilities in Greenville's three Negro schools were hand-me-downs from the five white schools. Now, when new things are bought, they are bought for all.

"There are 55 Negro teachers in the public school system, and their salaries, on the average, are higher than those of the 75 white teachers. This is because there are more higher degrees among them and Negro teachers, having fewer opportunities elsewhere, tend to remain longer on the job."

The article quotes school superintendent Rose: "We sometimes feel that you people up North are a little hypocritical about this segregation issue. We segregate, you don't. But we give jobs to Negro teachers and most of your small towns do not."

31 1954 NEW YORK AGE DEFENDER

MRS. BESSIE V. SENGSTACKE of New York City spent the last two weeks visiting relatives and friends in Chicago. Mrs. Sengstacke is the widow of the late Rev. H. A. Sengstacke of Savannah, Ga., brother of the late Robert S. Abbott, founder of the Chicago Defender. She is author of the column "Strictly Social" in the New York Age Defender.

Magazine features article on press

Afro-American

31

NEW YORK

Newsweek magazine this week published a feature article on the colored press in which full recognition of the significance of this body was noted.

The article was published in the wake of the National Newspaper Publishers Association presenting the Russwurm Award to President Eisenhower in Washington. Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, is currently president of the publishers association.

The article pointed out that the colored press is aware of the White House's quiet, low-key efforts to improve the lot of that minority group — a program which Mr. Eisenhower personally feels may be a major boost to his administration, and goes on to explain what the NNPA is.

Sat. 4-24-54

According to the Newsweek writeup, there are now some 200 colored newspapers in the U.S., with a total circulation of more than 2 million. All but one are weeklies, semi-weeklies or bi-weeklies; most cost 15 cents a copy.

p. 8

The article goes on to say that the 15 million Americans these newspapers serve make up a market more populous than all of Canada.

Income 13 Billions

They have a total income of 13.2 billion dollars ($1 billion larger, incidentally, thant the Canadian national income), and a per capita income of $886.

The newspapers are scattered through 33 states. The AFRO-AMERICAN group, with headquarters in Baltimore, publishes eight editions, including two in Washington, with a total circulation of 186,000.

The Chicago Defender and its six affiliated sectional weeklies have a 175,000 combined circulation.

Publisher is John H. H. Sengstacke.

In NYC, the Age Defender has a circulation of 23,461 and the Amsterdam News has 35,134.

The Norfolk Journal and Guide has a circulation of 41,251.

Daily Serves 13,500

The single daily, the Atlanta Daily World, has a circulation of 13,500.

The magazine article also pointed out these newspapers are serviced by two alert advertising representatives — one of which is owned by several of the newspapers and managed by Joseph LaCour.

Swinging To GOP

Newsweek quoted Mr. LaCour's answer to the question as to why colored people want their own press:

"Once you drop below the Jackie Robinson-Dorothy Maynor-Ralph Bunche level, it's very unlikely that our activities will be publicized outside of our own papers."

The article pointed out that most of the minority group were Republicans before the New Deal, then became Democrats and largely stayed that way. Now there are sme signs of a swing to the GOP, Newsweek said.

31 1954

OUR NATIONAL FAMILY

Subscribe For Magazine

Dear Friends: P. 10

I am sure, that you will recall, Oklahoma received the second highest award last June for subscriptions to our National Family magazine, with your CONTINUED COOPERATION we can win first PLACE in June of 1955—WHAT DO YOU SAY? "LETS DO IT."

"Our National Family" is a guide of our Parent-Teacher Association Work from it we get the advice and information of our editor staff and co-workers as well as the national officers and national committee chairmen.

Surely every progressive unit will want to have all of it's members-subscribers I count unit one of those I have mentioned above.

Unit reporting the largest number of subscriptions will be given suitable awards at the state meeting.

May I make this recommendation: Make your motto for 1954-55, the largest year ever for subscriptions to "OUR NATIONAL FAMILY," magazine.

Dec. 12-4-54

Congressman's Election Would Be Highspot In A Crusading 70 Years

Tribune Sat. 10-30-54 Philadelphia, Pa. p1

AN EDITORIAL

ONLY A FEW people now living can remember when Chris J. Perry, with only a few dollars and great courage, founded The Philadelphia Tribune 70 years ago. He realized the need for a crusading newspaper to fight against discrimination and injustice; to present accurate information which was necessary if the citizens of color were to attain their proper and rightful place as true American citizens.

When The Philadelphia Tribune hit the streets just 21 years after the abolishment of slavery, Negroes were restricted as to where they could go, where they could live, where they could work, where they could send their children to school.

CHRIS J. PERRY
Founder-Editor
1884-1921

If citizens of color even walked into certain sections of Philadelphia they were chased like rabbits. They had to sit in certain sections of theatres, all hotels were barred to them, restaurants had the for "white only" signs prominently displayed, work was restricted to personal service employment only, news stories in the same daily newspapers in reference to Negroes were limited to crime, few magazines dared take up the fight for equality of opportunity for Negroes and none at that time thought segregation was an evil which if not eliminated would arise to destroy all that was decent and honorable in American life.

It was upon that scene that Editor Chris J. Perry entered with a bold pen and a stout heart. He hit hard and vigorously. Like most crusaders, he was only interested in the major objective, the improvement of living conditions for his people. And because he was sincere a great host rallied to his support, without which of course he could not have succeeded.

The Tribune gave its support to every organization, religious, civic and business which had as its purpose the advancement of mankind. That kind of support continues until this day. The Tribune believed 70 years ago as it believes today, that anything which destroys the dignity of man as an individual is destructive to human progress. And there is nothing more destructive to man's dignity than segregation.

Great changes have occurred during the past seventy years. Changes which only men with great faith conceived possible 70 years ago. There are only a few areas in Philadelphia where Negroes do not live today. They own thousands of homes of all kinds, located on wide streets in exclusive sections; well kept modern homes on smaller streets, while these may be less pretentious, they are substantial and decent.

Most hotels admit Negroes as guests and many welcome them. Cafes, restaurants and other eating places serve Negroes without breaking the dishes after they have eaten. Theatres and motion picture houses no longer direct Negroes to a restricted place in the balcony. Schools, colleges, and universities register Negro students freely, except in rare instances. Hospitals no longer "Jim Crow" patients, and many have Negro doctors on their staffs and nurses serving the needs of the sick.

Back in 1922 most people thought it was a wonderful thing when a Negro, Amos Scott, was elected a magistrate. Today there are judges sitting on the bench administering justice with dignity and fairness. In our criminal courts, Assistant District Attorneys of color are prosecuting those guilty of crime while defending the rights of those unjustly accused. In City Council there is a valiant champion of human rights.

In factories skilled Negro workers are helping to produce things necessary for the enjoyment and protection of life. In banks, insurance companies, department stores, Negroes are working as clerks, typists and secretaries. In schools, colleges and universities Negro teachers are helping to train young minds not only to earn a living, but how to live.

Yes, only men of great faith could believe that these things were possible when Chris J. Perry began publishing The Tribune 70 years ago. It was faith in the American concept of equality and justice for all men that kept the fight going even during the blackest night. The Philadelphia Tribune is naturally proud of the part it has played in the improvement which has come about. And we pay a deserved tribute to Chris J. Perry who had the courage and the faith and the ability to begin an institution which has survived for 70 years.

Every project which The Tribune has started has succeeded except one—we have magistrates, a member of the school board, judges, a member of City Council and other things which The Tribune advocated, but we do not have a Negro Congressman. We would like to see a Negro Congressman elected during our 70th year of publication. Men of great faith can make it possible. Time is running out, November the second is just around the corner. In the name of all the brave souls who have fought so valiantly to bring us this far, let us elect Beverly Carter to Congress on November the 2nd.

Pennsylvania is a great State and Philadelphia is a great City because we have all pulled together. We are aware of the fact that there is much yet to be done and those who now control The Tribune pledge its support to continue the fight so nobly begun.

31 1954

PITTSBURGH COURIER

What Is Your Opinion?

Courier Poll

Courier P. 5

State ....

Grade level of teaching: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8. High school, 1-2-3-4.
Professional degree: RB, BS, MA, above.
Age range: (20-30), (31-40), (41-50), above.

Dat. 9-4-54

Sex .... Married .... Single .... Number of children .... Ages ....

Pittsburgh, Pa.

(1) DO YOU FAVOR INTEGRATION? Yes .... No .... Uncertain ....

(2) DO YOU FEEL that the U. S. Supreme Court's decision jeopardizes the Negro teacher's job? Yes ...... No ......

(3) DO YOU FEEL that Negro children will feel unhappy in schools with white children? Yes .... No .... Uncertain ....

Elementary? Yes ...... No ...... Uncertain ......

High school? Yes ...... No ...... Uncertain ......

IF YOU are a school teacher . . . and want to participate in the nation-wide poll now being conducted by the Courier . . . kindly fill out the blank printed above, and mail IMMEDIATELY to Poll Editor, the Courier, Box 1828, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IF YOU sign your name, the signature will be kept in strictest confidence. Your name is our sacred trust . . . and we will not violate your confidence in us!

* * *

85% 'Yes'

Integration Is Favored By Teachers

Percentages indicating that the vast majority of school teachers are in favor of integration continued to hover over the 85 per cent mark this week.

An indication of the trend of thought along these lines was provided by a Texas teacher who wrote the poll's editor as follows: "I've taught in the public schools of Texas for thirty-one years. I feel that the U. S. Supreme Court's decision does not jeopardize the QUALIFIED Negro teacher's job."

This week's total figures were:

Do you favor integration? Yes 85.7 per cent. No 14 per cent.

Do you feel that the U. S. Supreme Court's decision jeopardizes the Negro teacher's job? Yes 33.3 per cent. No 66.7 per cent.

Do you feel that Negro children will feel unhappy in schools with white children? Yes 21.4 per cent. No 78.5 per cent. Uncertain 0.1 per cent.

In elementary schools? Yes 26.6 per cent. No 73.4 per cent.

In high schools? Yes 20 per cent. No 60 per cent. Uncertain 20 per cent.

Teachers may participate in the poll by filling out the questionnaire. No names are required.

Courier P. 5 Pittsburgh, Pa. Dat. 9-4-54

News Highlights Of the Week

Courier

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, tells Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce: "Separate but equal schools in the South are an impossibility."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Patrolman Samuel Moore questioned in Miami in connection with the fatal Saturday shooting of his estranged wife, Mrs. Bernice Miller Moore.

Dat. 4-3-54

NAACP's Walter White, in Atlanta address, lashes Governors Byrnes and Talmadge, declaring they are guilty of "McCarthyism at its worst."

P. 1

* * *

Miss Ione T. Dugger, daughter of distinguished New England family, weds white soldier, Corp. William E. Vargus, in Goddard Chapel on Tufts College campus.

31 Pittsburgh Courier

* * *

Mrs. Betty Granger of New York, former editor of the Courier's magazine section, appointed public relations officer on the staff of President Eisenhower's Government Contract Committee.

* * *

Emmett J. Scott Jr. of New York, appointed office and field engineer for Foreign Operations Administration in Amman, Jordan.

* * *

Escaped prisoner Raymond Carney sentenced to death in Florence, S. C., for slaying of schoolgirl and her date.

* * *

Dave A. Dennis of New Orleans, president-on-leave of Local 1419, International Longshoremen's Association, faces a second criminal charge—theft and possession of a refrigerator allegedly purchased with union funds. Dennis denied guilt in a prepared statement.

* * *

California Governor Goodwin J. Knight saves life of Wesley Robert Wells, sentenced to death for striking a prison guard with a cuspidor.

Nat Peeples of Memphis becomes first Negro player in Southern League. He is an outfielder for the Atlanta Crackers.

* * *

Mrs. Annie Lee Moss returned to her Pentagon post in Washington this week with back pay. She was suspended after Senator McCarthy charged her with communistic activity.

Courier Predicts

THAT . . . the bitter controversy now raging between the Shriners and Masons, in Chicago and Atlanta, Ga., is due to spread to other cities.

Courier P. 6

* * *

THAT . . . Willard Townsend's red-caps' union, will bitterly oppose the new self-service luggage carriers for passenger use, now being employed in Pittsburgh and scheduled for use in other cities shortly.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

THAT . . . Mau Mau terror raids against white rulers in Kenya, Africa, will continue, despite efforts of British to reach a truce agreement.

Dat. 4-24-54

* * *

THAT . . . Dr. Ralph Bunche will accept the position of under-secretary of the United Nations . . . and that, as we predicted a short while ago, he will be sent to trouble spots around the world.

31 Pittsburgh Courier

* * *

THAT . . . A Negro is scheduled to become the first Negro chief of police in Columbus, Ohio. The man . . . Captain Harvey Alston . . . is one of eight candidates.

* * *

THAT . . . A Negro corporal (maybe two) will shortly be named to the U. S. Park Police (District of Columbia). This set-up is destined to become one of the most democratic in the nation's capital.

Publicity Expert Speaks

Courier P. 20

Joseph V. Baker, public relations technician par excellence, gave the fifty-odd delegates to the Courier's second annual Public Relations Workshop an insight into the publicity game.

Mr. Baker was one of the main speakers at the workshop.

31

Baker's success has been an uphill struggle, but today, as president of the Joseph V. Baker Associates, Inc., a Philadelphia public relations firm, he has such clients as Radio Corporation of America, the National Broadcasting Company, Schenley Industries and numerous other big concerns.

His firm, consisting of five account executives to handle the major publicity assignments and seven additional persons to assist, was formed in 1930.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

IN ACHIEVING success Baker overcome "three strikes" against him. They were (1) being born a Negro, (2) being a cripple and (3) being born in Abbeville County, S. C.

After finishing the Abbeville public schools, Baker entered Temple University where he took special courses in race relations.

Dat 4-24-54

Before devoting full time to his public relations firm, the South Carolinian worked as reporter and city editor on the Philadelphia Tribune, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and as a reporter and special writer on the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Courier Predicts

31 Courier

That Atlanta's ordinance requiring racial designations for passengers to be painted on the sides of taxis and cars-for-hire will be outlawed before June, 1955.

Courier P. 6

That within another week, at least three of **Ohio Gov. Frank Lausche's** cabinet members will have resigned. One of the resignees will be a high-placed Negro in the state administration.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

That **Bishop Fred Jordan** will replace the deceased **Bishop John Henry Claybourn** in the hierarchy of the AME Church. **Bishop Jordan** has been prevented by the Malanists in South Africa from taking over the AME jurisdiction in the union.

Sat 6-26-54

That New York City's harassed brewers will take cognizance of the demands of **Negro** groups and hire at least one hundred Negro employes in face of the fact that **Negroes drink the largest per capita amount of beer of any other ethnic group in the United States.**

What Courier Readers Think

NO MIXING WANTE'

Dear Editor:

I would just like for that Negro-hating Mrs. Melvin to know that Negroes do not want to mix with her kind. I hope and pray that Negro children will not have to go to school with her children because it's people like her who slip around and throw bombs. I'm glad there's a God in heaven who is going to judge these Negro-haters.

Courier P. 6

MRS. E. P. GRAYSON
Indianapolis, Ind.

* * *

SEGREGATION AIDS REDS

Dear Editor:

The Communists are continuously looking for "issues" to discredit democracy. Therefore, the Supreme Court decision on segregation reinforces America's position.

Pittsburgh

Those who reject that decision help the Reds in their intrigues against this country, stigmatize democracy everywhere and risk the unity of this nation.

Even though white myself, I fully realize the inferiority complex and the bad consequences resulting from discrimination of any sort.

ADOLFO N. CASTRO
New York.

Pa.

* * *

MRS. MELVIN RIGHT

Dear Editor:

Sat

I'd like for Mrs. Melvin to know that I believe she is as right as right can be in saying that white people and colored shouldn't mix or marry. They would not only breed mongrels, but monsters—such as I imagine Mrs. Melvin to be, maybe not in body, but in the mind.

8-14-54

I'd like to know what Mrs. Melvin is ashamed of or afraid of.

People of all races were born and will live the way God intended us to.

MRS. W. K. TAYLOR,
a White Woman
Westminster, Canada.

* * *

BEING KICKED AROUND

Dear Editor:

While you rich paper own-

ers up North are publishing stuff about what the law is, the white folks down here who force us to live in shacks and pay high rents, are organizing so that they can beat us up whenever they want to and have their own law to protect them.

The Southern white coward knows only his own cheap law and until you people get us out of the South we will have to be his footstool and suffer.

CAN'T SIGN NO NAME
Griffin, Ga.

• • •

AFFRONT TO PEOPLE

Dear Editor:

"We are in need of more finger-men and informers!" These are the words of George S. Schuyler, his contribution to the wide discussion now going on in newspapers and among the public generally over the shocking ordeal recently undergone by Dr. Ralph Bunche.

Mr. Schuyler takes the side of the informers and goes to some length to justify the above quotation. His silly absurdities are not only an insult to Dr. Bunche. They are an affront to the intelligence of honest, democratically minded people.

JAMES W. FORD
Goldens Bridge, N. Y.

• • •

NO ALTERNATIVE

Dear Editor:

I listened to a newscast today stating it would probably be several years before schools would be desegregated. Why should it take that long? The Supreme Court handed down the decision. The South has no other alternative but to obey the order.

Superior race stuff was the downfall of Hitler and if America doesn't wake up, it will cause her downfall also.

D. JONES
San Antonio, Tex.

Working on the South— NAACP branches and other civic-minded organizations have ordered over 100,000 pieces of literature and 3,000 placards in connection with "The South Speaks," the Courier's new feature on the segregation issue. Shown busily working on the project in the Courier's promotion offices in Pittsburgh are K. Leroy Irvis, research analyst (seated at desk), and Mabel Mills (seated at right). Standing: Promotion manager Clyde Page (left) and Courier artist, James D. Drake.

PITTSBURGH COURIER
PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY WORKSHOP

24 Colleges Represented at Courier's Workshop

Advisory Board—The workshop advisory board was (left to right, seated) Dr. Otto McClarrin of Howard University; Revella Clay, of Morgan State College; A. D. Gaither, Courier circulation manager, and, standing: W. H. Hollins, Alabama A. and M. College; Dr. William P. Crump, of Tennessee State University, and Dr. Armistead Pride, head of Lincoln University School of Journalism. —Arrington Photo.

Courier P. 3 Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat 4-17-54

Outstanding Speakers on Program

50 Delegates Thrash Out Public Relation Problems

By GEORGE BARBOUR

PITTSBURGH—Fifty participants in the Courier's second annual Public Relations and Publicity Workshop, held in Pittsburgh last week, thrashed out their problems amid grim warnings of the troubles to come when the blanket of segregation is lifted.

Discussions were joined by thirty-five delegates from twenty-four colleges, in addition to fifteen representatives from various local institutions.

They heard talks from some of the top people in the public relations business including: Atty. Thurgood Marshall, general counsel of the NAACP; Julius Haber, director of public and community relations, Radio Corporation of America; Joseph Baker, Baker and Associates, Philadelphia; Dr. Alonzo Franklin Myers, New York University of Education, and William H. Collins, Dravo Corporation of Pittsburgh.

* * *

ATTORNEY MARSHALL addressed the Thursday session with the warning that "As we go into an integration period, Negro colleges will have as difficult a time as other institutions to run on a normal basis. When integration arrives, the Negro college will disappear but, in most instances the school will not go."

Dr. Myers

Atty. Marshall

Mr. Collins

Mr. Feldman

Mr. Marshall told the workshop, the majority of whose delegates represented Negro schools, that "Colored colleges will have to rank with others in the faculty, building, curriculum, and other respects."

The NAACP counsel also blasted Negro law schools charging that most are not equal to most inferior white law schools. "They exist because we allow them to exist," he continued. "And they are turning out on the community some of the most horrible jim crow lawyers who are preying on the Negro public."

Mr. Marshall also made the following points in his speech:

1. Additional competition will raise the educational standards of Negro colleges.

2. The status of elementary schools will remain unchanged for some time as the Negro elementary school is today in a Negro neighborhood.

3. There has been a wide acceptance of Negroes on the college level with 225,000 Negroes being enrolled over a three-year period.

* * *

DR. MYERS, pointing to the possibility of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation in the school, stated, "An unfavorable decision by the Supreme Court seems unlikely . . . However, a favorable decision by the high tribunal would not mean the final victory. This has to be won in the minds and hearts of men and not in the chambers of the Supreme Court."

National Distillers Products Corporation, with special representative James S. Bailey in charge, was host last Thursday night at Pittsburgh's Fort Pitt Hotel to delegates attending the second annual Public Relations and Publicity Workshop sponsored by the Courier.

Dr. Myers told Negro teachers that they have nothing to fear because "in most instances" they possess better qualifications than whites. He also asserted that an adverse decision on the part of the courts would not stop the progress toward educational equality because public opinion is lined up against segregation.

The Atlanta University School of Social Work was cited by Dr. Myers as one of several Negro schools that are ready for integration.

* * *

MR. HABER told the delegates that the needs of the future call for **"technically trained and qualified persons."**

The RCA representative credited David Sarnoff, RCA president, with setting the stardard of non-discrimination for RCA plants.

Mr. Haber asserted, "We at RCA do not brag, but we are proud of our achievements in integration."

At Wednesday's luncheon session, presided over by Dr. Otto McClarrin of Howard University, Mr. Collins, public relations representative from Pittsburgh's Dravo Corporation, was the main speaker.

Mr. Collins said, "Public relations is a management function that evaluates attitudes, identifies policies and procedures of an organization and executes a program of action to earn public understanding and acceptance."

* * *

TOPIC OF THE first workshop session over which Daniel P. Lincoln of West Virginia State College presided, was "Public Relations Techniques for Broadening the Employment Pattern for Negroes."

Consultants were A. H. Calloway of West Virginia State College, and Mr. Baker.

The second workshop session chairman was Dr. Otto McClarrin of Howard University. Consultant at the meeting whose topic was "The Importance of Developing Good Relations Between Educational Institutions

Recommendations Committee—

The Courier Workshop's Recommendations Committee was composed of (left to right, seated): J. Mason Brewer, Huston-Tillotson College, Tex.; Mrs. Mary S. Moorer, South Carolina State College; Dr. E. A. Jones, chairman of Morehouse College; Dr. Wade Wilson of Cheyney State Teachers College (Pa.), E. C. Mitchell of Morris Brown, and Wilton C. Scott of Savannah State College.—Arrington Photo.

Findings Committee—

Committee members are (left to right) seated: Dargan J. Burns, Cleveland, Ohio; Rosemary Whitley, Southern University; H. Alfred Farrell, Lincoln University. Standing: Gerald A. Anderson Jr., assistant executive secretary of the Cleveland Branch of the NAACP; Joel W. Wallace, Virginia State University; Jonas E. Bender, Knoxville College; A. T. Pearson, South Carolina State College.—Arrington Photo.

and the Press," was Wiliam G. Nunn, Courier managing editor.

* * *

W. H. HOLLINS of Alabama A. and M. College presided over the third workshop session on Thursday afternoon. The topic, "Media Other Than Newspaper of Radio Which May Be Used to Enhance the Position of the College," had as consultants, Dr. William P. Crump of Tennessee State University and Dr. Armistead Pride, of the Lincoln (Mo.) University's School of Journalism.

In his address, "Fund-Raising Techniques," Joseph Feldman, vice president of Pittsburgh's Dubin and Feldman Advertising Agency, said that one of the keys to obtain money for the college is the alumni group.

The third day of the public relations workshop had sessions presided over by Revella Clay, Morgan State College; Dr. Crump, and Robert M. Ratcliffe, Courier news editor: Wilton S. Scott, Savannah State College, and W. Barton Beatty Jr., of Hampton Institute as consultants.

Dr. Armstead Pride spoke on "Techniques for Selling Your College," at the luncheon session directed by P. L. Prattis, executive editor of the Courier.

After an evening session at the Oakmont (Pa.) home of Mrs. Vann during which Mr. Baker spoke on "Public Relation Techniques for Modern Education" and the motion picture "This Is Your Life" depicting Mrs. Vann's life, was shown, the workshop concluded with a business session.

Henry Lindsay, Courier comtroller, presided as the various workshop committee reports on recommendations, findings, time and finance were given. The workshop was under the direction of A. D. Gaither, Courier circulation manager.

Workshop Delegates

Delegates to the second annual Courier Workshop on Public Relations and Publicity included the following:

Arthur P. Stokes, Wilberforce University.

Dorsey T. Murray, Kenneth Tate and Walter Sellers, Central State College.

Joel W. Wallace, Virginia State College.

Daniel P. Lincoln and Andrew H. Calloway, West Virginia State College.

Dr. William L. Crump and Earl S. Clanton III, Tennessee State University.

J. Douglas Anderson, Bluefield State College.

Houser A. Miller, Fort Valley State College.

Wilton C. Scott, Savannah State College.

Dr. John S. Lash, Maryland State College.

W. H. Collins, Alabama A. and M.

Jonas E. Bender, Knoxville College.

Reuben S. Turner, Allen University.

Alvin S. Bynum, Dillard University.

Bennie J. Cole and Rosemary Whitley, Southern University.

J. D. McGhee, A. T. Pearson and Mrs. Mary S. Moorer, South Carolina State.

Dr. E. A. Jones, Morehouse College.

H. Alfred Farrell, Lincoln University (Pa.)

Dr. J. Mason Brewer, Huston-Tillotson College.

Dr. Otto McClarin, Howard University.

Revella Clay, Morgan State College.

E. C. Mitchell, Morris Brown College.

Dr. Armstead S. Pride, Lincoln University (Mo).

Dr. Wade Wilson, Cheyney State Teachers College.

Dargan J. Burns, Karamu House, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. B. Anderson, Cleveland Branch NAACP.

Patricia McQuillan, Duquesne University.

Charles R. Freeble, John M. Brewer and Emma F. Robinson of the Robert L. Vann School of Pittsburgh.

John D. Schaeffer, Pittsburgh Board of Public Education.

31 1954 <u>CARL ROWAN</u> - TOP REPORTER

CHICAGO JAYCEES FETE CARL ROWAN — Carl Rowan, recently chosen as one of the nation's 10 outstanding young men, was feted recently by the Chicago South End Junior Chamber of Commerce following his appearance as guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Chicago Urban League. Rowan, a reporter for the Minneapolis Tribune and president of the Minneapolis Urban League, in the above picture has the rapt attention of Chicago Jaycees at the reception, held at the Sunset club of the Hilltop hotel. Rowan a native of Nashville, Tenn., (third from the right) is surrounded by (left to right) Larry Fellows, Hank Harvey, Delroy Cornick, Harold Jones, Grant Jackson on outer circle, and Vincent Cullers, Arthur T. Macklin, Burnett Weathers, Allen Harris, Joseph Evans, Mike Williams, president of the host group, and Harold Tanner. — (ANP)

31 1954

CARL T. COWAN

CARD ROWAN ON INFO TOUR OF INDIA FOR US

BOMBAY, India (ANP) — Carl T. Cowan, top-journalist selected by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of the outstanding young men of 1953, has been touring India in an effort to dispel false notions about racial prejudice in the United States.

Author of best-seller 'South of Freedom," Rowan is staff writer (educational section) for the Minneapolis Tribune.

Rowan points out that racial discrimination in which India is greatly interested—still exists in one form or another in some parts of the United States.

"But," he notes, "no people ever moved farther along the road of freedom in 10 years than did the American Negroes."

Of greater importance he has been pointing out, is that this progress was made by democratic method since a free society. "Only in a free society where a minority can cry out for its rights can any social progress be made."

Rowan is being accompanied on the tour by Sammy Lee, two-time winner of Olympic gold medals. A Korean, Lee is a skilled doctor and holds the rank of major in the U. S. Armed Forces.

TEN RECEIVE AWARDS DURING NATIONAL NEGRO NEWSPAPER WEEK FOR OUTSTANDING EFFORT

Dowdal H. Davis in CBS Broadcast Lists President, Campanella and Others On List

HISTORY OF EARLY DAY PRESS IS RETOLD

NEW YORK. — President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Edward R. Murrow, CBS radio and CBS television broadcaster, are among the ten recipients of the Annual Russwurm Awards, announced tonight by Dowdal H. Davis, chairman of the National Negro Newspaper Week Committee (March 13-20) and general manager of the Kansas City Call.

In a CBS radio broadcast, Mr. Davis named the winners selected by member newspapers of the National Newspaper Publishers Association. The awards, for "outstanding achievement in making possible a richer conception of democratic principles and in tribute for upholding those highest traditions considered as the ideals of the American way of life," went to:

President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, "for his contribution of equality of opportunity in the armed forces regardless of race, and for definitive action taken to end segregation in places of public accommodation in our nation's capital."

Edward R. Murrow, CBS radio and CBS television newscaster, "as an undeviating champion of those high principles of citizenship and of true democracy that have made the United States great." Said Davis, "Through CBS radio and CBS television at home and abroad, he has kept men constantly reminded of their duty to decency and to destiny."

Theodore Berry, for his work as a member of the Cincinnati, Ohio, City Council.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, the first Negro to hold a seat on the Atlanta, Ga., board of education since Reconstruction days.

The Rt. Rev. Vincent Waters, for his firm stand in eliminateng segregation in the Catholic church of Newton Grove, N. C.

The legal defense department of the National Association for the Advancement for the Advance-Advancement of Colored People for its work against school segregation.

The U. S. Department of Justice for its efforts to eliminate segregation in schools and public places in Washington, D. C.

Roy Campanella, for his contribution to the field of sports as an instrument for building good will.

Pvt. Courtney L. Stanley of Louisiana, for battlefield bravery.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Howard, first Negro residents of the Trumbull Park homes of Chicago, Ill., "who have courageously refused to be forced from their homes despite threats, stoning, insults and the danger of physical injury offered by fanatic white neighbors."

On the broadcast, Julius J. Adams, general manager of the New York Age, said that John B. Russwurm, editor of the first Negro newspaper, Freedom's Journal founded March 16, 1827, "Penned in his first editorial the fundamental truth and statement of purpose" of the Negro press.

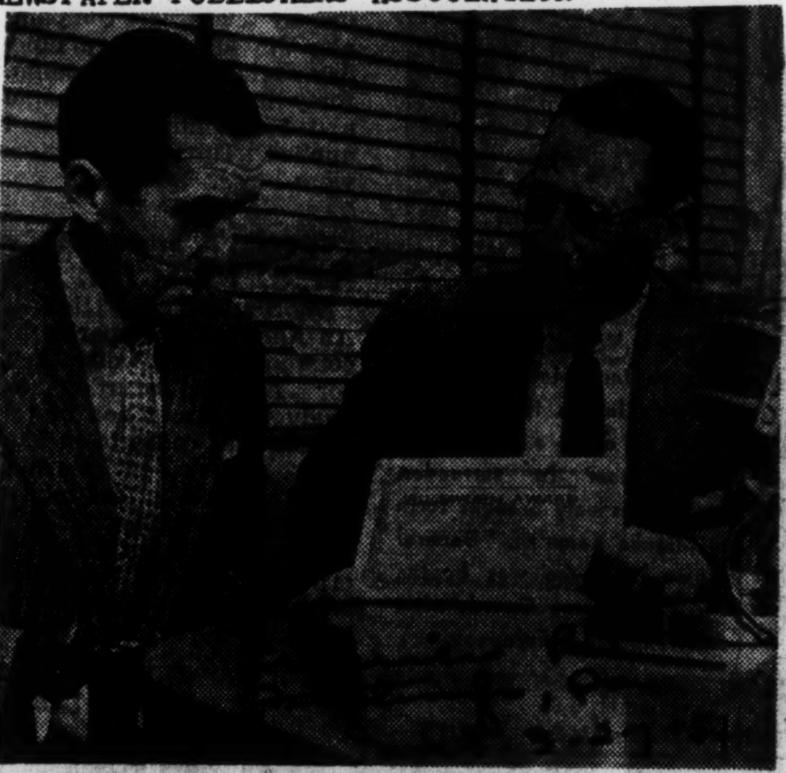
Russwurm wrote: "The civil rights of a people being of the greatest value, it shall ever be our duty to vindicate our brethren, when oppressed; and to lay the case before the public."

Louis E. Martin, editor of the Chicago Defender, said on the program: "The Negro press has constantly contended that a duty of those persons in high office is the full implementation of the theory of complete equality among citizens by every means within their authority. The Negro press believe that these commitments to Democracy and national Morality are materially advanced by the conscientious courage, imagination and initiative of men and women whose deep sense of duty to a truly democratic America gives rise to exceptional performance. Such are the winners of the 1954 Russwurm Awards."

Negro Press Is Hailed By 'Ike'

BALTIMORE, Md. — (ANP) — The following telegram was sent by President Eisenhower to the National Newspaper Publisher Association on the occasion of Negro Newspaper Week.

"To the editors and staff members of the newspapers which form the National Newspaper Publishers Association, I send my congratulations and warm greetings on the occasion of Negro Newspaper Week. Your dedication to the welfare of this nation's Negro citizens has the approval and respect of many American ctiizens of all races, throughout the country. Best Wishes." — Dwight D. Eisenhower.



Edward R. Murrow, radio and television newscaster, receives one of the ten annual Russwurm Awards of the National Newspaper Publishers Association from Dowdal H. Davis (right), chairman of National Negro Newspaper Week.

Honored by Newspapers

Russwurm Awards To Ike, Murrow

NEW YORK.—Nine distinguished American citizens and the Department of Justice have been presented with the annual Russwurm Award, given in connection with the celebration of Negro Newspaper Week by the National Negro Newspaper Week Committee.

Dowdal Davis, chairman of the National Negro Newspaper Week committee and general manager of the Kansas City Call, named the following award recipients:

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University and the first Negro to hold a seat on the Atlanta Board of Education since Reconstruction days; President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Edward R. Murrow, CBS radio and television newscaster; the Legal Defense Department of the NAACP, Roy Campanella, baseball player; Mr. and Mrs. Donald Howard, Negro family whose presence in a Chicago housing project touched off a series of racial flare-ups; Pvt. Courtney L. Stanley of Louisiana, Theodore Berry, Cincinnati Councilman; the Rt. Rev. Vincent Waters, Catholic Bishop in North Carolina and the U. S. Department of Justice.

The awards were presented for "outstanding achievement in making possible a richer conception of democratic principles, and in tribute for upholding those highest traditions considered as the ideals of the American way of life."

* * *

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER received his " . . . for his contribution to equality of opportunity in the armed forces, regardless of race, and for definite action taken to end segregation in places of public accommodations in our nation's capital."

Murrow was honored "as an undeviating champion of those high principles of citizenship and of true democracy that have made the United States great."

The NAACP . . . for its work against school segregation, Campanella, for his contribution to the field of sports as an instrument for building good will; the Howard family, ". . . who have courageously refused to be forced from their home despite threats, stoning, insults and the danger of physical injury offered by fanatic white neighbors, and Stanley, for battlefield bravery.

Also Berry for his work as a member of the Cincinnati City Council; Bishop Waters, for his firm stand in eliminating segregation in the Catholic Church of Newton Grove, N. C., and the Justice Department for its efforts to eliminate segregation in schools and public places in Washington, D. C.

Ike Gets Publishers' Award For Battle Against Capital Jim Crow

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower was honored last week by the National Newspaper Publishers association for his "championship of integration in the armed services and integration in Washngton." He was presented with the annual John B. Russwurm award established in memory of the founder of Negro journalism.

The award was made by W. Dowdal Davis, editor of the Kansas City Call. The guest of honor at the ceremonies at the White House was Matthew Henson, co-discoverer with Admiral Robert Peary of the North Pole and the only living survivor of the expedition which took place in 1909.

Henson and his wife were presented to the President by Carl Murphy, publisher of the Afro-American newspaper, and president of the NNPA.

Present during the ceremony were representatives of the NNPA. Following the White House award, the party went to the Capitol where they were the luncheon guests of Cong. William L. Dawson of Illinois in the congressional dining room.

After lunch, an executive session of the association was held in the committee room of the House Appropriations committee as the guests of the Congressman.

Those present for the day's activities were John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Defender; Carl Murphy, president, NNPA; Mrs. Jessie Vann, publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier; William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call Post; Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner, publisher of the St. Louis Argus; Frank Stanley, publisher of the Louisville Defender; Tom Jervay, publisher of the Wilmington Journal, Wilmington, N. C.; W. Dowdal Davis, Kansas City Call, and Henry Frisbee of Baltimore, a schoolteacher and amateur explorer who says he has made eight trips to the Arctic to live and work among the Eskimos.

Frisbee arranged for the presentation of Matthew Henson. The Hensons were escorted to Washington by James L. Hicks.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER (left) receives NNPA's John Russwurm award for outstanding contributions in 1954. With him are Carl Murphy, publisher of the Afro-American newspapers and president of NNPA; John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender; Dowdal Davis, general manager of the Kansas City Call, who made the presentation, and Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner, publisher of the St. Louis Argus.

31 1954

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

Bill Chase Now On Coast Paper

CINCINNATI, Ohio (ANP)—William (Bill) Chase of New York stopped in Cincinnati last week to be guest of honor at a luncheon of the national board of directors of the Council on Intercultural Relations at the Terrace Plaza Hotel.

Chase was on his way to San Francisco where he is to become the first Negro member of the editorial staff of the San Francisco Chronicle.

P. 28 Pittsburgh Pa. Jan 23-54

Savannah publisher, Sol C. Johnson, dies

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Funeral services for Sol C. Johnson, publisher of the Savannah Tribune and member of the National Newspapers Publishers association, were held here Thursday, March 4.

Mr. Johnson died March 1. He was editor of one of the oldest newspapers in the country. The Tribune was founded in 1875.

What Other Papers Say

Education for Dixie Laggards

(Reprinted from the Pittsburgh Courier)

The group of Southern newspapermen and educators who last week in Nashville organized the Southern Education Reporting Service are to be commended for their plan to launch a special news reporting service to keep Southerners informed on the problems raised by the Supreme Court's ruling against school segregation.

Operating in seventeen states, the service will seek to prevent distorted news or misinformation concerning the region's progress of transition to desegregated schools.

It is clearly obvious that in view of ignorant opposition developing in various parts of Dixie to the Supreme Court's ruling, a great deal of education needs to be done if the implementation of the court's decision is to be speedy and peaceful.

We hope that the new service will leave no stone unturned to point out to the hundreds of Southern communities and counties that desegregation will not have the dire consequences that propagandists are predicting.

Millions of white children outside the South have attended school with colored children with no more difficulty than if they were white.

Indeed, one of the remarkable results has been the cordial relations, friendships and camaraderies that has developed between children of the two races wherever they have gone to school together.

In extremely few instances has this attendance at interracial schools led to more intimate association between the two societies but what it has done is to teach tolerance, fairplay and justice between our diverse peoples and to give them a sense of oneness.

It will be all to the good for this Southern Education Reporting Service to let the communities of the South know how the problem is being solved in those places where school boards have desegregated the schools.

We can be sure that with such outstanding men as C. A. Knight, editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) News, Virginius Dabney of the Richmond (Va.) Times Dispatch, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, P. B. Young, editor of the Journal and Guide, Frank Ahlgren, editor of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, and other educators and journalists of note, the Southern people will be well informed, the impact of the Supreme Court's decision softened, and desegregation facilitated.

New Publication In Nashville Devoted To Segregation Story

Constitution Tri. 9-3-54

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 2 (AP)—The first issue of a monthly newspaper devoted exclusively to the segregation story was published here today.

It is a 16-page tabloid, "Southern School News," published by the Southern Education Reporting Service, a non-profit agency.

The organization was established by a group of newspaer editors and educators, headed by Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch. C. A. McKnight, on leave from his post as editor to the Charlotte News, is editor of the new publication.

The first edition of "Southern School News" is devoted to a resume of developments in the 17 southern and border states and the District of Columbia since the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling last May.

"The initial issue is not a prototype of future editions," McKnight said, "insofar as format and content are concerned.

Back To May 17

"At the outset, it seemed desirable—even essential—to go back to May 17 and pick up the many loose ends of the school segregation story and tie them together in a full and detailed documentary, which would be useful to school administrators, newspaper editors and others as background material for understanding subsequent developments in the several states."

Correspondents in each of the 17 states and District of Columbia have written fully on developments and the segregation status in their own areas. It includes state laws, local customs, tentative actions and statements by leading officials.

McKnight said "Southern School News" will be distributed free upon request to governors, members of their staffs, school officials, university presidents, libraries, newspapers, magazines, radio stations, wire services, federal agencies and private citizens interested in the segregation question.

Nearly 10,000 copies of the first edition will go into the mails, he said.

The project is financed by a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education, and independent agency established by the Ford Foundation.

Segregation Paper Issued

News and Observer, Raleigh, N.C. 9-3-54

NASHVILLE, Sept. 2—The first issue of "Southern School News," a monthly newspaper devoted exclusively to the segregation story, was published here today.

The publication appeared in the format of a 16-page tabloid on the eve of a new school term in the southern and border states where the existing pattern of segregation has been left in an uncertain status by the May 17 opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court declaring segregation unconstitutional.

"Southern School News" is published by the Southern Education Reporting Service, a non-profit agency established by a group of southern newspaper editors and educators headed by Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch. The project is financed by a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education, an independent agency established by the Ford Foundation.

The newspaper was written by SERS correspondents in 17 states and the District of Columbia, all of them working newspapermen and women, and edited by SERS Executive Director C. A. McKnight, editor of The Charlotte News, who is on a year's leave of absence to direct the project.

"The initial issue is not a prototype of future editions, insofar as format and content are concerned," McKnight wrote in a lead story for the new publication.

"At the outset, it seemed desirable—even essential—to go back to May 17 and pick up the many loose ends of the school segregation story and tie them together in a full and detailed documentary, which would be useful to school administrators, newspaper editors and others as background material for understanding subsequent developments in the several states."

"Hence, the reports in this first issue are somewhat long and weighty . . . but they are loaded with facts for the thoughtful reader and student," McKnight wrote.

The reports revealed only one move toward desegregation in the are normally considered as The South—at Fayetteville, Ark., where nine Negro high school students are scheduled to be absorbed into a white school. But they detailed many steps to comply with the Supreme Court opinion in the border states of Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland and Deleware, and in the District of Columbia.

Reports for those states which are following a policy of "watchful waiting" gave extensive background information about the school systems and the various legal moves that had been made in anticipation of an "unfavorable" ruling by the court.

The first issue also contained the complete correspondence between Chairman Dabney and officials of the Fund for the Advancement of Education, explaining the objectives of the Reporting Service.

"Southern School News" is distributed free upon request. The first issue went to nearly 10,000 persons.

Watchful Waiting For Pending School Decrees

Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va. 9-11-54

THE FIRST ISSUE of "Southern School News," published by the newly created Southern Education Reporting Service, established to provide a "factual and objective" summary of all developments resulting from the May 17th Supreme Court decision on public school segregation, was distributed on the past weekend. A five-column, "tabloid" paper of 16 pages, it highlights what has happened to date in the 17 states and the District of Columbia, where school segregation has been mandatory, and carries additional data on the four states where segregation is permitted in varying degrees.

The idea for the service and its functions actually began in April, prior to the handing down of the celebrated decision, during a meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Then on May 11th a group of southern editors and educators met in Nashville and organized the reporting service.

On June 6th a second session was held, also in Nashville, now the SERS headquarters, and an executive director was chosen and purposes were formulated. On July 5th an application was made to the Fund for the Advancement of Education, a Ford Foundation affiliate, for a grant of $99,200 to finance the work. On July 15th the Nashville office was opened.

Top flight newspapermen in each of the affected states report developments in their states for SERS. The first issue of "Southern School News" totalled 10,000 copies. It is free to any interested person who writes to SERS at P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville.

The first issue, a commendable effort, relates that "the story revealed by the facts is one of watchful waiting throughout most of the region, with the beginning of desegregation this month in Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia."

The victory has been won, in principle, and after its October hearings the Supreme Court will implement the victory with decrees spelling out the manner and timing of desegregation. In South Carolina, State NAACP President JAMES M. HINTON, who spearheaded the lay efforts resulting in the famed Clarendon County case in his state, has said that no action is planned to gain admittance of Negroes in schools on an unsegregated basis until the decrees are issued.

We think that in many areas of most affected states, authorities might wisely have inaugurated some "pilot projects" in desegregation. Outside of the District of Columbia and the four states listed earlier, nothing of the sort has been attempted to our knowledge. When the implementing decrees *are* issued, noncomplying states and localities will be acting in contempt of the highest court.

At that time, as MR. HINTON implies by the position he has taken, nobody can have any doubt as to what are the Negroes' rights and the states' obligations. Then will be the time for real, concerted, and realistic action.

"Southern School News," Publication On Segregation Story, Makes Debut Here

Tabloid Issued By Southern Education Reporting Service Is Written by SERS Correspondents In 17 States And District of Columbia

The first edition of the "Southern School News," a publication devoted exclusively to the "Segregation Story," hit the streets here this week as the new school year gets underway in the 17 states directly affected by the Supreme Court's decision invalidating segregation in public education.

In a release dated September 3, the publishers had this to say of the 16 page tabloid:

"Southern School News" is published by the Southern Education Reporting Service, a non-profit agency established by a group of southern newspaper editors and educators headed by Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch. The project is financed by a grant from the Fund for the Advance of Education, an independent agency established by the Ford Foundation.

"The newspaper was written by SERS correspondents in 17 states and the District of Columbia, all of them working newspapermen and women, and edited by SERS Executive Director C. A. McKnight, editor of The Charlotte News, who is on a year's leave of absence to direct the project.

"The initial issue is not a prototype of future editions, insofar as format and content are concerned" McKnight wrote in a lead story for the new publication.

"At the outset, it seemed desirable, even essential, to go back to May 17, and pick up the many loose ends of the school segregation story and tie them together in full and detailed documentary, which would be useful to school administrators, newspaper editors and others as background material for understanding subsequent developments in the several states."

McKnight writes that reports in the first issue are "somewhat long and weighty . . . but they are loaded with facts for the thoughtful reader and student."

According to the reports, only one move has been made toward desegregation in the section generally considered as The South;

At Fayetteville, Arkansas, where nine Negro high school students are scheduled to be absorbed into a white school."

However, the reports detail "many steps to comply with the Supreme Court opiniaon in the border states of Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, and in the District of Columbia."

Featured also in this first issue is complete correspondence between Chairman Dabney and officials of the Fund for the Advancement of Education, explaining the objctive of the Reporting Service.

Distributed free upon request, the first issue went to "nearly 10,000 persons, including governors and members of their executive staffs; chief school officers and their staffs; members of state boards of education; all local school superintendents in the region; nearly 400 university presidents, librarians and heads of interested departments; all public libraries in the region; all daily and weekly newspapers in the 17 states with a circulation of 2,000 or more; leading newspapers and magazines in the non-South; radio and television stations; wire services; federal agencies; and hundreds of interested private citizens."

Publish Paper Devoted To DeSegregation

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The first issue of "Southern School News," a monthly newspaper devoted exclusively to the segregation story, has been published here.

The publication appeared in the format of a 16-page tabloid on the eve of a new school term in the southern and border states where the existing pattern of segregation has been left in an uncertain status by the May 17 opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court declaring segregation unconstitutional.

"Southern School News" is published by the Southern Educating Reporting Service, a non-profit agency established by a group of southern editors and educators headed by Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch. The project is financed by a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education, an independent agency established by the Ford Foundation.

The newspaper was written by SERS correspondents in 17 states and the District of Columbia, all of them working newspapermen and women, and edited by SERS Executive Director C. A. McKnight, editor of The Charlotte News, who is on a year's leave of absence to direct the project.

"The initial issue is not a prototype of future editions, insofar as format and content are concerned," McKnight wrote in a lead story for the new publication.

"At the outset, it seemed desirable—even essential—to go back to May 17 and pick up the many loose ends of the school segregation story and tie them together in a full and detailed documentary, which would be useful to school administrators, newspaper editors and others as background material for understanding subsequent developments in the several states."

"Hence, the reports in this first issue are somewhat long and weighty...but they are loaded with facts for the thoughtful reader and student," McKnight wrote.

The reports revealed only one move toward desegregation in the area normally considered as The South—at Fayetteville, Ark., where nine Negro high school students are scheduled to be absorbed into a white school. But they detailed many steps to comply with the Supreme Court opinion in the border states of Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, and in the District of Columbia.

Reports from those states which are following a policy of "watchful waiting" gave extensive background information about the school systems and the various legal moves that had been made in anticipation of an "unfavorable" ruling by the court.

The first issue also contained the complete correspondence between Chairman Dabney and officials of the Fund for the Advancement of Education, explaining the objectives of the Reporting Service.

"Southern School News" is distributed free upon request. The first issue went to nearly 10,000 persons, including: Governors and members of their executive staffs; chief state school officers and their staffs; members of state boards of education; all local school superintendents in the region; nearly 400 university presidents, librarians and heads of interested departments; all public libraries in the region; all daily and weekly newspapers in the 17 states with a circulation of 2,000 or more; leading newspapers and magazines in the non-South; radio and television stations; wire services; federal agencies; and hundreds of interested private citizens.

'Southern School News' Makes Debut

"Southern School News," a monthly newspaper devoted exclusively to the segregation issue, made its debut Thursday in Nashville, Tenn.

The publication appeared as a 16-page tabloid on the eve of a new school term in southern and border states where the status of segregation has been uncertain since the United States Supreme Court declared the practice unconstitutional May 17.

The newspaper is publsihed by the Southern Education Reporting Service, a non-profit agency established by a group of southern newspaper editors and educators headed by Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The project is financed by a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education, an independent agency established by the Ford Foundation.

"Southern School News" was written by working newspapermen and women from 17 states and the District of Columbia. Bert Collier, Miami Herald staff writer, was chosen last July to represent Florida.

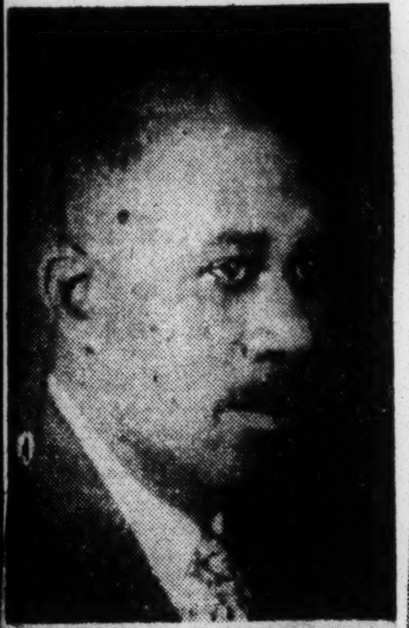
Editor C. A. McKnight, editor of the Charlotte News and SERS executive director, said reports in the first issue "were somewhat long and weighty—but loaded with facts for the thoughtful reader."

He noted that the first edition went back to May 17, picking up loose ends of the school segregation story and tieing them together in a full, detailed documentary for use of school administrators, newspaper editors and others as background material.

Reports in the paper revealed only one move toward desegregation in the south at Fayetteville, Ark., where nine Negro high school students are scheduled to be absorbed into a White school.

However, it also noted many steps to comply with the Supreme Court opinion in the border states of Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and Washington, D.C.

"Southern School News" is distributed free upon request.



HONORED POSTHUMOUSLY —Joseph E. Mitchell, whose death a year ago ended 40 years of publishing and editing the St. Louis Argus, was honored recently when the Lincoln University (Mo.) School of Journalism building was named after him during the institution's 88th Founders' Day exercises.

The citation read at the ceremonies, states: "Because of his affection for his work in behalf of the university, the Board of Curators names and dedicates in honor of the late Joseph Everett Mitchell, the building in which is taught the virtues and means of reporting and disseminating useful information for the edification of the people."

WILLIAM FEAMAN, St. Louis Argus staff artist, holds his r" which he received as a winner of the second place editorial n competition in the NNPA annual Merit Award contest. an's winning entry was one depicting the promotion of the press.

Argus Receives Two Top NNPA Merit Awards

By a Staff Correspondent

DETROIT — The St. Louis Argus was the recipient of two prizes in the 1954 National Newspaper Publishers Association Merit Awards contest, the results of which were announced at the NNPA's annual convention held here last week.

The Argus received first place in the best-written editorial section and second place in the cartoon division.

A handsome plaque was presented the newspaper by the association

Related Photos, Page 12

tion "for excellence in maintaining the highest standards of publishing and for diligence in service to its readers and its community.

The first place award was made for an editorial titled "We Have Waited In Vain," which appeared in the Sept. 25, 1953 issue of the St. Louis Argus. The editorial was this newspaper's strong stand in opposition to the $1,500,000 bond issue which was voted upon in 1953. The editorial, carried front page in the edition, was written by Howard B. Woods, city editor.

William Feaman, editorial cartoonist of the Argus received the first of the NNPA "Oscars" for his entry dealing with the promotion of the Negro press.

Ten newspapers and fifteen individuals received plaques and "Oscars" respectively in the competition. The presentations were made at the annual banquet last Friday night at Frame's exclusive restaurant here in downtown Detroit. Dr. Armistice S. Pride, dean of the Lincoln University school of journalism and chairman of the judges, made the awards.

The winning newspapers were The Pittsburgh Courier, Ohio Sentinel, Norfolk Journal & Guide, Cleveland Call & Post; Louisville Defender; Chicago Defender, Louisiana Weekly, Wilmington Journal and the St. Louis Argus.

Prizes were awarded for the best written editorials to the Argus, Louisiana Weekly and Call & Post in that order.

There were nine categories in which a member paper could enter. Judges of the awards besides Dr. Pride are: James A. Saunders, Consuelo Young of the Lincoln university school of journalism and Dr. Emil L. Telfel of the William Allen White school of journalism at the University of Kansas.

. . . In recognition

Two Widows Fight To Gain Control Of Newspaper

ST. LOUIS — The internal fight in the St. Louis Argus is dubbed by wits here as "the battle of the widows". Mrs. Edwina Wright-Mitchell is striving to take over control, and Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner is striving to keep her from getting control.

The Argus was established and developed by Joseph and William Mitchell, brothers. William Mitchell was the husband of Mrs. Nannie Mitchell-Turner, and Joseph was the husband of Mrs. Edwina Wright-Mitchell. Joseph had some 500-odd shares and William had nearly 200 shares of stock. They made a trust agreement around 1945 in which they placed their shares, and agreed to run and control the business jointly. Both have died.

The widows have not seen eye-to-eye at all. Mrs. Nannie Mitchell-Turner worked in the plant and has gradually become really the hub of the business. Mrs. Edwina Wright-Mitchell married Joseph Mitchell in recent years and has not worked in the plant. But if her husband, Joseph E. Mitchell, had not made the trust agreement she would definitely be in control. On the other hand, the minute the trust agreement is broken, Mrs. Nannie Mitchell-Turner will be out of control.

Recently J. Orvel Mitchell, the son of Joseph Mitchell by a previous marriage, joined up with Mrs. Edwina Wright-Mitchell and also Mrs. Mitchell's brother, Emanuel E. Wright, has come on from Philadelphia and has inspired Mrs. Mitchell to take over on the assumption that the trust does not exist.

Mrs. Nannie Mitchell-Turner, flanked by her son Frank Mitchell, who has also worked in the plant over the years and runs the mechanical department is fighting heroically to prevent a breach of the trust.

Currently, the legal phase is awaiting trial in the next month or so. But in the operation the clashes are thick and fast, with one faction trying to get something in, and the other faction trying to keep it out of the paper. The people of St. Louis are taking sides. The case is sure to go to the Supreme Court.

Widow wins court fight for newspaper's control

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Management of the St. Louis Argus, 42-year-old weekly newspaper, was returned to Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner and her son, Frank Mitchell Sr., under a temporary injunction granted in Circuit Court July 1[illegible].

The suit for control of the newspaper involved the widows of the Mitchell brothers, founders of the Argus. It was filed in court June 22 by Mrs. Turner and her son through their attorney, David M. Grant.

Named defendants in the action were Mrs. Edwina Wright Mitchell, her stepson, J. Orvel Mitchell, Emanuel C. Wright, brother of Mrs. Edwina Mitchell; Loretta E. Owens, Carl Flipper Jr. and the Argus Publishing Co.

Afro-American Baltimore

Sat. 7-31-54

Forbidden To Interfere

The injunction restrains Mrs. Edwina Mitchell and her supporters from interfering with the management and operation of the newspaper until the case is again brought before the court, Sept. 7.

Although the case has not been heard on its merits, the injunction was issued by Judge Robert J. Kirkwood on the basis of facts brought out in conferences in chambers and statements made in the petitions of the parties to the suit.

Mrs. Turner is the widow of the brother, William Mitchell, one of the founders of the Argus, and Mrs. Edwina Wright Mitchell, is the widow of the other, J. E. Mitchell.

Defendants Put Under Bond

Along with the injunction, the court ordered the defendants to post bond of $500, the surety to be approved by the court, and not to take any action that they could not have taken prior to a contested stockholders, meeting.

That action stripped Mrs. Edwina Mitchell and her supporters of powers to act as officers of the concern and nullifies action taken by them as officers and directors during and since the contested stockholders meeting.

The court had been asked to void any action taken at two meetings held by the "ostensible officers and members of the board of directors," charging that they were functioning "ostensibly" in the following capacities:

President Dethroned

Edwina Mitchel, president; Orvel Mitchell, vice president and treasurer; Emanuel C. Wright, assistant treasurer; Carl Flipper Jr., assistant secretary and Loretta E. Owens, board member.

The plaintiffs charged that on April 30, 1954, the corporation ostensibly held an "annual meeting of the shareholders, listing their respective stockholdings as follows:"

Emanuel C. Wright of Philadelphia, son of the late Major R. R. Wright, proxy for S. S. Reed, 10 shares; Edwina Mitchell, 13 shares; J. Orvel Mitchell, 2 shares, and J. Orvel Mitchell and Orvel Mitchell, coexecutor and executrix of the estate of Joseph E. Mitchell 550 shares.

They Didn't Own Stock

Plaintiffs' petition contended that neither J. Orvel Mitchell nor Edwina Wright Mitchell individually, jointly or otherwise owned, represented or controlled any such undistributed stock of the corporation belonging to the estate of Joseph Mitchell, nor did the estate own any such stock.

The second contested meeting was held May 8, at which the "ostensible board of directors" was accused of manually issuing or transferring" shares of stock to Emanuel C. Wright, Carl Flipper Jr. and Loretta E. Owens.

Under a trust agreement formed several years ago when Joseph Mitchell pooled his 550 shares of stock with 190 held by his brother, William, the widows of the two brothers are successor trustees and co-owners of the 750 shares of stock.

Plaintiffs' Charges

Also under that agreement, Frank Mitchell and J. Orvel Mitchell are vested remaindermen and presumptive successors to Nannie Mitchell Turner and Edwina Mitchell.

Charges listed by the plaintiffs against the defendants were:

(1) Edwina and Orvel Mitchell misrepresented themselves as owners of 550 shares of capital stock of the corporation as coexecutor and executrix of the estate of Joseph Mitchell;

(2) Emanual C. Wright improperly procured his own employment or purported employment at $100 a week through the joint unlawful acts of all defendants (his employment began May 10);

Payroll Padding Charged

(3) Ostensible directors, not employees of the corporation, were placed on the payroll for attendance at board meetings, such meetings having been held as frequently as three within six days, with additional payments for attendance at committee meetings;

(4) New office equipment at burdensome and expensive costs and not necessary for operation of the business was purchased by defendants against protests of Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner;

(5) Defendants, especially Edwina Mitchell and Emanuel C. Wright, had molested, abused, badgered and harassed employees of long standing, years of faithful service, threatening them with summary dismissal unless they submitted to discipline of the defendants.

2 brothers' widows fight for newspaper's control

Afro-American p. 22

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The widows of the late Mitchell brothers, founders of the St. Louis Argus, were in court recently fighting for control of the paper.

Principals in the battle are Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner, widow of the late William Mitchell, and Mrs. Edwina Wright Mitchell, second wife and widow of the late Joseph E. Mitchell and daughter of the late Major R. R. Wright of Philadelphia and Atlanta.

Sat. 7-17-54

A suit was filed in the Circuit court of St. Louis last Monday by Attorney David M. Grant in behalf of Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner and her son, Frank Mitchell Sr., naming Edwina Wright Mitchell, her stepson, J. Orvel Mitchell; Emanuel C. Wright, brother of Mrs. Edwina Mitchell; Loretta E. Owens, Carl Flipper Jr., and the St. Louis Argus Publishing Company.

Trust Fund

The suit asks the court to direct Mrs. Edwina Mitchell to act within, under and according to the terms and conditions of the St. Louis Argus Trust Agreement. The plaintiffs also asked damages in the sum of $2,000 each from Edwina Wright Mitchell, Emanuel C. Wright and J. Orvel Mitchell.

A show cause hearing was set this week before Judge Robert Kirkwood.

The St. Louis Argus Trust Agreement was formed several years ago after Joseph Mitchell pooled his 550 shares of stock with 190 held by his brother, William.

Under terms of the trust, the suit contends, the widows are successor trustees and co-owners of 740 shares of stock.

List Charges

(1). Edwina Mitchell and Orvel Mitchell misrepresented themselves as owners of 550 shares of capital stock of the corporation, as co-executor and executrix of the estate of Joseph E. Mitchell;

(2) Emanuel C. Wright of Philadelphia improperly procured his own employment or purported employment, by the corporation, through the joint unlawful acts of all defendants, at a weekly salary of $100, beginning May 10, 1954.

(3) Ostensible directors, not employees of the corporation, have been placed on the payroll for their attendance at board meetings and such meetings have been held as frequently as three times within six days, with additional payments provided for attendance at committee meetings between times.

(4) New office equipment at burdensome and expensive costs and not necessary for the operation of the business, has been ordered and delivered by defendants against the protest of Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner.

(5) The defendants, and especially Edwina Mitchell and Emanuel C. Wright, have molested, abused, badgered, interfered with and harangued employes of long standing, many years of faithful service, and threatened them with summary dismissal unless they submit to the discipline of said defendants.

Rap Meetings

The suit also asked the court to declare void actions taken at two meetings held by the "ostensible members and officers of the ostensible board of directors." The petition charged the defendants are functioning ostensibly in the following capacities:

Edwina Mitchell, president; J. Orvel Mitchell, vice president and treasurer; Emanuel C. Wright, assistant treasurer; Carl Fliper Jr., assistant secretary, and Loretta E. Owens, member.

According to the suit, on or about April 30, 1954, the said corporation ostensibly held an annual meeting of shareholders listing as present the following persons and listing their respective shareholdings as follows:

Emanuel C. Wright of Philadelphia, proxy for S. S. Reed, 10 shares; Edwina Mitchell, 13 shares; J. Orvel Mitchell, 2 shares; and J. Orvel Mitchell and Edwina Mitchell, co-executor and executrix of the estate of Joseph E. Mitchell, 550 shares.

The suit contends that J. Orvel and Edwina Wright Mitchell individually, jointly or otherwise neither owned, represented, or controlled any such undistributed stock of the corporation belonging to the estate of Joseph E. Mitchell, nor did the estate own any such stock.

Transfer Stock

The second meeting held by the "ostensible" board of directors and contested by the suit, was held May 8, at which shares of stocks were "manually issued and transferred" to Emanuel C. Wright, Carl Flipper Jr., and Loretta E. Owens.

Under the terms of the trust agreement, Frank Mitchell and J. Orvel Mitchell are the vested Remaindermen and presumptive successors to Nannie Mitchell Turner and Edwina Mitchell.

J. Orvel Mitchell is represented by Attorney Robert L. Witherspoon. Contacted by telephone early last week, Witherspoon said he had not had ample time to study the petition and declined immediate comment.

VICTORY—Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner and her son Frank Mitchell, Sr., look on happily as their attorney, David M. Grant, studies a copy of the court injunction issued Monday of this week, by Judge Robert J. Kirkwood, returning complete management of the St. Louis Argus to Mrs. Turner and her son, following filing of a suit against Mrs. Edwine Mitchell and her supporters for alleged mal-management of the 42-year-old newspaper. The injunction ordered Mrs. Edwina Wright Mitchell and her followers, to cease and desist from interference with the management and operation of the newspaper until the case was again brought before him, September 7, 1954. Mrs. Turner is the widow of the late William Mitchell, one of the founders of the St. Louis Argus. Mrs. Edwina Wright Mitchell is the widow of the late J. E. Mitchell, also a founder of the newspaper and brother of William.

Mrs. Turner, Son Win In St. Louis Argus Dispute

ST. LOUIS — In the tug-of-war for control of the St. Louis Argus newspapers Mrs. Nannie Mitchell-Turner and Frank Mitchell, Sr. won a sweeping victory over Mrs. Edwina Mitchell and J. Orvel Mitchell, when the court held that the paper should continue to operate under the trust originally set up between the two brother founders, Charlie and Joseph Mitchell.

Mrs. Edwina Mitchell, wife of J. E. Mitchell, deceased editor, and J. Orvel Mitchell, son of said J. E. Mitchell, have inherited a majority of the stock; but prior to the death of J. E. and his brother Charlie Mitchell they made a trust agreement, by which the stock was all to be voted together and controlled by trustees. Since the trust could not be broken, Mrs. Mitchell, J. Orvel Mitchell, and Mrs. Mitchell's brother, Emanuel C. Wright, and several others hit upon the idea of ignoring the trust and having a stockholders meeting and electing directors to run the business, as if the trust did not exist.

TRUST HELD GOOD

It was action under this stockholders meeting, voting the ownership of the stock as if the trust did not exist, which was enjoined last Monday by the court.

In simple language the court held the trust was good, and that, therefore, the stock could not be voted in a stockholders meeting effectively, since the trust agreement had already bound the stock otherwise.

Mrs. Edwina Mitchell was never active in the business prior to the death of her husband J. E. about a year ago. She is out of the famous Wright family of Philadelphia, and was married to J. E. Mitchell in the latter years of both of them. J. Orvel Mitchell is the son of J. E. Mitchell, who never got along with J. E. before he died, and had actually left St. Louis.

OLD TIMERS WIN

Mrs. Nannie Mitchell-Turner was the wife of Charles Mitchell, who preceded J. E. in death, and had always worked in the business. After the death of her husband, and during the illness of J. E., she was really the leader of the business. Her son, Frank Mitchell, who had charge of the mechanical department, had worked in the business since he had been grown, or for 20 or 30 years.

The overwhelming sentiment of most of the people in St. Louis was in favor of Mrs. Nannie Mitchell-Turner and Frank Mitchell, because they knew that they had really carried on the paper since the death of the Mitchell brothers. Also, Mrs. Edwina Mitchell was counted by many as "a foreigner," and a "Mary-come-lately," because she had come in in latter years and married Mr. Mitchell. J. Orvel was counted by many as ineffective and more or less an opportunist.

For that reason, turning the control of The Argus back to Mrs. Nannie Mitchell-Turner and to Frank Mitchell as the majority of the trustees, was hailed with delight by most of the people of St. Louis.

Court Bars Wright From Argus Plant

ST. LOUIS — The first round in the bitter battle over control of the St. Louis Argus newspaper when Circuit court Judge Robert J. Kirkwood issued a restraining order favoring Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner and her son, Frank Mitchell, jr.

The edict returned operation of the paper to the same management that existed before a reorganization by the defendants named in a suit filed June by Atty. David M. Grant, in behalf of Mrs. Turner and Mitchell.

Named in the suit were Mrs. Edwina Mitchell, widow of the late Joseph Mitchell, co-founder of the Argus, her stepson, J. Orvel Mitchell; Emanuel C. Wright, brother of Mrs. Edwina Mitchell; Loretta E. Owens, and Carl Flipper, jr.

Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner is the widow of the late William Mitchell, co-founder of the Argus.

The suit has asked the court to order Mrs. Edwina Mitchell and the other defendants to abide by terms of the St. Louis Argus Trust Agreement, which was drawn up in 1945. Under the terms of the agreement, the widows, as successor trustees, are co-owners of 740 shares of stock.

Judge Kirkwood's order prevents the defendants from performing any acts as directors of the St. Louis Argus Publishing company that they could not have performed prior to a meeting of stockholders held early this year.

It directed the corporation to continue with the officers who were in power prior to the controversial meeting and enjoined the defendants from making any new or unusual expenditures except by unanimous consent of the four members of the board — the two widows and their sons.

Wright, who was charged in the suit with "wrongful and improperly procuring his own employment at a weekly salary of $100, has been ordered not to go near the Argus plant.

Wright, Miss Owens and Flipper have also been restrained from acting as officers and from interfering in the business of the corporation.

They were named to the board of directors at one of the meetings which was protested

31 1954

STATE TIMES

NEW JACKSON PAPER WILL APPEAR SOON

Commercial Appeal

State Times Hopes To Be On Streets In 60 Days

p. 31

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 8. — (AP) — A third newspaper for Jackson — the State Times — will hit the streets within 60 days, a group of prominent Jackson businessmen announced Wednesday.

Memphis, Tenn.

The afternoon newspaper, with a Sunday edition, will go into competition with the Jackson Daily News, recently purchased by owners of the morning Clarion-Ledger.

"We have equipment under option and the choice of three locations in Jackson for the newspaper plant," announced Dumas Milner, temporary chairman of the publishing group.

9-9-54

The State Times will become a member of the Associated Press, Mr. Milner said.

Rodney Defenbaugh, former assistant to the publisher of the Clarion-Ledger, will be general

'Enclosed Please Find'

New York Teacher News

A reader wrote from California last week:

"Find enclosed two dollars for renewal. TEACHER NEWS is worth many times that amount to me each year." (Note: Actually, TEACHER NEWS is only $1 per year).

She added a P.S.: **"Don't want to miss March 20 issue with second part of problems of juvenile delinquency."** Sat. 4-3-54 3

Most of us agree that TEACHER NEWS is worth many times the amount paid for it.

Too often we forget, however, to bring the paper to the attention of the teachers and parents who can find nowhere else the valuable information contained in its pages.

A little effort will yield each of us several new subscribers. List their names below:.

NAME .... **SCHOOL** ....

NAME .... **SCHOOL** ....

ADDRESS ....

ADDRESS ....

(Enclosed $1 for each subscription and mail to— TEACHER NEWS, 206 W. 15 Street, New York 11, N.Y.)

The New York Times

THE TIMES IS HONORED: At ceremony to mark the installation of a plaque on the site where The New York Times was first published in 1851 are, from left: Robert U. Brown, national president of Sigma Delta Chi and president and editor of Editor and Publisher; Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of The Times; Mayor Robert F. Wagner and Borough President Hulan E. Jack. Plaque, partly visible in foreground, was set up at 113 Nassau Street by Deadline Club, professional chapter here of Sigma Delta Chi fraternity.

First Site of The Times Is Marked By Plaque Placed in Nassau Street

Fraternity's Gift Is Hailed by the Mayor, Publisher and Others as a Symbol of a Free and Objective Press

9-18-54

The vital necessity of a free and objective press was stressed by Mayor Wagner and other speakers yesterday at ceremonies dedicating a plaque to the memory of Henry J. Raymond, co-founder and first editor of The New York Times.

For the occasion the block in narrow Nassau Street between Ann and Beekman Streets was closed to vehicular traffic. Five hundred persons gathered there for the half-hour of speeches, which ended at noon.

The plaque, installed in the westerly sidewalk in front of 113 Nassau Street, was placed by Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity. It marked the site of the first home of The Times—then The New-York Daily Times—in 1851.

"It is particularly an honor to help commemorate a landmark of the newspaper profession, the founding of The New York Times," Mayor Wagner said.

"Our newspapers have dispersed, gone uptown, grown fewer, and also grown bigger. Where once they covered the waterfront, now they cover the world as well. There has been much progress, and with it has come vastly increased responsibility. I am happy to see the newspapers of New York meeting that responsibility the way they do."

A New Type of Paper in 1851

Frank J. Starzel, general manager of The Associated Press, observed that Mr. Raymond's idea of publishing a newspaper dedicated to factual and unprejudiced reporting was novel in 1851, when the field was crowded with "the organs of political parties and private interests."

Mr. Starzel recalled that Mr. Raymond had taken a leading part in the organization of The Associated Press.

Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of The Times, conceded the differences in scope and appearance between the newspaper today and the fledgling sheet whose first issue, for Sept. 18, 1851, was edited 103 years ago yesterday.

The similarities of the original Times and the paper today are those of character, Mr. Sulzberger said. Mr. Raymond's principle and practice of presenting the news fully and objectively were carried on by the late Adolph S. Ochs, Mr. Sulzberger said.

Survival of a Principle

He offered "today's Times so that you may judge for yourselves" whether in nearly twenty years as successor to Mr. Ochs he had adhered to the latter's dictum of giving facts "without fear or favor."

"Democracy functions through the will of the people, and it can function effectively only if the people are accurately informed," Mr. Sulzberger said. "To this end, the people must be served by a press that is at once free and responsible—a press that does its conscientious best to be accurate, fair and comprehensive."

Robert U. Brown, editor and president of Editor and Publisher and national president of Sigma Delta Chi, presided. He said the plaque honoring Mr. Raymond as "a pioneer of objective reporting" was the tenth of a series with which the fraternity has identified sites of journalistic history.

Borough President Hulan E. Jack of Manhattan said that "as long as we have freedom of the press the liberties of mankind will be protected," and he commended "the great contributions" to responsible journalism "made by The New York Times down through the years."

Mr. Brown introduced Canon Albert C. Larned of Bristol, R. I., a grandson of Mr. Raymond; William H. Lambert of Baltimore, a great-grandson of The Times editor, and Mrs. Lambert; and Mrs. Seymour Holbrook of Norfolk, Conn., the former Mrs. Henry J. Raymond 2d.

"Track" Magazine Cites Notables With R. R. Records

The "TRACK" a publication issued by the Joseph V. Baker Associates, Inc. lists in its August-September number some well known persons who worked at one time as railroad employes used the money they made in this employment to help pay for their education, and now are among the nation's distinguished leaders.

The "TRACK" as its name indicates, is a public relations magazine giving valuable and interesting information about the great railroads of the country. Present-day colored leaders and some facts about them, as published in the magazine are as folliws:

DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS is President of Morehouse College in Atlanta. He is a Phi Beta Kappa key wearer with the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Chicago. He worked his way through his Senior High School year and through three years of college as Pullman porter.

WILLARD S. TOWNSEND is International President of the United Transport Service Employes, CIO. In his quest for a high school education and a degree at the Royal College of Science, in Toronto, Canada, he became a dining car waiter on the Canadian National and a red cap at the Northwestern Chicago's Station. He has membership on numerous boards and commissions and other community groups and his prominence earned for him an honorary degree, Doctor of Laws at Wilberforce University.

LESTER B. GRANGER, holder of the Navy's Distinguished Civilian Service Medal and the President's Medal of Merit, is an A. B. of Dartmouth College and holder of the honorary degree of Doctor of Human Letters from Dartmouth and Wilberforce. Was a Lieutenant of field artillery in World War I and special advisor to the Secretary of the Navy in World War II, and is now Executive Secretary of the Urban League. Mr. Granger was once a red cap in Grand Central Station, New York.

JAMES A. (Billboard) JACKSON. Now advertising representative of the great Standard Oil Co., and after 25 years with "ESSO" is ready for retirement. Was once a reporter on the Bellefont (Pa.) Daily Gazzette, and the New York Globe and Sunday Herald. Mr. Jackson was one of the two Negro Agents-in-Charge, U. S. Military Intelligence with Railroad Police during World War I. Following this assignment, he became a member of "Billboard" magazine staff. Later business specialist and special agent of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, serving in that capacity during the administration of President Hoover. Of Mr. Jackson, the magazine says: "He is a man whose experiences have deep roots in railroading."

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, as a railroader he not only earned money for his education but also remained in that industry to win international prominence. He is President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; makes a militant and intellectual approach to problems. He made his greatest impact upon American life when under Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration he threatened his "March on Washington" with 50,000 persons protesting against unfair labor practices by the U. S. Government. This resulted in President Roosevelt's Executive Order establishing the Fair Employment Practices Committee. Mr. Randolph was educated at Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla., the City College of New York and has had the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him by Howard University.

The "TRACK" magazine introduces these biographical sketches of the foregoing leaders with the following paragraph:

"America, the crucible of democracy, has grown great through its cherished tradition of producing great men from humble beginnings. The American Negro has claimed, to some degree, his share of this great birthright and the railroads of the nation have played a major role in helping him come into this heritage."

31 1954

WICHITA POST OBSERVER (KANSAS)

Wichita Papers Merge

WICHITA, Kan. (ANP)—The Wichita [illegible] and the Wichita Post [illegible], the city's two Negro [illegible], have merged, with the Times, the younger, ceasing publication. The combined publication will use the name Post Observer.

ON THE REEL

By Rev. Taschereau Arnold

Religious Editor

Published Weekly In Interest of Religious Progress

THE NEGRO ~~PRESS AND~~ CURRENT ~~ISSUES~~

The action of the Negro Press in these perilous times amounts to a scandal. With the world on fire, they devote most of their front pages to "pep-hole" matters and crime. A War is raging in Africa between the Black man and White Imperialism and very little if any matter is printed about this war. For that matter very little is printed at all about the great issues that are convulsing the world. The Negro Press has supplanted the Negro preacher and teacher as the chief target of Negroes. Everywhere you go you hear this preoccupation with sewage journalism condemned. At a meeting a very noble white leader said: "Dont' the Negroes ever do anything noble for the Negro Press to Print?" Judged by the stories that are given big display, we are a group of murderers and raptists and thieves. They have taken their cue from Hearst's Yellow Journalism and have dragged all of us thru the gutter. A few papers who tried to keep within the bounds of decency, have been forced to come down off their high idealism for economic reasons and join in the effort to capture the mob mind with lurid tales. How do we account for this?

Well, in the first place the men who have charge of our Press are materialist of the most extreme type. The newspaper business among the Negroes being a poverty business, most of them have to struggle to keep going and to keep going they have to have large circulation since the big advertising is closed to them. They therefore have catered to the mob mind in order to build circulation. Three things can always get mob mind...sex, crime and gambling. These three then are front page news. The white press escapes this situation by catering to rich people with money to spend for advertising. The New York Times can afford to be high brow because of its connection with General Motors and U. S. Steel and other million dollar ad accounts. So here we are: one group catering to the rich and the other to the base instincts of the mob. This reduces the freedom of the press to a fraud. Is there any escape from this situation for the Negro press or are they caught in the the circumstances of their historic position?

Talking to a newspaper man who had to hustle a hundred thousand dollars a year for news print and wages he asked me to offer a solution. Like most people who always criticize I was stuck, for I knew if he pitched the tone of his paper to cater the so-called NICE NEGRO who rushes home with a white paper under his arm, he would soon fold-up his business.

The conclusion of the whole matter is: The Negro press really reflects a lamentable state of the group mind of Negroes. We have become so preoccupied with OUR OWN STATUS until we have atrophied that part of our self and brains that desire noble ideals and ideas. It is a law of mental development that the brain will not become very fertile if it feeds on selfish interest all the time. Brain development requires perspective. I think a mortuarinum on the grievances of the Negro for about five years would help all of us. I think I am getting along all right until I read the Negro press and then I feel like "a poor motherless child a long way from home." And the things that stings is that these Negroes about whom the press weeps so much are having the time of their lives in tap rooms asking for a double slot. Something wrong some where.

Well of we can clean out the racketeers in religion; the gutter journalism in the press and the "scarry cats" in the teaching profession and the money hounds in the medical profession we will have come a long way in bringing the Kingdom of God on earth. In the meantime, the press ought to do some heart searching. They are doing us a lot of harm in the battle for first class citizens.—BAPTIST VOICE.

FAMOUS LAST WORDS

HYDROGEN BOMB MAY MAKE SOME PROGRESS MORE RELIGION, BUT IT WILL BE RELIGION UNDER FIRE

The Holy Writ says that the world was destroyed by water years ago, and it also says that that it will be destroyed next by fire Well, the hydregon bomb that you hear so much about today is nothing but a ball of fire. All civilizations have been destroyed by wicked men May-be our present-day civilization is dangerously handling in the balance This world is in a mess and nothing we do seems to strengthen it out The pallbearers who buried the ancient civilization of Greece and Rome await outside to bury this present-day civilization.

There may be a few people who will come up now posing as being so religion This probably will be based on fear of the ball of fire bomb which is capable of destroying our cities like New York City in seconds. What a world we live in today! A world which could be ignited with a deadly bomb in the hands of a mean enemy.

Many of our people should have thought more in terms of religious years ago and we would not be facing the destruction of of our civilization now Noah, the Old Testament character, tried hard to get the people of his day to hear his preaching, but they laughed at him There are any number of wicked people in this country today who care little or nothing about things spiritual They have sold their souls for the things of this world Look out for more religious pretenders in days ahead. And that's that.

31a 1954 (Negro) ALBERT BARNETT

Albert BARNETT

Defender Chicago, Ill

A Tribute To Harriet Tubman, One Of America's Truly Great Women

THERE ARE SO FEW truly great women of the Negro race whose heroism and unselfish service have brightened the pages of America's history, that it's heart - warming to note a movement afoot to establish a National Shrine honoring the life and work of Harriet Tubman valiant woman, who threw off the shackles of slavery and won the love of a Nation.

A frequently voiced comment heard today is the lack of leadership among our people, and the crying need for both men and women of rugged, pioneer spirit, who will DEMAND and GET justice and equality for their people, instead of 'selling them down the river' for a few paltry, 50 cent Dollars.

Again, say these critics too many of our present - day women mistake the shadow for the substance. They live in a make - believe world of shame and artifice, always seeking to make an 'impression,' and as Colton says: "They starve their happiness to feed their vanity, and their love to feed their pride."

Young women of today, with off - the - shoulder gowns, flashing eyes, come - hither look, heaving bosoms, A B and C "Falsies", and slenderized Dior-torsos, suffer by comparison with those stalwart, unlettered, but courageous Negro women of pre-Civil War days who led a helpless people from the dungeon of slavery to the glorious light of a Free World.

Such a woman was Harriet Tubman ... rn a slave in 1821, on a ... plantation. She helped ... Underground Railroad, ... the Mason - Dixon Line ... Broadway today—and freed hundreds of slaves, via swamps, lowlands and forests, to friendly stations on the railroad,' and finally across the Border, to Canada. "Slavery is the next thing to hell," was her cryptic remark to a questioner at a fashionable Tea, in her later life. Which prompted this observation from a male listener, an Army officer during the Civil War: "She wears a dress of cheap calico, but she has a heart of ermine."

Harriet Tubman, added lustre to her fame a san Underground Railroad agent, when the "War Between the States" was declared. She 'joined' the Union Army, fought side by side with the 'Men in Blue', nursed the wounded, even did liason and spy work, under fire, for Yankee field officers and members of the Staff.

Frederick Douglass paid Harriet Tubman this tribute: "Excepting John Brown - of sacred memory I know of no one who has so willingly encountered more perils and hardships to serve our enslaved people, than you have. Much that you have done would seem improbable to those who do not know you as I know you..."

Wendell Phillips, famed abolitionist, said: "In my opinion there are few captains, perhaps few colonels, who have done more for the loyal cause since the war began, and few men who, before that time, did more for the Colored race ,than our fearless most sagacious friend, Harriet Tubman.

This great woman, whose remarkable career is without parallel in American history, died In Auburn, New York, in 1913, at the age of 93, and was given a military funeral - first woman of her race to be given that high honor.

In tribute to her memory, the Harriet Tubman home, on a 26 - acre plot at the edge of town, has been restored and established as a shrine, at a cost of $33.000 A member of the AME Zion church, she willed the property to that denomination and present plans call for the building of an Old Folks Home - her pet project in her last years.

Today, in Auburn, New York, visitors can read the bronze Tablet on the walls of Cayuga County Courthouse, erected by the citizens in 1914. It reads:

In Memory of Harriet Tubman: Born a salve in Maryland, about 1821, died in Auburn, N. Y., March 10, 1913. Called the "Moses of her people, during the War, with rare courage, she led over three hundred Negroes up from slavery to freedom, and rendered invaluable service as nurse and spy. With implicit trust in God, she braved every danger and overcame every obstacle. Withal, she possessed extraordinary foresight and judgment, so that she truthfully said "On my Underground Railroad, I never ran my train off the track, and I never lost a passenger."

Albert BARNETT

Here's A New Group Of Bigots—The "Christian Anti-Jewish Party"

THE JIM CROW SPOTLIGHT OF THE NATION was focused last week on Chattanooga, Tenn., where a vicious, three-way attack was directed against Negroes, Jews and the United States Supreme Court.

Focal point of the attack was a public mass meeting, sponsored by the Christian Anti-Jewish Party and held in Chattanooga, at Hamilton County Court House (of all places), with the published warning: "Only Whites Invited — Jews Stay Away."

Avowed purpose of the meeting was to openly defy the May 17 Ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court outlawing segregation in public schools. Printed announcements of the meeting screamed: "Save White Schools — Don't go to School with negroes," (small 'n')

Blaming Jews' espousal of fair treatment for Negroes as the real cause for the desegregation of public schools, the printed circular stated: "We White Christians refuse to sacrifice our precious White Children upon the Jewish Altar of race mixing.

"The White Race is the builder of civilization. If the White Race dies, the world will be come a savage jungle and darkness will engulf the earth. Therefore don't let the Jews destroy the White plan of Race Mixing. Come to our Mass Meeting. Chattanooga will tell the world that our lovely, innocent White Children WILL NEVER GO TO SCHOOL WITH BLACKS."

Have you ever read a more flagrant defiance of the United States Government and its highest tribunal, the U. S. Supreme Court? You wouldn't need a Senator McCarthy to expose this tirade against constituted authority because it's printed on the circular, in black and white, so that all may see and read.

And the Senator would soon learn that Chattanooga is but a branch of the Dixie Movement against Jews, Negroes and the U. S. Government, and that the real headquarters are in Atlanta, Ga. Here's their address: Christian Anti-Jewish Party, Edward R. Fields, Chief Secretary, P. O. Box 8, Atlanta, Ga.

Declaring that all major Jewish organizations oppose segregation Secretary Fields' Party places the blame for this 'un-American' policy on the NAACP, B'nai B'rith (largest Jewish fraternal organization in the world); the Jewish Anti-Defamation League and the Rosenwald Fund.

Referring to the NAACP, the Fields Circular states: "The Jews have destroyed racial segregation The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has spear-headed the right to get the Supreme Court to outlaw segregation. It has amazed some people to discover that the President of the NAACP is NOT a Negro, but a Jew—Arthur Spingarn. The National Board of the NAACP has many Jew directors on it."

Julius Rosenwald, great philanthropist and humanitarian and the founder of Sears, Roebuck and company, did more for the education of Negro farm children and rural workers than any other American, regardless of race, color or creed. Rosenwald established thousands of schools throughout the rural South, shed light in dark places, replaced ignorance with hope and stopped young and old from counting with their fingers. But here's what the Fields Anti-Jewish Party has to say of this revered American:

"The Jewish Rosenwald Fund spent $30 million financing organizations and writers that promote racial mongrelization. A race once mongrelized is lost forever. The Negroes are victims of the Jews — in politics and finance. The Jew plan of (intermixing) would end the African race as well as the White."

Edward Fields and his anti-Jewish party want a new SUPREME COURT of their own choosing, "that will rule for Separation of the Races." He continues: "Elect enough of our candidates to public office and we will enact a law or Constitutional Amendment that will give the Negroes a RICH AND PROSPEROUS COUNTRY OF THEIR OWN IN AFRICA."

So, there you have it. The Christian Anti-Jewish Party' is taking up, where the Ku Klux Klan left off. The Klan died an ignoble death because it was founded on bigotry and hate. The Anti-Jewish Party will suffer the same fate, because Jim Crow is the progeny of bigots, lowest form of humanity and akin, at times to the slimy slithering maggots that infest the garbage cans in your alley.

31a 1954

(NEGRO) ALBERT BARNETT

Albert
BARNETT

Did You Know That A Negro Was First Heavyweight Champion Of America?

A NEWSPAPER REPORTER, if he keeps his eyes and ears open, can ofttimes get valuable information from an unexpected source. This comment is by way of introducing one of the best informed men in Chicago on pugilism — past and present — Mr. B. J. Jennings, proprietor of the Best Plumbing and Heating company, whose place of business is just across the street from the Chicago Defender plant, 3435 Indiana ave. Mr. Jennings is reserved and taciturn, a man of few words, but he speaks with the voice of authority based on long experience and intensive reading.

Stockily-built, square-jawed and looking every bit like a retired pugilist of a generation ago, Mr. Jennings knows at first hand the ring records of Negro prize fighters, from "Grandpa Molyneux," to Joe Louis and he asks this question: "Will Negro ball players of today set a record equal to that made by the Negro pugilists of history?"

Wary and cautious at first, Mr. Jennings 'opens up' and waxes enthusiastic as he discusses the pugilistic greats of history. Born in 1892, in Topeka, Kan., after finishing high school, he came to Chicago, attended the U. of C., and later graduated from Armour School of Technology now the Illinois Institute of Technology. He is considered one of the best heating engineers and plumbing contractors in Chicago.

In answer to a query, he states: "In 1913, I met a former world's middleweight champion — Jack O'Keefe — who was a bartender in the saloon at 114 E. 35th st., (Chicago.) I was the chief flunky around the corner of 35th and Indiana — porter, dishwasher, errand boy and college student.

"Jack O'Keefe always admired the Blacks for their muscular physique and seemed to think that they had a special gift for that flashy defensive action and hardy, robust appearance. He gave me information about the great Tom Molyneux and Peter Jackson, also about the original and only Joe Walcott and Sam Langford — in fact, about all of the truly greats of our race, up to that date.

"To this day I highly appreciate that information and am passing it on to you to help draw an answer to the question: "Will Negro ball players of today set a record in baseball equal to that made by the Negro pugilists of history?"

The Jennings idol of the prize-fight ring is Tom Molyneux, as well he might be — for he was the first heavyweight champion of America. Known as "Molyneux the Moor," he was not, as many believe a Frenchman but a native American, born in 1784, and a member of a family of slaves held by the family of Molyneux of Virginia.

By the time Tom had reached adulthood, he was a 6 ft.-2 giant weighing over 200 lbs., with muscles 'strong as iron bands.' Then, one year, when the tobacco crop was harvested and in the warehouse, Tom's master matched him against a "ringer," brought in by the boss of an adjoining plantation.

A ring was pitched on level ground and the betting brisk, with the odds on the "ringer," who was supposed to be the champ of both Virginias. The fight, with bare knuckles went 25 rounds, with the great Molyneux knocking the "ringer" down so often, some of the slaves (in the b a c k g r o u n d), thought he was praying. In the final round, Tom finished off his opponent with a one-two that left him hors de combat for 15 minutes.

Tom's master won a large sum of money as a result of his fighting slave's victory and to show his appreciation, sent for Tom the next day, to come up to the "big house." There, in the presence of witnesses, the master signed the papers that made Tom Molyneux a free man.

The fabulous exploits of "Molyneux the Moor," in the professional prize ring after he reached New York, must be recounted in a later column, because of lack of space. Next chapter will show how "The Moor" battled his way to the top, to be crowned the first heavyweight champion of America.

Albert
BARNETT

2 Noble Women — Mary Church Terrell, Educator; Amanda Smith, Evangelist

THERE'S A STRIKING SIMILARITY between the remarkable careers of Mary Church Terrell, noted educator and leader in the fight for equal rights for her people—and Amanda Smith, world-famous evangelist whose clearness of perception in spreading the gospel of Truth, made thousands of converts to the cause of human rights for all people.

Both women were contemporary, although Mrs. Terrell was born in 1864, and Amanda Smith in 1837. Mrs. Terrell in 1895, at the early age of 31, after graduating with honors from Wilberforce university, became a teacher in the high schools of Washington, D. C., later achieved national recognition as the first N e g r o woman on the board of education in the Nation's Capital.

Less than 10 years later, Mrs. Terrell carried the fight for equal rights for Negro women abroad, lecturing and spreading the message in Berlin, Zurich, Switzerland and London. At the International Congress of Women in Berlin, she thrilled audiences by delivering bi-lingual addresses — one in German, the other in perfect French.

Returning to America and realizing the importance of a mass protest against inequalities, she organized the National Association of Colored Women and served several terms as president. She was one of the founders of the NAACP and in her later years led the legal fight to end discrimination in the Thompson restaurants of Washington, D. C. The U. S. Supreme Court approved her contention, and in a decision handed down in June, 1953, segregations of races was banned in all restaurants of the Capital City.

By pressing her bid for membership in the American Association of University Women, Mrs. Terrell was finally admitted after a three-year fight, and in 1949 the association abolished its narrow-minded Jim Crow policy.

The Nation wept, last week, at the bier of Mrs. Terrell. She was a great woman, but her greatness lies not only in her material success, but in her Christian faith and integrity, in her intelligence and moral strength, for she well knew through her years of strife, that the smile of Victory is the smile of God. Mary Church Terrell was more than an individual—she was an institution.

By contrast, Amanda Smith was born a slave at Long Green, Maryland. Her father, seeking to buy freedom for himself, his wife and five children, labored on the plantation during the day, then worked late at night, making brooms and husk mats and burning lime. Then, at harvest time, he would work in the grain fields until the early hours of the morning. Thus, by thrift, diligence and sweat, he first purchased himself, then several years later, bought freedom for the rest of his family, a f t e r which they moved to Pennsylvania.

At the age of eight, Amanda Smith learned to read by cutting out large letters from newspapers, placing them on the window sill, then letting her mother to make them into words. Her determination to learn how to r e a d and write became almost an obsession with her, and this e a r l y training laid the foundation for her remarkable career, in adult-h o o d, as one of the greatest evangelist of her time.

In her early thirties, Amanda joined the Methodist Episcopal church and it was in the great camp-meetings held by the church in all Northern states, that her convincing power as an evangelist first became known.

She travelled throughout t h e l a n d preaching tolerance and brotherhood; solidarity and understanding;; education for the children of liberated slaves and f u l l freedom for all Negroes — spiritual, social, economic and political. She swayed audience and won countless thousands of converts to the cause of Christian service and humanity, possessed as she was of the rare gift of spiritual power.

Then, as her fame spread, in the late 1880's and '90s, Amanda Smith carried her evangelism to India, Africa, England and Scotland. In India, she faced a real test. Christian preachers had been roughly handled by the Indian 'unbelievers,' but Amanda Smith insisted on keeping her engagement in the City square of Calcutta. As they were about to mount the platform, a threatening crowd of men and boys rushed toward them. Describing the incident, Bishop J. M. Thoburn of the Methodist Episcopal church, stated:

" . . . . At the critical moment, our good Sister Smith knelt on the grass and began to pray . . . As the crowd rushed up to the spot and saw her with her beaming face upturned to the evening sky, pouring out her soul in prayer, they became perfectly still, and stood as if transfixed to the spot. Not even a whisper disturbed the solemn silence. When she finished, we had as orderly a meeting as if we had been within the four walls of a church."

Such was the religious wizardry of Amanda Smith. She wrought through prayer what Mary Church Terrell accomplished through the accepted devices of a materialistic world.

Albert BARNETT

National Negro Business League Holds 54th Session In Chicago

THE RECENT 54th ANNUAL MEETING of the National Business League, held in Chicago at the million-dollar Parkway Ballroom, was noteworthy because of the many visible evidences of progress made by Negroes in all lines of business the past half-century.

The session was also significant because of the infusion of young blood into the organization—young men and women who are determined to keep more of the Negro billion-trade dollars within the race, and thus check the stream of gold now going to white 'absentee' merchants who grow rich from profits made in Negro districts, but live in "restricted" all-white communities, where the "Taboo" sign hangs high, for all Neroes to read.

It's a common practice for some of these white merchants and other business people to employ Negro clerks and salesmen as a "front," to bring in customers, but when a SALE is made, the hand that rings the cash register is WHITE.

To discourage these practices and encourage Negroes to be worthy business competitors of the whites, the NNBL is doing an outstanding job, although the millenium has not yet been reached. The suggestion therefore, might well be made that clerks and managers of the various League branches throughout the country, keep themselves informed on the extent and scope of Negro business in their respective Cities and keep that information on file for ready reference.

Here's a case in point: Several years ago this writer was interested in getting factual data on Negro business in a certain city that had a NNBL branch. Assuming that these facts were of of-ice and record and easily available, we contacted the local office by phone, talked with the manager and request this information:

How many Negroes are in business in your city?

Give a break-own of the various types of business.

Total number of Negro workers employed.

What is their efficitncy rating?

How many Negroes own their physical plants an builings?

In dollars and cents, What was their volume of business for last year?

What was the percentage of increase, or decrease, over the previous year?

These were the questions asked an here is the answer, in the friendly, quizzical voice of the manager: "Are you kidding?"

Well, this writer was not kidding. He got the desired informations from the Department of the Census, Washington, D. C., wrote the story an sent a copy of it to the local League manager. In due time it was gratefully acknowledge, with this comment: "Man, you know more about my town, than I do!"

That, of course, was not true. But Washington knew, so you might well wonder why that city's League manager DID NOT KNOW.

But, coming back to Chicago's 54th annual meeting of the National Negro Business League, it is interesting to note how few, if any,, of the delegates present, know at first hand of that day, June 15, 1900, when the League was organize by the late, great Dr. Booker T. Washington, founer of Alabama's fame Tuskegee Institute. The seed was sown on that eventful June day and the harvest is now being reaped in all of America's 48 States.

Julius Rosenwald, financier, founder of Sears, Roebuck and company, and the close friend of 'Booker T.' and Tuskegee, persuaded Standard Oil officials of that day to furnish the money to get the League started. The response was both immediate and enthusiastic, result being that the League, as a yardstick of Negro Business, was welcome by the leaders of both races.

But time has taken its toll. Julius Rosenwald is dead, as are the following presidents of the National Business League whose names are emblazoned on the Organization's Scroll: Booker T. Washington, 1900-1915; Col. J. C. Napier, 1915-1921; Dr. Robert R. Moten, 1921-1930; C. C. Spaulding, 1930-1938.

Later presidents include J. E. Walker, Roscoe Dungee, 1944-46; A. G. Gaston, 1946-1948 and the present incumbent, Horace Sudduth, who wielded the gavel and inspired the delegates from all sections of the country who journeyed to Chicago to attend NNLB's convention.

A volume could be written about those pioneers of 50 to 60 years ago who made it possible for the National Negro business League to be what it is today, and a Column may be devoted to them later. Here are just a few:

Elijah Cook, Montgomery, Ala., undertaker and former member of the State Legislature; James C. Thomas, in 1900, an undertaker in New York City; Victor Tulane, Montgomery, who started a grocery store in 1893, and by 1909 was doing a business of $40,000 a year; Granville Carter of Greenville, Miss., who, in 1908, owned and operated the largest bookstore in that city and H. K. Rischer, who owned the largest bakery business in Jackson, Miss., gave employment to 12 persons and grossed more than $30,000 a year.

Youngsters of today may well ponder these figures and gird their loins for the future, as the surface of that multi-billion dollar Negro purchasing market — hasn't been scratched.

Albert BARNETT

Elk's 'Challenge' Reveals Fact That A Negro Was Once Mayor Of Toronto

During the recent 55th Annual Convention of the IBPOEW, held in Chicago, with Grand Exalted Ruler Robert Johnson of Philadelphia heading the "Progress Train of Elkdom," this writer was 'challenged' by an Elk visitor, Mr. J. Arthur Fitzhugh, a retired railroad made in a news story printed in 1946.

Mr. Fitzhugh, a retired railroad man now living in Atlanta, said he had been a resident of Canada for many years and was intensely interested in the progress made by Negroes, "North of the Border." He said he objected to this writer's statement that Negroes in Canada, had never held public office in City, Province or Dominion government, comparable to our Aldermen, State Representatives and Members of Congress in the United States. He said that he had it on excellent authority, that a Negro at one time, WAS MAYOR OF TORONTO.

A little time spent on investigation and research, proves Brother Elk Fitzhugh, right on one point—wrong on the other. What this writer really stated in 1946, after a six-weeks tour of the Dominion, was that no Negro, AT THAT TIME, held public office comparable to positions held by Negroes in America. The word NEVER was not used.

So, Brother Elk was wrong on that count—but absolutely right on the other. A Negro, at one time, was MAYOR OF TORONTO, and here's how it came about:

At the close of the Civil War—or the War Between the States—most of the great horde of fugitive slaves who had sought comfort and shelter in Canada, via the Underground Railroad hince the year 1850, moved back to the United Stats.

However, in 1896, three years after the first World's Fair in Chicago, some of these Civil War DP's still remained in Canada.

And here's where confirmation is given Fitzhugh's claim. At that time, living in Toronto, mas Dr. A. R. Abbott, who had graduated from the Toronto Medical University shortly after the Civil War broke out in the United States.

The records show that he enlisted in one of America's Negro regiments, and reportedly was among the first of his race to be admitted to the U. S. Army Medical Service. At the war's close, Dr. Abbott returned to Toronto, where for many years he practised his profession.

And one of Dr. Abbott's best friends, whom he ardently supported, politically, was the Honorable William P. Hubbard, president of the Toronto Board of Control, which, in America, would be termed the City Council. Toronto, in 1905, had a population of about 200,000, and that year, while the incumbent Mayor was absent on a trip to Europe, the Honorable William P. Hubbard, as head of the Board of Control, was the ACTING MAYOR OF TORONTO, first Negro in all of Canada's history, to hold that high honor.

At the impromptu reception held in the City Hall on that historic day, first to congratulate ACTING MAYOR HUBBARD was his great and good friend Dr. Abbott, whose active help in previous years, had spread Hubbard's fame throughout the Province, resulting in his prior election as president of the Ontario Municipal Association.

Acting Mayor Hubbard was born in Toronto in 1848. His parents, of African, Anglo-Saxon and Indian origin, came to Canada from Richmong, Va., in 1844. They, like the parents of Dr. Abbott, were "free people of colour." Hubbard's father, as a chef in a Richmond hotel, had a 'bank roll' of $800, when he and his wife crossed the Border.

land just outside Toronto, where "Ma" Hubbard raised vegetables for the market while her husband worked in the city. Later, young Hubbard, after his Toronto school days, got a job in a bakery shop, where he worked his way up to be a foreman, serving that capacity for eight years.

William then went into the livery business with his brother, Alexander, became prosperous, and, investing his savings in real estate, accumulated a small fortune At that time—when a dollar was really worth a dolar, not 50 cents—William Hubbard paid taxes on nearly $40,000 worth of property.

In 1894 he was elected Alderman of Toronto's Tenth Ward, holding that position until 1899, when he was elected president of the Toronto Board of Control.

Hubbard's fame as an authority on municipal affairs soon spread far and wide, and several years later, it evoked this prophetic comment from a Mr. J. C. Hamilton, civic and business leader of that by-gone day:

"Hubbard has about the best record of any alderman we have. I should not wonder, if one day HE WOULD BE MAYOR OF TORONTO."

Albert BARNETT

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-20-54 P. 9

U. S. Labor Chiefs Recognize Great Power Of Negro Workers

NEGRO WORKERS — BOTH SKILLED AND UNSKILLED — are rapidly gaining recognition as a vital force in the LABOR COUNCILS of America.

At the September meeting of the American Federation of Labor in Los Angeles, Negro delegates to the convention were made welcome, (for the first time) at the Angel City's fabulous Palladium, where the annual banquet was held, featured by the annual message by AFL President George L. Meany.

Paying tribute to the modern trend of integration in all walks of life, President Meany, as he viewed the vast, interracial audience, said in effect, that the American Federation of Labor has come of age, and is keeping step with those programs and movements, basic to the true ideals of American Democracy. His statement won the instant acclaim of all serious-minded, liberal citizens throughout the Nation.

An echo to President Meany's speech came a month later in Chicago, when in mid-October, two four-figure interracial statues were unveiled at the headqquarters of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, AFL., 2800 Sheridan Road.

The Cord, unveiling the masterpieces, and attended by both labor and civic leaders, was drawn by Earl W. Jimerson, president, and Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer, of the "Butcher Workmen." At the base of the statues were emblazoned the words: "Brotherhood," "Liberty," "Tolerance" and "Equality."

Visitors to Amalgamated headquarters, from all sections of the country, say there is no equal to this work of art, anywhere in America. Both statues, in bronze, were cast in Norway and were more than a year in the making. They were modelled by a Chicago sculptor, Egon Weiner, instructor at the Chicago Institute of Art, whose works can be found in the permanent collections of the Syracuse (New York) Museum of Fine Arts; the public school at Manitowok, Wisc.; Augsburg College, Minneapolis; Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, and in many private collections. Weiner received advanced training in Vienna, Austria, at the School of Arts and Crafts and the Academy of Fine Arts.

Sculptor Weiner drew the inspiration for his statues, both identical, from a line in a poem by the great German poet, Schiller, titled: 'Ode To Joy,' The line reads: "Oh, Ye Millions — I embrace You." In a kneeling position, the four figures, with arms embracing each other, represent the continents of Europe, Africa, Asia and North America. Facial characteristics of each of the figures stand out in bold relief.

Visitors who have admired the statues say that the heroic figures of the Negro is the only one its kind embodied in a Chicago group, aimed at depicting the progress of his race and the lofty position he has attained in the ranks of Labor and as a 100 per cent American citizen.

In a brief, but eloquent, unveiling speech, reflecting the spirit of his International Union, Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer, stated:

"In unveiling this great work of the scuptor, we feel that a strong sermon is made in behalf of world peace. The peoples of the world cry from the depths of their souls the words of Schiller's "Ode To Joy," — that the peoples of the world should embrace each other.

"The selfishness which universally exists today is created through the lack of brother hood, the lack of liberty for all the people, the absence of tolerance of the views of others, and the lack of equality as God intended in this world.

"The different races which inhabit our troubled world are all shown in these bronze castings. They are not SEPARATE. They are one, and WE are one, regardless of race, creed, color or religion.

"In the beginning, it was suggested that the figures you see unveiled, should be in a standing position, to denote strength. Note, however, that the idea of strength in the peoples of the world marching onward together is subdued, in that each of them is shown in a kneeling posture, kneeling because we, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen understand that there can be no human progress, no peace of mind or soul, unless we bend our knees to GOD in gratefulness for all of the good things HE has bestowed upon us."

Albert BARNETT

Defender Chicago, P. 4 Sat. 11-27-54

Phyllis Whestley, Negro Poet Rose From Slavery To The Halls Of Fame

A PROMINENT white matron, member of an exclusive club in Chicago's North Shore district, writes this Column, seeking information on the life and work of Phylls Wheatley, famed Negro literary genius and poet,, and one of the first women of America — white or black — to attain international recognition for mastery of the English language.

The matron's club is interested in literary greats of the past and present, and she is to address them on a selected subjct at their November meeting. She has chosen Phyllis Wheatley as her subject.

The lady's choice is excellent and commendable also is the spirit which prompts her to pay tribute to one of the truly great women of U. S. history.

The career of the famous poet began in the year 161, when Mrs. John Wheatley, wealthy resident of Boston, Mass., went to the city's slave market to purchase a Negro servant girl. She surveyed the available market — much as the cattle buyer of today scrutinizes the beeves on display — then selected a child, seven years old. who had just arrived from Africa and could scarcely speak a word of English.

The child was taken to the Wheatley home, where she soon ingratiated herself in the good graces of the family and became the protege of her mistress' daughter. The name Phyllis was given the little slave girl, and, as was the custom of the time, she also acquired the family name, Wheatley.

So impressed was Daughter Wheatley with the intelligence and aptitude of the servant girl that she decided to teach her to read. Within 16 months, Phyllis had mastered the fundamentals of English language and could read, with full understanding some of the most difficult passages of the Bible.

Later, at the age 14, Phyllis began to put her thoughts into words, and, with her African heritage as a background, she began to rhyme, her first verses attracting local, then community-wide attention. The five years that followed found her perfecting her technique, and finally stamped her as an expert in the art of writing —expressing in poetry and delicate phrasing — every type of human emotion.

At the age 19, Phyllis Wheatley had reached the peak of her career. All her stirring poems were assembled and in 1773, they were published in London, England and dedicated to the Countess of Huntingdon, who, as friend and patron, had stirred Phyllis to her best efforts.

When the book of poems was published, a letter of recommendation, signed by Boston's Governor, Lieutenant Governor and other persons of prominence, was printed as an introduction to the little volume — so that none could doubt the real artistry of the slave-girl, Phyllis Wheatley. The introduction stated, in part:

"We, whose names are underwritten, do assure the world, that the poems specified in the following pages were (as we verily believe) written by Phyllis Wheatley, a young Negro girl, who was but a few years since brought, an uncultivated barbarian, from Africa, and had ever since been and now is under the disadvantage of serving as a slave in a family in this town. She has been examined by some of the best judges and is thought qualified to write them (the poems.)"

In the year 1775 Phyllis Wheatley — whose fame was now international — wrote a poem dedicated it to General George Washington first President of the United States and sent a copy of it to the General. Here's the historic reference to Phyllis Wheatley's poem written by George Washington on Feb. 10, 1776 from Cambridge Mass. to his friend Joseph Reed:

"I recollect nothing else worth giving you the trouble of, unless you can be amused by reading a letter and poem addressed to me by Miss Phyllis Wheatley. In searching over a parcel of papers the other day in order to destroy such as were useless I brought it to light again.

"At first with a view of doing justice to her poetical genius I had a great mind to publish the poem; but not knowing whether it might not be considered rather as a mark of my own vanity — than as a compliment to her — I laid it aside 'till I came across it again in the manner just mentioned."

Such was the tribute of the first President of the United States to a slave girl who conquered ignorance and achieved a mastery of the expression that astounded the Wheatley clubs throughout America give present-day recognition to her name and memory.

Phyllis Wheatley died on December 5. 1784. at the age, 34. Her death gave vivid meaning to the words of the philosopher, Lamartine: "Providence conceals itself in the details of human affairs but becomes unveiled in the generalities of history."

31a 1954

NEGRO (ALBERT BARNETT)

Albert BARNETT

Elk's 'Challenge' Reveals Fact That A Negro Was Once Mayor Of Toronto

Defender

During the recent 55th Annual Convention of the IBPOEW, held in Chicago, with Grand Exalted Ruler Robert Johnson of Philadelphia heading the "Progress Train of Elkdom," this writer was 'challenged' by an Elk visitor, Mr. J. Arthur Fitzhugh, a retired railroad made in a news story printed in 1946.

Mr. Fitzhugh, a retired railroad man now living in Atlanta, said he had been a resident of Canada for many years and was intensely interested in the progress made by Negroes, "North of the Border." He said he objected to this writer's statement that Negroes in Canada had never held public office in City, Province or Dominion government, comparable to our Aldermen, State Representatives and Members of Congress in the United States. He said that he had it on excellent authority, that a Negro at one time, WAS MAYOR OF TORONTO.

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A little time spent on investigation and research, proves Brother Elk Fitzhugh, right on one point—wrong on the other. What this writer really stated in 1946, after a six-weeks tour of the Dominion, was that no Negro, AT THAT TIME, held public office comparable to positions held by Negroes in America. The word NEVER was not used.

So, Brother Elk was wrong on that count—but absolutely right on the other. A Negro, at one time, was MAYOR OF TORONTO, and here's how it came about:

At the close of the Civil War—or the War Between the States—most of the great horde of fugitive slaves who had sought comfort and shelter in Canada, via the Underground Railroad hince the year 1850, moved back to the United Stats.

However, in 1896, three years after the first World's Fair in Chicago, some of these Civil War GP's still remained in Canada. And here's where confirmation is given Fitzhugh's claim. At that time, living in Toronto, mas Dr. A. R. Abbott, who had graduated from the Toronto Medical University shortly after the Civil War broke out in the United States.

The records show that he enlisted in one of America's Negro regiments, and reportedly was among the first of his race to be admitted to the U. S. Army Medical Service. At the war's close, Dr. Abbott returned to Toronto, where for many years he practised his profession.

And one of Dr. Abbott's best friends, whom he ardently supported, politically, was the Honorable William P. Hubbard, president of the Toronto Board of Control, which, in America, would be termed the City Council. Toronto, in 1905, had a population of about 200,000, and that year, while the incumbent Mayor was absent on a trip to Europe, the Honorable William P. Hubbard, as head of the Board of Control, was the ACTING MAYOR OF TORONTO, first Negro in all of Canada's history, to hold that high honor.

At the impromptu reception held in the City Hall on that historic day, first to congratulate ACTING MAYOR HUBBARD was his great and good friend Dr. Abbott, whose active help in previous years, had spread Hubbard's fame throughout the Province, resulting in his prior election as president of the Ontario Municipal Association.

Acting Mayor Hubbard was born in Toronto in 1848. His parents, of African, Anglo-Saxon and Indian origin, came to Canada from Richmong, Va., in 1844. They, like the parents of Dr. Abbott, were "free people of colour." Hubbard's father, as a chef in a Richmond hotel, had a 'bank roll' of $800, when he and his wife crossed the Border.

land just outside Toronto, where "Ma" Hubbard raised vegetables for the market while her husband worked in the city. Later, young Hubbard, after his Toronto school days, got a job in a bakery shop, where he worked his way up to be a foreman, serving that capacity for eight years.

William then went into the livery business with his brother, Alexander, became prosperous, and, investing his savings in real estate, accumulated a small fortune At that time—when a dollar was really worth a dolar, not 50 cents—William Hubbard paid taxes on nearly $40,000 worth of property.

In 1894 he was elected Alderman of Toronto's Tenth Ward, holding that position until 1899, when he was elected president of the Toronto Board of Control.

Hubbard's fame as an authority on municipal affairs soon spread far and wide, and several years later, it evoked this prophetic comment from a Mr. J. C. Hamilton, civic and business leader of that by-gone day:

"Hubbard has about the best record of any alderman we have. I should not wonder, if one day HE WOULD BE MAYOR OF TORONTO."

Albert BARNETT

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Negro And White Masons Unite In Times Of Stress

P. 3
Sat. 11-6-54

FRATERNAL SPOTLIGHT OF THE NATION, fortnight ago, was centered on Tennessee's Bluff City of Memphis, when Prince Hall Masons, of the 32nd and 33rd degrees, attended the 68th annual session of the United Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of the Southern Jurisdiction.

At the historic meeting, held at Memphis' Abe Scharff YMCA, 41 of the Prince Hall select were elevated to the 33rd degree, after which an extended session was held in Washington, D. C., where His Excellency William V. S. Tubman, president of the Republic of Liberia, was presented the 32nd degree.

Leading citizens in all walks of life and from all over the jurisdiction, attended the conclave, highlight of which was presentation of a gold medal to Carl H. Murphy, noted publisher of Baltimore, for services extended the Council for more than half a century.

Among those honored by elevation to Prince Hall's highest degree, were Dr. J. E. Walker of Memphis, president, Universal Life Insurance company and also president of a local bank; J. R. Oatis, president Alcorn college, Mississippi; President J. L. Reddix of Jackson college, Mississippi David May, school principal and City councilman, Crowley, La., and Mack H. Hannah, wealthy businessman of Port Arthur, Tex.

The names mentioned were typical of the ranking Masons whose devotion to Prince Hall Masonry and their reputation as leaders in their respective communities, entitled them to membership in the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, its territory extending roughly South from the Ohio river and West of the Mississippi.

The basic tenets of Freemasonry, adhered to by all grand lodges in their rituals, are: Belief in God; Presence of the Holy Bible on the Altar; Forbidding political activity and practicing strict nonsectarianism, in all Lodge activities. Head of the Supreme Council Southern Jurisdiction, is Dr. William W. Allen of Washington, D. C., Most Puissant Soverign Grand Commander.

Oldtimers of the jurisdiction and students of Scottish Rite Masonry recalled that the first test of recognition by white Masons came in Louisville, Ky., in the year of 1853, just eight years before the start of the War Between the States.

At that time the Negro Masonic Lodge was known as Mount Moriah No. 1. It had been organized three years before, under the jurisdiction of Ohio, but by a diplomatic move on the part of the founders, they had been meeting in New Albany, Ind., where Negroes were granted "free assembly," a rare priviledge accorded them in those hectic days when history was in the making.

Taking 'the bull by the horns,' the Negro Masons decided on a bold move — to set up their lodge in Louisville and hold meetings there, 'come hell or high water.'

But the Louisville law and 'Hurrecane Hazel' of that time, both struck the first night the Negro Masons met in their new Lodge hall. Police forcibly entered their meeting place and arrested 21 of the faithful Prince Hall members.

But, here's the Miracle of Masonry, which in times of stress and emergency, recognizes ALL MASONS, without regard to their race, color or creed. When the Negro Masons arrived at the City jail, to be booked as prisoners, the head jailer and his two assistants "refused to admit them."

The police then appealed to the City Judge to have the Negroes thrown into jail, and the Judge said: "Release all these men on their personal recognizance, and

have them appear before me for trial — tomorrow morning."

Astounded, the Negro Masons were released and met at a friend's house, to recount the events of the evening and to map their program for the next day.

The followin gmorning when they appeared for trial, the entrance to the Courthouse was gaurded by police. As the 21 "prisoners" approached, the Police Captain shook the hand of the Negro spokesman for his group, gave him the GRASP then said:: "You, and your fellow Masons go quietly on your way, keep your mouths shut and hold your meetings. You'll never be disturbed again"

You might ask: 'How could all this happen in Louisville, in 1853?" Here's the answer::

"The THREE WHITE JAILERS and the JUDGE — WERE ALL MASONS!

Albert BARNETT

College-Trained Ministers — Poorest Paid Professionals In America

HIGHEST PROTESTANT CHURCH BODY in the United States is the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA. Membership in that august organization is limited and restricted to accredited churches of the various denominations whose ministers have degrees from recognized seminaries and schools of theology, and have thereby earned distinction as respected members of the clergy.

The road to the coveted Doctor of Divinity degree is a long and arduous one, beset by many trials and tribulations and requiring six to seven years of hard college work.

Is it any wonder then that many Protestant pastors resent being placed at the bottom of the list — so far as salaries and income are concerned — with other college-trained men, including lawyers, doctors, dentists, architects, engineers and others in lucrative professions?

To be frank about it, these God-fearing men of the cloth catering to the spiritual needs of their communicants, are, as a group, the poorest paid professionals in America.

This writer knows a lawyer whose net income last year was more than $50,000. He also knows a mild-mannered, soft-spoken minister whose 'parsonage' is a house 60 years old, with creaking stairs, falling plaster, faulty plumbing, exposed electric wiring and outmoded bathroom, but who must 'make ends meet' on $150 a month. Just compare $50,000 NET with $1,800 GROSS, a year and you'll see the difference in the present financial status of these two college-trained men.

In most cases, salaries of ministers are set by Board members — either Deacons or Trustees — under authority granted them by membership To supplement the meagre stipend paid the pastors, an "allowance" is also given them to pay the parsonage rent and the utilities — telephone, gas, electric and heat, and in some cases discounts on groceries and clothing.

But, one clergyman said: "These are gratuities, hand-outs, which embarrasses us and lowers our morale. Why not pay us the salary we are entitled to, so we can hold our heads up and reflect the dignity of our calling, in preparation for which we have spent years of intensive study — to say nothing of the expense involved. If you ask me, we're just a step or two ahead of the beggar on the street."

This is a rather caustic comment but it reflects the sentiment of many of his fellow-clerics who deplore the situation, but who, for obvious reasons, would not want to be quoted for publication.

But one newsman — Lloyd Stoyer, Religious Writer for the Akron, Ohio, Beacon Journal — has made an extensive study of the problem and his conclusions are based on a poll conducted by his paper among more than 40 ministers of the Akron area.

The Chicago Daily News of Oct. 30, printing the Stoyer story, asks the question: "Will Low Pay Drive Pastors From Pulpits?" Author Stoyer says that in the Akron area, ONE pastor in FIVE, is seriously considering giving up his ministry for a job that will pay him more money.

Some of the ministers were hard-pressed for funds; others had unpaid bills on their hands, or were behind in payments on their car and some were faced with foreclosure on their homes because of over-due mortgage payments.

The situation in Akron, says the writer, is typical of that found in other sections of the country. Some ministers having small congregations are paid salaries in the $1,300 — $2,500 bracket, while those with larger memberships, earn as much as $4,000 a year.

Some communicants, it was revealed, paid as little as one percent of their weekly income for support of their church, while the ministers spend as high as 10 percent of their earnings to aid various departments and activities of the church.

One minister jokingly remarked that when the Missionary Society gave a turkey dinner to raise money for Foreign Missions, he had to pay $4, for two tickets — one for his wife, the other for himself. Chairman of the Women's Committee was a school teacher, making over $5,000 a year. Married, she and her husband owned their home. She drove her streamlined Convertible, and, as one of her fellow members said, "puts on more airs than a brass monkey."

But here's the payoff. When the membership's financial report was posted on the Bulletin Board the following week, it showed that the affluent 'School Marm' had paid ONLY $5.00 IN DUES FOR A WHOLE YEAR.

As Molly of 'Wistful Vista' would say, "It ain't funny, McGee."

Albert
BARNETT

460,000 Farmers In The South Represent Wealth Of Negro Race

THE WRITER OF THIS COLUMN IS INDEBTED TO James P. Davis, administrative officer of the Production and Marketing Administration, Little Rock, Ark., for some very valuable information, including statistics on the present status of Negro farmers in the 14 states of the South.

Mr. Davis' Little Rock office is an affiliate of the Commodity Stabilization Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture and as a result of his various contacts and sources of information, keeps well informed on farm conditions below the Mason-Dixon Line. He sends an interesting brochure on Success Stories Among Negro Farmers, which bears out the contention that, figuratively speaking, too many Negroes go far afield looking for oil, when they're standing right over an oil well.

If you have a flair for statistics, you'll discover that the wealth of the Negro race is not centered in New York's Harlem, Chicago's Southside district, Memphis' Beale Avenue or Central Avenue of the Angel City—but among the farmers of the South. They are the salt of the earth, the bone and sinew of the Nation—well organized, well informed, progressive and wealthy. They may not be 'Hep Cats' in the lingo of Broadway, but they're 'Hep' to the ways of the soil and how to extract from it the 'bounties of Nature and the fullness thereof.'

All this, despite the fact that in comparison with the 17 million Negroes in the United States, the minority—within a minority group. He encourages migration North, East or West for his relatives or friends who are mechanically inclined, for those who seek a business or industrial career or those who just like the hustle and bustle of a metropolitan city.

Here are just a few figures: According to the Census of 1950, there were at that time, 460,398 Negro farm operators in the South, Here's the breakdown: Alabama, 57,205; Arkansas, 40,810; Florida, 7,473; Georgia, 50,352; Kentucky, 4,882; Louisiana, 40,599; Mississippi 3,214; North Carolina, 69,029; Oklahoma, 5,910; South Carolina, 61,255; Tennessee 24,044; Texas 34,389 and Virginia, 28,527.

Here's a typical case of successful Alabama farmer, from the files of Administrative Officer Davis.

Hillard P. Jenkins, Loxley, Ala., in his middle thirties, is married and has three daughters. He is a Mason, American Woodman, Sunday School teacher and Deacon of the Mount Aid Baptist church, Daphne, Ala.

The Jenkins farm consists of 1,052 acres in woodland. There are 652 acres, including rented land under cultivation. The land owned is well drained and has well constructed farm draining draining ditches. Cash crops for the current year are: 350 acres white potatoes, 40 acres cotton, 70 acres sweet potatoes, 400 acres beans, 100 acres sweet corn.

The gross income for 1952 was $130,101.35, as follows: $6,668.43 from cotton; $93,875.00 from white potatoes; 3,960.00 from sweet corn; $3,200.00 from hogs; $22,560.00 from beef cattle; $9,622.32 from sweet potatoes and $12,550.00 from field corn. Animals marketed: 106 head Aberdeen Angus and white-face feeder steers. He also raised purebred Duroc Jersey hogs . . . Farm machinery and equipment are valued at $40,000.

Jenkins has recently built a new home at a cost of $16,000. The home has seven rooms with such modern facilities as a **Bendix** washing machine; bathroom with all modern equipment; gas circulating heat, phone, laundry and garage.

Not only is Jenkins a farmer and business man working for himself, but he is a great benefactor to the surrounding area. Many people benefit from his farming efforts. He employs from 10 to 40 individuals in carrying on his operations and more during the peak of harvesting and planting seasons.

Albert
BARNETT

Canada Today, Recalls Stirring Days When Josiah Henson Made History

SEVERAL YEARS AGO, at the suggestion of Mr. John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender, this writer took an extensive trip across Canada to get factual data which would form the basis for a series of articles on "The Negro in Canada."

To properly cover the assignment it was necessary to get statistics on the total Negro population in the Dominion, then a breakdown on the number of Negroes in each Province, and finally just what this minority group did for a livelihood and to what extent they were integrated into the social, economic, political and cultural life of the Dominion.

Some interesting facts were revealed as result of the trip itself and the research work which was incidental thereto. Highlight of the trip was a personal interview with Mr. M. Matte, private secretary to the Hon. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.

The breakdown on Negro population in the various Provinces and the concentration of population in Canada's key cities, was given this writer by the Dominion Statistician at Ottawa, seat of Government. By a cruel stroke of Fate, less than two months later, the Statistician, attending a Food Conference in Montreal, slumped over his table — dead.

His data and figures however, are newsworthy and interesting. Canada's 15 million population has this approximate breakdown: British, nearly 50 percent; French, 32 percent; German, 4 percent; Ukrainian, 3 percent and Others, about 15 percent. The "Others" include Negroes, numbering now slightly in excess of 20,000 in the entire Dominion.

Greatest concentration of Negroes was found in **Windsor**, 5,000; Montreal, 4,000 and Toronto, 4,500, and most of these were employes of either the Canadian Pacific or Canadian National railroads. A closeup of the vast country North of the Border and its treatment of the Negro revealed that the 'Brother' is not discriminated against — merely tolerated.

If a Negro can make it 'on his own,' either in business or in the professions, he can make an independent living in Canada. But he must prove his worth. In Toronto, for instance, Nathan Redmon, who 40 odd years ago, was doorman at the old Saratoga Hotel on Dearborn st., in Chicago, now has a fleet of 15 Ten-Ton trucks, which he uses for heavy duty hauling and cartage.

Now retired, Redmon in his active years, hauled most of the steel, iron, concrete and lumber for the present University of Toronto. The Redmon family now operates as a closed corporation, with Nathan's three sons and the husbands of his two daughters attending to business while Nathan hunts in the Fall and Winter and fishes in Summer at the Redmon Lodge, 300 miles North of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

But Redmon's success was no gift — it was the result of hard work, toil and sweat combined with vision and initiative. There are no "handouts" either in civic or political life, in Canada. By contrast, the United States has two Congressman, a Negro recently appointed to a sub-cabinet post in the U. S. Department of Labor; Negro Chief of Police; several police Captains; a number of Lieutenants and Sergeants and countless Negro patrolmen and detectives on police forces of major cities.

What is the situation in Canada? Less than 10 years ago, when this writer was there, in the entire Dominion there was only ONE NEGRO POLICEMAN, and he was assigned to Traffic Duty in Windsor, across the river from Detroit. And the Fire Department? There's not a single NEGRO FIREMAN in the whole Dominion — unless he's been added to the Force the past 10 years.

And the same is true in the Canadian government — both Dominion and Provincial. Not one Negro holds a position comparable to our Congressman, State Senator or Representative or member of a City Council. Poor representation, you say! Yes, but the answer is in the Negroes, themselves. They're docile, complacent, agreeable and polite — with a slight British accent. Maybe, one day, the worm will turn — their American brothers, across the Border, sincerely hope so.

But, every trip has its compensations, and the visit to Dresden, Canada, was an experience never to be forgotten. For Dresden, in pre-Civil War days, was the largest of the Canadian 'Underground Railroad Stations,' offering food and shelter to fugitive slaves from the United Slaves.

It was called the Dawn Settlement and it was there that Josiah Henson, the original "Uncle Tom" of Harriet Beecher Stowe's story lived and worked for many years. A monument in Dresden, still marks his burial place, as well it should, for Henson was the real 'father" of industrial and vocational training.

In 1842, Henson told his infulential white friends: "Let's start a manual labor school, where the children can be taught those elements of knowledge which are usually the occupations of a grammar school; and where the boy can be taught, in addition, the practice of some mechanic art and the girl can be instructed in those domestic arts which are the proper occupation and ornament of her sex."

Henson was born a slave at Fort Tobacco, Maryland and escaped to Canada in 1828. He became a Methodist minister and an anti-slavery lecturer of considerable fame. He made three trips to England, and on his final visit there, in 1876 — Henson was ENTERTAINED BY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Albert BARNETT

Research On Canada Reveals Indians Formerly Held As Slaves

FORMER CHICAGOAN, J. J. (for Joshua') Avery, retired railroad employe, running to Canada on the Grank Truck Railway, is familiar with the history of our neighbor country, North of the Boarder, and especially the part Negroes have played in Canada's history from the U. S. slave days of 1850, down to the present.

Mr. Avery was active during the Prohibition era, from 1920 when the 18th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution was adopted, until 1933, when the Prohibition Amendment was repealed by the 72nd Congress.

Those were the lush days for the 'liquor runners', who, working as train attendants of various types, brought the choice liquors of Canada to the States and sold them at top bootleg prices to thirsty Americans.

However, in his letter to this Column, Mr. Avery doesn't dwell on those 13 lucrative 'bootleg years', but asks two questions that apparently have been puzzling him. His first question: "Is it true that both Indians and Negroes, at one time, were legally held as slaves in Canada"

His second question: "Was Dresden, where Josiah Henson lived, the only settlement in Canada, that was a refuge for the fugitive slaves of America"

The answer to the first question is 'Yet,' both Indians and Negroes were legally held as slaves at one time in Canada's history and here's how it come about: Benjamin Lundy, a Quaker abolitionist was seeking a haven of refuge for the slaves fleeing the tyranny of the South and whose number was increasing each year.

In 1830, Lundy travelled suitable site for his plan. He then visited Canada where first settlement of Negro fugitives was destined to be founded. Slavery had been introduced in Canada by the French as result of a royal mandate issued in 1689, permitting the holding of Indians as slaves.

In 1760, when Canada came under the rule of England. Indian slavery was continued, and Negroes were brought in as slaves from the West Indies. But in 1800, a resourceful slave named Robin, belonging to James Frazier, demanded his freedom on a writ of habeas corpus and he was discharged from servitude.

In Robins' case, the Court followed the ruling of Lord Mansfield in London's famous Somerset case, which put an end to slavery in England. Thus, as a result of Robins' habeau corpus petition, legalized slavery was abolished in Canada, the same way it had been in England and later in Massachusetts.

Slavery in Canada was formally abolished by the Act of 1833, freeing both Indians and Negroes. Meanwhile, in Lower Canada, there was an increasing number of fugitives crossing the border from America and many of these found refuge among the Indians.

According to legend, a great benefactor of the runaways was the famous Mohawk Chief, Captain Brandt who had large holdings on Burlington Bay and Grand River. He welcomed the Negro fugitives who began working and living with his tribesmen — and to a great extent, adopting their customs.

In 1850, there were an estimated 30,000 runaway slaves in Canada and after passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, this number was greatly increased. By 1865, end of the Civil War and President Lincoln's Emancipation, the number of Negroes throughout the Dominion of Canada, was estimated at more than 6,000, of whom 15,000 were reported free-born.

As a direct result of these refugees fleeing to Canada by way of the Underground Railroad, a number of communities were built up on the outskirts of cities. At about that time, Benjamin Drew, head of one of the anit-slavery societies visited 14 of these settlements and published an account of the conditions he found among the fugitives there. Settlements visited by Drew were located at St. Catherine's, Toronto, Hamilton, Galt, London Queens-Bush, Chatham, Buxton, Dawn, Windsor, Sandwich, Amherstburg, Colchester and Gosfield, all in the province of Ontario.

The above list answers Mr. Avery's second question about the communities where the refugees settled. Just before the end of the 'War Between the States," the Rev. William King, a Louisiana clergyman who had freed his slaves, paid a visit to Buxton, to see how the runaways were faring. He reported as follows:

"I consider this settlement has done as well as a white settlement would have done under the same circumstances."

Albert BARNETT

Spirit of Brotherhood Awakens In Washington, Capital of the Nation

BROTHERHOOD WEEK, WHICH ENDED FEB. 28, and which stressed the need for genuine fellowship and understanding among the people of all races and creeds, left in its wake, definite evidence of a trend toward better human relations.

Washington, D. C., Capital of the Nation, which, since time immemorial has been labelled a Jim Crow city, took the lead in lowering some of the bars heretofore raised only against Negroes.

This is significant because of its location between Virginia and Maryland, on the Potomac River, and because Washington's official Motto since 1800 — "Justice to All" — has been a fallacy so far as Negroes are concerned.

The District of Columbia is identical with the City of Washington and is administered by three commissioners, appointed by the President. Two of them must be residents of D. C., and the third must be a U. S. Army Engineer, appointed by the Chief of Engineers.

Chief complaint registered through the years by the Negroes of Washington is that they have been denied admittance — on equal terms with the whites — to all places catering to the general public, such as theatres, hotels, cafes cocktail lounges and other places of recreation and amusement, and last, but not least, the public schools.

First proof that Jim Crow policies in neighborhood movie houses of Washington had been abandoned came to light with the recent announcement of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws.

When the non-segregation policy was put into effect in downtown theatres last Fall, it was not clear whether this policy would be extended to the neighborhood movies, many of which are located in Virginia and Maryland. So a tour of the various communities was made by a group of white and Negro members of the Co-ordinating Committee.

Later, Mrs. Wilmar D. Day, who was in charge of the group, announced that the committee had encountered no discrimination in any of the 44 neighborhood theaters vitited.

With these bars lowered, the committee is now conducting a campaign against discrimination in hotels and this group is headed by William D. Nixon, president of the Oldest Inhabitants club.

Still another step in the right direction — interracially — was made last week when the District Recreation board finally recommended that white school buildings be made available after-hours, for civic meetings of Negro or biracial groups.

Milo F. Christiansen, recreation superintendent, said if the recommendation is approved by the full board, he will make white school buildings available to Negro groups. The Board also approved dropping of racial restriction at two Negro play centers and similar action at several other centers is scheduled to be taken up at the April meeting.

On the labor front, District of Columbia residents may ride on buses and street cars operated by Negroes, if Oregon's liberal Senator Wayne Morse has his way. It was reported that the Senator is drawing up a bill for presentation to Congress, aimed to compel the Capital Transit company to employ Negroes.

At previous Senate hearings on CTC's discriminatory hiring policy, attended by management and union officials, both claimed they do not oppose employment of Negroes but they feared a 'walk-out' by the white workers if Negroes were hired. Senator Morse's reply to this was: "Hire them and see what happens."

The President's Committee on Government Contracts which recently broke the Jim Crow policy of the Chesapeake and Potomac telephone company, supporting the Senator's stand, announced that it would press its demand that Negro operators be placed on CTA buses and street cars.

In the field of education, Dee Cee parents seeking equal school facilities for their children have an ardent supporter in Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, member of the District board of education. At a recent PTA mass meeting, attended by more than 350 parents, Dr. Butcher, as guest speaker, assured the group that she will continue efforts to improve educational facilities for Negro children and declared she was definitely opposed to segregation.

Albert BARNETT

The Negro As An Explorer Recalls Many Daring Exploits Of The Past

A NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR, planning his final Term Paper for his English class, chose an unusual subject to discuss — one that should call for a great deal of research on his part. He has titled his Paper 'The Negro as an Explorer,' and asks this Column for information about Negroes who have ventured into the remote, uncharted sections of the globe, and thereby made history.

For the student's information, the Number One Negro explorer of all time is Matthew Henson, co-discoverer — with Admiral Robert Peary — of the North Pole. Reports of that memorable trip in 1909, by dog-sled from their farthest point North in the blizzard wastes, indicate that Matt Henson was the first to reach the Pole and was digging a hole in the ice to plant the American Flag atop the world when Admiral Peary joined him.

Peary and Henson had left their last Base — Barrow's Point — on the final dash to the Pole and in the last few hundred yards they had left their dog-sled and were mushing ahead with Henson slightly in the lead. When Admiral Peary felt his feet freezing he told Henson to go ahead. Henson pushed on, keeping an eye on his compass and when he reached a spot when his compss dial fell flat and stopped pointing in any direction, Henson knew he had reached the North Pole. Later Peary joined him and they spent the night at the Pole. Then, after seeing Old Glory planted firmly at the Top of the World, they retraced their steps to Barrow's Point and weeks later returned to civilization.

If the student, working on his final term paper, can get a copy of the National Geographical Magazine, printed in late 1909, he'll see an article giving a complete account of the Perry-Henson dash to the Pole, with a Photo of Henson wrapped in the snow-white fur of a Polar bear.

In 1911, at Bethel AME church, Chicago, Ill., this writer interviewed Matthew Henson and heard him recite some of the thrilling incidents of his journey across the barren and frigid wastes of the Arctic Circle. At that time Mr. Henson had an asthmatic or catarrhic condition that caused him to sniffle frequently, but didn't appear to give him much pain. He attributed this to the long days and nights spent in freezing temperatures, at times reaching 50 degrees below zero.

Asked what they used for food when their supplies ran out, said they subsisted on dog fo[od] in the last stages of the journ[ey]. When one of the Huskies got exhausted to pull his share of [the] load, they would slaughter it, th[en] cook and eat the flesh.

Matt Henson, now living in New York City at the age of 86, was belatedly honored by his Government when he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor at a memorable ceremony held in the Nation's Capital.

In the early days, centuries before the era of Peary and Henson, intrepid, adventurous Negroes —many of them slaves—were the companions and aides of white explorers — especially the Spanish. It is claimed in some quarters that Negroes came to America before Columbus lowered anchor in 1492.

Peter Martyr, an early historian and friend of Columbus, refers to "a region in the Darian District of South America where Balboa, illustrious discoverer of the Pacific Ocean, found a race of black men who were conjectured to have come from Africa and to have been shipwrecked on this coast."

History reveals that the first ship built along the Atlantic Coast was constructed by the slaves of Vasquez de Ayllon, who attempted to found a Spanish settlement on a site that later became Jamestown, Va. — 100 years before the English landed there. In 1521, 300 Negro slaves accompanied Cortez, the Conqueror, when he was chosen Captain-General of New Spain, as Mexico was then called. he town of Santiago del Principe was founded by Negro slaves who had rebelled against their Spanish masters.

In the Coronado expedition of 1540, which, starting in Mexico and made its way as far north as Kansas and Nebraska, during which Coronado became lost from his fellow explorers. It is recorded that a Negro slave of Hernando de Alarcon was the only member of the party to volunteer to carry a message from the Rio Grande, across the country to the Zuni Indians of New Mexico, where Alarcon hoped to find the lost Coronado.

Negroes accompanied DeSoto in 1540, on his march through Alabama. One of the Negroes, liking the country, remained and settled among the Indians, not far from Tuskegee, thus became the first settler of Alabama. In 1804, a Negro servant was the companion of William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which explored the Missouri River and gained the Oregon Country for the United States.

Negroes were among the first adventurers who joined the historic Gold rush in California, and as prospectors, panned the precious metal in the rushing streams of the mountainside.

In 1848, when John C. Fremont, against the advice of his companions, made a desperate, but disastrous attempt to chart a pathway across the Rockies, a Negro servant named Saunders, made the fatal trip with him.

Albert BARNETT

Nation Awaits Supreme Court Ruling In Jim Crow School Case

WITH THE WINTRY BLASTS of January left behind and the cold areas of the country wondering what February holds in store for them Negro (and white) citizens of the Southern states, awaiting the decision of the U. S. High Court in the Jim Crow School case—are chanting: "If Winter Comes can Spring be far Behind."

For, come Spring, the Supreme Court is expected to hand down its ruling, which eventually will affect the lives of all school children of the South. The states immediately affected by the decision of course, are those directly involved in the litigation—South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, Kansas and the District of Columbia.

Georgia's Governor Talmadge—although his state was not named in the original school cases— has threatened to abolish the present school system and set up in its place "free private schools" to which only white children wiuld be admitted. South Carolina's Governor Byrnes has made a similar declaration.It will be interesting therefore, to get the reaction of the heads of other states South, and see what course they will follow if the High Court says, in effect: "Admit ALL CHILDREN to your Public Schools on an equal Basis, regardless of COLOR OR RACE."

If the ban is lifted, some of the states might resort to 'Zoning' which means adopting a form of segregation based on the power given City and County school boards to fix school districts by residential zoning. Under that plan, in large cities where Negroes and whites live in separate communities, it might work but on the other hand, if a community is 100 percent Negro, the children would go to the school of that district as a matter of course. But the question arises, if Jim Crow schools are ruled out, and a Negro family moves into a heretofore 'white' district, would the children be admitted to the 'white' school in that district?

Chicago's DuSable High school is a good example. The school roster there, if not 100 percent Negro, is almost that percentage. BUT Negro children are admitted to ALL SCHOOLS of the city the only requirement being that they live in the district of that particular school. If this Chicago situation prevailed in the South, there would be no need of Supreme Court action. Negro parents do not object to sending their children to schools in their neighborhood, but they do object to their children being compelled to walk PAST WHITE SCHOOLS to so called 'NEGRO SCHOOLS' blocks away, and in some instances—on the other side of town.

One state, Alabama, doesn't seem particularly worried about the forthcoming Supreme Court decision, saying in effect, they'll cross that bridge when they come to it. Officials realize that the court's ruling would affect Alabama and all other Southern states but school authorities have ample time to map their future course, no matter what decision is rendered by the High Court. Writing from Montgomery for the Birmingham News, Rex Thomas, AP correspondent, states in part:

"School authorities in Alabama say that whatever the Supreme Court does about classroom segregation, there's no need for hysteria.

"No matter which way the court decides, explained State Supt. W. J. Terry, 'we think we will have time in which to act. But, of course, we hope to be ready for it when it comes. We're working on that now."

"Alabama will fall into the pattern in due course Terry said, but it may take more court orders to accomplish it. A lawyer who has devoted months of study to the segregation problem. Director Charles M. Cooper of the legislative reference service, pictured to this way.

" 'Suppose the Supreme Court holds that classroom segregation violates the federal Constitution. That order would be addressed directly to the states involved in the appeals, and only indirectly to Alabama and the others.

" 'So it would be up to the take effect anyway until the start Negroes themselves to enforce it of the new term in the Fall— all in Alabama by seeking admission of which will give Alabama added to white schools and appealing to time.

" 'As far as the courts are concerned there would be a legal presumption of equal facilities throughout Alabama, until Negroes made formal complaints in the various communities.

" 'Then the courts would have to determine whether discrimination did exist. That, too, would take weeks, perhaps months.'

"Two legislative groups are

the courts if turned down. Whether any school authority would refuse to admit them is another matter.

" 'Much the same reasoning will apply if the court sticks to its old 'separate but equal' doctrine, but with a fixed time limit for compliance— the course many Southern educators hope for, in preference to mixed classrooms.

" 'And if the Supreme Court decision comes late this Spring or early in the Summer, it wo[uld]

studying the problems and Gov. Gordon Persons has appealed for ideas and suggestions from leaders in various outside fields. . ."

The foregoing, in part, reflects the attitude of the South on the Jim Crow school issue. But smug Dixie solons and educators are missing the boat. They should be reminded by the High Court ruling, that the poorest education that teaches godd-will and tolerance is better than the best that teaches hatred and bigotry.

Albert **BARNETT**

Negro Farmers, With Modern Ideas And Equipment, Win New Prosperity

NEGRO FARMERS OF THE SOUTH—the Stay-at-homes who resisted the migratory urge to the, 'Land of Promise, Up North—are beginning to glimpse the Pot of Gold at the end of the Rainbow.

County agents and officials of the Agriculture Extension Service in the South and the farmers themselves attribute this new prosperity to a number of favorable developments, some recent, others dating back a number of years. Among them are the following:

(1) The Radio and Television—especially the former—bringing direct to the farmer's home, the latest market crop and stock reports; prices of various farm produce from day to day; latest advice and suggestions on the raising of poultry and live stock; how to prevent epidemics among farm animals and numerous other ideas on crop rotation and diversifying farm operations—which formerly they learned only through experience.

(2) Growth and development of the New Farmers of America, the national organization of Negro farm boys who are students of vocational agriculture in secondary schools. Organized in 1935, NFA, in 1951, had nearly 35,000 members in 983 schools in 17 Southern states.

(3) Expansion of the program of 4-H Club members future farmers of America. During 1951—the period covered in a survey—there were 326,000 Negro boys and girls who were members of 4-H

(4) Recognition of the multi-billion dollar, nation-wide Negro market, by white 'big business,' and the present appeal to farmers—through radio, press and salesmanship-to maintain and increase their purchase of all recognized consumer goods. In other words, the more money a farmer makes, the more he'll have to spend for new equipment and other necessities.

(5) The increasing number of young farmers who elect to plant their feet firmly in the soil at home, rather than seek 'greener pastures far afield.'

In Marion, South Carolina, Elley C. Fore, farms 400 acres, started beef-cattle raising with five registered Herford heifers and a bull, now has 54 head of registered foundation stock.

In Marianna, Fla., Andrew H. Bowers, started with $1.75 and a cow, is now milking 23 cows and grossing $500 a month from milk. He also has an income from peanuts, cotton, timber and hogs. In Alabama, Carrol Jones and Raymond Brown have gone in for large-scale cattle production. Jones of Epes, has a herd of 400 brood cows; Brown of Eutaw, has 200 brood cows, is also in the timber business.

Myrt Coney of Magnolia, Miss., former cotton farmer, switched to poultry and live stock. He now has one of the largest broiler houses in southern Mississippi, handles 3,000 birds at a time. Alex Brown of Tucker, Arkansas, one of the biggest cotton farmers in Jefferson County, started out with six acres and an $800 mortgage. He now owns 300 acres and rents 500 more.

Edward Scott went as a sharecropper from Demopolis, Ala., to Greenwood, Miss., started raising cotton. He now owns a 1,168-acre farm, produces 1,000 bales of cotton a year. Samuel Freeman, of St. Helena Parish, Louisiana, markets $10,000 of vegetables annually in New Orleans from his 14-acre truck patch.

Isaac Daniel of Mound Bayou, 15 years ago, didn't own a foot of land. Today he owns 700 acres, and was the first Negro farmer in Mississippi to go in for rice farming. His annual gross income $150,000.

Albert **BARNETT**

Blast Chicago Whites Who Cry "Keep The Negroes Down South"

INCORPORATED AS A CITY in 1837, Chicago, Illinois—greatest meat-packing and railroad center in the world—has had a hard time absorbing its Negro population, dating back to the slave days of the Civil War period, through succeeding generations to the uneventful '80's, the Roaring '90's and the lush periods of World War 1 and World War 11.

First indication of an effort on the part of whites to "hem Negroes into one section" was during the great Chicago Fire of 1871, when the intense heat drove all the Rats—both four-legged and two-legged—from the river south as far as 35th street.

At that time Negroes lived in a half-mile section south of Van Buren street and from the Rock Island tracks to State street. Harrison and Taylor streets were the hub, with a scatter in of small business, catering mostly to railroaders and Jones' Barber Shop as their headquarters. First churches of that day were Olivet Baptist and Quinn Chapel AME.

Still further evidence on the part of whites, to fix the boundaries of a "Black Belt" came in 1893, when the first World's Fair called the Columbian Exposition, attracted millions of dollars to the city and visitors from all over the world. Negroes then were permitted to come as far south as 35th street, and from Wentworth avenue to State Street.

Prior to the Fair, there was some doubt in the minds of bankers and real estate men as to whether the new residence district for wealthy whites should be East or West of State Street. But, because Lake Michigan was to the East, with opportunities for bathing and boating available, and no foundries, factories or big commercial houses to mar the area, the Gold Coast for Chicago's millionairies was laid out East of State street and from about 18th to 31st streets

The fabulous George M. Pullman estate, the Marshall Field residence and a score or more other mansions built by tycoons of the day, made Chicago's Gold Coast one of the show places of the country.

The same group of bigoted whites who were determined to keep Negroes in a segregated district were also determined they should have no officials representation in the great World's Fair of '93. But the alert Negro leaders tricked the Fair officials and here is how they did it:

They sent Frederick Douglass, famed orator and abolitionist to Haiti and had him accredited to the Columbian Exposition as official representative of the Haitian government, with rank of Ambassador. A month later, when Douglass presented his credentials—in letters of gold and bound in fine—grained vellum—the Fair officals were amazed and flabbergasted, but they had to receive Ambassador Douglass and give him the recognition befitting his rank. And the man who introduced Frederick Douglass to the Top Brass of the Exposition was the late, great Wendell Philip Dabney of Cincinnati.

However, conditions have changed greatly since the World's Fair of 1893. Chicago's Black Belt has disappeared and in the East New York's famous Harlem district is spreading out to the Upper Broadway area, including Washington Heights and Hamilton Heights.

In Metropolitan Chicago, Negro families now live as far North as Evanston; to 134th street on the South, and from Kedzie avenue, West, to the lake. Greatest concentration is from 22nd to 71sts and Halsted to the lake.

But the Negro's emergence from the slums of the 'Belt' to more desirable homes in so-called 'white' districts, was no rose-strewn path They had to fight both legally and physically, to be granted their constitutional rights to live in homes of their choice. And they are still fighting.

Latest move by Chicago's 'Dixiecrats' to stem Negro migration and cram the city's 500,000 residents into one segregated section is so cunning and deceitful, that it would be downright funny, if it didn't have such serious implications. Here's their strategy:

Several months ago they organized a 60-member Citizen committee to Fight Sums. Last week they submitted their Housing Action report, with proposals to implement and put 'action' in the report. One 'Negro' proposal that fell like a Baby Atom Bomb on the city. said, in effect:

"Urge the representative Negroes of Chicago to take the lead themselves and tell Southern Negroes we are already overcrowded, and DO NOT WANT THEM COMING HERE TO LIVE. Stop this migration at any cost. LET THEM STAY IN HE SOUTH!"

Such a putrid porposal has the stench of a cesspoll and smells to high heaven. It's like giving a man a butcher knife and telling him to cut his own throat. But the Chicago Negroes of 1954 are not easily fooled. They are just as vocal and far better organized than the pioneers of the early Nineties.

Already, more than a hundred voices of Negro leaders—both as individuals and as spokesmen for scores of organizations—have been raised against this revilement of a peaceful, law-abiding minority group. And members of that so-called 'Citizens' Committee'—all 60 of them—must answer to the greatest of all tribunals—the Bar of Public Opinion.

Albert BARNETT

Pen Sketch Of 'Car Wheel' Robinson Who Revolutionized Railroad Industry

NEWSPAPER REPORTERS, both on and off duty, are asked a variety of questions, some of which would tax the wisdom of a Solomon to answer.

Among them are: "Where, and when, was the Emancipation Proclamation signed?" "Why is Emancipation Day observed on one date in some states and on another date in other states?" Was Jack Johnson Joe Louis' master, and at the same age, could Jack have beaten Joe for the World's championship " "What was the date of the Natchez, Miss., fire when Walter Barnes and some of his musicians were burned to death, and what was the cause of the fire?" "Did 'Carwheel' Robinson drive a Rolls-Royce car, trimmed in gold, in Chicago, right ater the first World's Fair in 1893?"

Attention of the column this week is directed to the last query about 'Carwheel' Robinson. It's prompted by a long distance call from a St. Louis lady, Mrs. Connie McGuire, apparently a daughter or grand-daughter of the Emerald Isle — who says her mother, in Chicago, 50 years ago, invested in Robinson's carwheel company, when he was suing for millions of dollars.

Mrs. McGuire says she knows there was no 'equity' left in the various Robinson's court actions, but is just curious as to when the final court decision was handed down and who was the judge who presided at the hearing in the famous case.

To set the record straight and give Mrs. McGuire the authenticated decision, here's a paragraph written by this writer on March 1, 1938, and dated, Chicago, Ill.:

"Many of this city's older residents, those familiar with the spectacular and colorful career of the late 'Doc' Elbert R. Robinson, widely known as 'Car Wheel Robinson', were interested this week to learn that 'Finis' had been written to this famous case when Judge John F. O'Connell, in Probate Court, ruled that there were no tangible assets in the estate left by the late eccentric inventor who died in 1924."

Thus, the curtain was lowered on one of the most famous court cases in U.S. history in which the principal figure was a Negro. But 'Car Wheel' Robinson never drove a gold-trimmed Rolls Royce. What he did drive was a Rolls, trimmed in brass, highly polished, and which, in the sun, glistened like gold.

It was a Touring Car, open on all sides, long and graceful, but so high, you'd have to take two steps to get into it. It had a powerful motor, and on a hot July day in 1900, with the cut-out open and the vaporized 'gas' streaming from behind the Rolls would streak like a meteor across 35th and State sts., while pedestrians would buck their eyes and shout: "There he goes! That's 'Car Wheel' Robinson!"

Mrs. McGuire, of course, doesn't know this, but around 1898 Robinson first attracted public notice when, while working as a machinist in a Chicago steel foundry on the far Southside, he discovered a process for making steel car wheels, flanged, and and which under his formula, were more durable, cheaper, and lasted longer than those made by the prevailing method at that time.

What Robinson, as a steel worker, really did, was to perfect an alloy or mixture of steel with lighter metals, which, when cast into car wheels, cost less, were handled more easily and would stand wear and tear under high speed better than the all-steel wheels.

His success with the railroad wheel inspired Robinson to perfect other inventions, all of which are a matter of record. Among these were the over-head trolley, universally used, and the interlocking switch, which, operated automatically, enables cars to switch off the main track, and which now, is also in universal use.

In the years that followed, 'Car Wheel' Robinson tried without success to cash in on his inventions. He hired lawyers and engaged in extensive litigation against railroad and street car companies for infringement on his patent rights. The total damages sought at one time by 'Car Wheel' totalled one and one-half billion dollars.

Those familiar with Robinson's many court battles, say that at one time he was offered — but refused — $250,000, by a railroad corporation to surrender all claims under his patents. He and his lawyers claimed that if Robinson could have collected one cent as royalty, on all the car wheels made under his patents, he would have been the richest man in the world, as every country was using his type of wheel.

Several years later as he saw he was waging a losing battle against the nation's leading corporation lawyers, 'Doc' Robinson organized a stock company, sold shares and continued the legal battle with the understanding that if and when damages were awarded him, the stockholders would be repaid in proportion to the amount they had invested. Singularly enough, most of Robinson's investors, who still had faith in his claims — were white. They were, many of them, present in March, 1938, to hear the fateful words of Judge McConnell in Probate Court:

"There are no tangible assets left in the estate of 'Doc Car Wheel' Robinson, inventor. who died in 1924."

Albert BARNETT

Portland Urban Leauge Wants Homes For It's Negro Citizens

THE URBAN LEAGUE OF PORTLAND, OREGON —City of Roses—is both vocal and aggressive. Its influence is widely felt, the result being that race relations in both city and state, the past 10 years, have improved at a more rapid pace than in the rest of the nation.

This is due mainly, to the interracial leadership of the League composed of the city's top figures in business, the professions and social service. In racial matters, like Stephen Decatur, they 'hew close to the line and let the chips fall where they may.'

At League headquarters in the McKay building, R. P. Gantenbein presides as president and Edwin C. Berry, as executive secretary. By combining tact and diplomacy with 'know-how,' Messrs Gantenbein, Berry and Co., have licked Jim Crow on many fronts, in the social, economic, political, even cultural life in this beautiful city of the Northwest, at the foot of snow-capped Mt. Hood.

To understand Portland, you must understand the state, with its variegated population and nationality backgrounds. Oregon's estimated population in 1952, was in excess of 1,600,000, with a racial breakdown of native whites, foreign-born whites, Negroes, Indians, Japanese and Chinese.

In Portland, when you speak generally of 'non-whites,' you refer to Indians, Japanese, Chinese and other nationality groups. Statistics as to how they fare in the socio-economic life of the city are more of less vague and indefinite but that is a story within itself.

But there is nothing vague or indefinite about the Negro. He's a statistic within himself. He's been vilified, criticized and ostracized since Reconstruction Days, but he stays in there 'hitting,' even though in most cases, he goes to bat with two strikes called on him. Here's his status in the 'city of Roses:'

According to the Portland Urban League, there are 10,500 Negro residents in a total of about 15,000 non-whites and one-half of the Negro population is concentrated in the Williams Avenue district. With the arrival of war workers in the period of 1942 1945, the Negro population swelled to about 23,000, and strict patterns of residential segregation were set up—in both public and private housing.

In 1947, the Portland Housing Authority altered its policy of segregation and the following year when the big flood wiped out the Vanport Negro colony of 4,000, the evacuees were permitted to move into previously all-white housing projects.

The Urban League says that although Negroes, for the past six years have been moving into the general community in increasing numbers, the so-called Negro district' has become more crowded. All of which makes housing the immediate and pressing need in Portland.

With scores of precedents already established, the League scoffs at the contention that Negro families, moving into an all-white community, depreciate adjacent property. In many cases, say officials quite the reverse is true; property values have been known to increase when respectable, civic-minded Negroes moved into neighborhoods previously occupied 100 percent by Caucasians.

This is true because in Portland, as in the rest of the Nation the earning power of the Negro worker has increased and with his improved economic condition comes the demand for a better home, predicated upon his ability to pay for it.

But the fact remains that in Portland, Negroes do not have equal access— with the whites — to the advantages of the housing market. Practically NO NEW HOUSING has been available to Negroes, whether financed with FHA guarantee or with private funds. Racial prejudices on the part of individual home owners do exist and are certainly a factor in restrictive sales practices. Progress in all areas of human relations in Portland have improved noticeably, with one exception—HOUSING.

So, in a quiet, businesslike manner, the Portland Urban League has started a survey to explore the entire housing problem as affecting Negroes and to determine the effect of Negro purchases of homes on the market prices of residences in a given community.

The survey is independently directed under supervision of the League and evaluated by the Board of Experts. Kenneth Green, research director, Portland City Planning Commission and John Holley, community services secretary of the Urban League will direct the study.

It will be interesting to watch the survey because of its wide implications and universal appeal.

And also because HOUSING in its broad sense, means HOME to the individual — the family hearth, with the outside world forgotten and the rallying place of affections.

Philosopher Hare put it this way: "To Adam, PARADISE was Home—To the good among his descendants, HOME is Paradise."

Albert
BARNETT

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Provident Hospital—A Saga Of Service To Suffering Mankind

NEWSPAPER REPORTERS, in their daily routine, are called upon to cover a variety of assignments, some exciting, others mediocre and still others, both arduous and irksome.

This writer, therefore, was greatly pleased when assigned to write an article on Chicago's famous Provident Hospital a n d Training School, which soon opens its drive to raise $100,000 toward its annual budget.

Provident Hospital holds a special interest for this writer because it was founded in 1891 by a group of courageous, civic-minded citizens headed by Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, and it was Dr. Williams who was the attending physician at this writer's birth.

So, it's a pleasant task to write about those early days of Provident, and, by comparison, show the great heights achieved by this institution since, its humble beginning 63 years ago, in a three-flat building on the south-west corner of 29th and Dearborn streets, on Chicago's teaming Southside.

After several years of hard work, heartbreaks and rebuffs, Dr. Dan Williams and his faithful co-workers achieved their first goal and Articles of Incorporation were signed on Jan. 23, 1891.

Then came the problem of implementing the operation, getting trained personnel — both medical and administrative — placing it on a sound, business basis, and relieving the 'growing pains' of the fledgling institution, known then as the Provdent Hospital and Training School Association.

Negroes of prominence accepted posts as trustees and as members of committees charged with the responsibility of operating the various departments, raising funds soliciting food, clothing and merchandise in a frantic effort to balance meager budget and keep the hospital doors open.

In this great effort Dr. D a n Williams and his aides were given counsel and guidance by an advisory board of interested whites, including Walter Gresham, a former postmaster general; Dr. Frank Gunsaulus and Doctors Frank Johnson and Ralph Isham.

Membership lists in the Hospital Association were thrown open to the general public and funds solicited for the purchase of equipment and supplies of all kinds needed in the operation of a hospital.

In addition to those already mentioned, other whites who responded to the call included Philip Armour of the Meat Packing family; Miss Florence Pullman, whose family founded t h e sleeping car industry; Rabbi Emil Hirsch, noted Jewish leader; Dr. Frank Billings, in whose honor Billings Memorial hospital is named, Herman H. Kohlsaat, restaurateur and publisher of the o l d Inter Ocean and scores of others.

Prominent Negroes of that day and time, whose names are listed high on Provident's Scroll for their unselfish service, freely given when it was needed most, include Lloyd Wheeler, business man; Jesse Binga, who l a t e r founded the Binga State Bank; Capt. (later Colonel) John R. Marshall; James Madden, Federal employe; Franklin A. Denison, who retired as General of t h e U. S. Army; Theodore Jones who owned a warehouse and moving van business; Charles Smiley, caterer to Gold Coast families; F. L. Barnett, lawyer and publisher of the Chicago Conservator; Ida B. Wells, who married Atty. Barnett in 1895; Mrs. J. C. Plummer; Bishops John M. Brown and B. F. Arnett of the AME church and Frederick Douglass who represented the Government of Haiti at Chicago's first World's Fair in 1893.

Then came the day that made history for Provident and caused its name to become a household word throughout the Nation. It was July 9, 1893, when Dr. Daniel Hale Williams astounded the medical world by becoming the first surgeon in history to sew up the human heart.

His patient was James Cornish, young Negro who was stabbed in a nearby saloon and rushed to the hospital, where he was prepared for surgery. Records show that by using a new type of suture, Dr. Williams sewed up Cornish's heart, stopped the flow of blood, thwarted complications and eventually brought the patient complete recovery. At last reports, Cornish was living in Pittsburgh, hale and hearty despite his advanced age.

Outgrowing its original quarters, Provident moved to its new building at 36th and Dearborn sts., in 1896, then to its present site a 51st and Vincennes, in 1936. Clyde L. Reynolds is the hospital's present executive director and Dr. John C. Troxel, president of the board of Trustees.

Provident today has 203 beds, staff of 239. Each year 75 nurses are trained at the School of Nursing and 25 internes and resident physicians also complete their training at the hospital.

Last year nearly 10,000 patients were admited; 17,605 emergency cases were cared for; 2,020 babies were born, and the hospital's out-patient clinic received 50,374 visits from 10,855 persons.

Serving a community of more than 500,000 persons, Provident has annual budget of $1,500,000. All patients, regardless of racial identity, are treated and cared for at less than the actual cost of service.

Provident Hospital is a Chicago institution, as typical of the city's tradition as the Old Water Tower on Upper Michigan ave., Provident enters another year of unselfish service to suffering mankind. It needs help. It needs $100,000 for immediate expenses.

Chicago's "I Will" Spirit, will not let Provident down.

Albert
BARNETT

Marciano - Charles Fight Recalls Johnson - Jeffries Bout 40 Years Ago

Defender

IT'S REALLY SURPRISING to note the number of fight fans among the old-timers in various sections of the country — men who were in their prime 40 or 50 years ago and like to reminisce, at intervals, on the famous championship bouts of the past.

The recent Rocky Marciano-Ezzard Charles fight for the heavyweight crown in Yankee Stadium was no exception to the rule and as the news of Marciano's smashing victory was being flashed throughout the world, a q u e r y came to this column about the historic Jack Johnson — Jim Jefferies fight, 44 years ago.

E. V. McDouglall of Los Angeles, a retired railroader, who apparently is familiar with most phases of pugilistic history, writes, in part, as follows:

". . . I just want to 'get the straight' about the Johnson-Jefferies fight in 1910, at Reno, Nevada, and about the big Bull Durham sign that was thrown above the ring, just before the fight. Also,. is it true that Jack threw very few body punches, and if so, why? And was Jack Johnson smuggled out of the ring after the fight, to avert a possible race riot."

Sat. 10-2-54

Brother McDouglall has really made this writer search his memory and look up the record books, to give factual answers to his three questions and raise them above the realm of conjecture. To check the incidents mentioned, we consulted Mr. B. J. Jennings, pioneer Chicago master plumber and heating engineer, graduate of Armour Institute of Technology and an authority on pugilism — past and present.

So, let's take Mac's questions in their order, and see if we can set the record straight. To begin with, this writer knew Jack Johnson personally, from the time he arrived in Chicago from his Texas home, in the early 1900's, to his championship fight with James J. Jefferies, 'the great White Hope,' on July 4, 1910, at Reno, Nev.

McDougall's first query is about the Bull Durham sign and here's what happened on that hot July 4th day, 1910, in Reno when Jack Johnson and Jim Jefferies squared off for the heavyweight title.

Tex Rickard was the promoter and he had given the motion picture rights to a bona fide company. The morning of the fight, a rival firm erected a small platform above the ringside, installed a three-foot mirror and set up the cameras to get the reflection of the bout on their film. The bona fide film protested to Rickard and he called in the Bull Durham tobacco people who had asked for advertising space.

Tex Rickard got some carpenters, had them erect two tall poles in front of the mirror, the big Bull Durham sign was set up, screening off the reflection — and Tex collected $10,000 from the Bull Durham advertiser.

McDougall's second question: "Is it true that Jack threw very few body punches, and if so, why? The answer is 'True.' Jack Johnson knew he was in 'foreign' territory, that he was fighting the "white idol of America," and that if he struck a body blow, it might be called 'low' and cost him the championship. So he kept his blows up, and aimed his punches —mostly short jabs—at head, chin and shoulders.

In Mac's final question he asks: "Was Jack smuggled out of the ring after the fight, to avert a possible riot?" The answer is 'Yes'.

Sig Hart was Johnson's manager and when Tex Rickard, the referee, called the 'final 10 count,' over the prostrate form of the 'white hope,' Hart rushed Johnson to a waiting auto, then to the train for the hurried trip home. And when Jack Johnson arrived in Chicago he was still wearing his fighting trunks and dressing gown he put on in Reno.

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Albert BARNETT

News Headlines Overshadow G[illegible] Made On The Race Relations

"SCARE" HEADLINES IN THE PUBLIC PRESS the past week were nation-wide in scope and touched upon a variety of interesting subjects, among them the following: The tense situation in Indo-China, relieved somewhat by the statement of Rep. Judd (R.-Minn.) who said the administration has promised to ask permission of Congress before sending U. S. troops into that war-torn country.

New and startling developments in the Bobby Greenlease kidnap case and the search still being conducted to locate the missing half of the $600,000 ransom money; the epidemic of pitted and shattered windshields which 'blacked out' autos from the Pacific Northwest to downstate Illinois and as far East as Ohio; TV Star Martha Ray bitten by J. Fred Muggs, 2-year-old chimpanzee, during a rehearsal of her show and the sighting of a 'small iceberg' 300 miles off the Florida coast.

In the rush to record these events of great public interest, another subject of vital concern—race relations—was completely 'lost in the shuffle.'

While some of the items noted were less hopeful in nature, there were others that respected the present-day trend toward a better understanding between the people of all races and nationality groups.

Taking top position among the favorable new highlights, of course was the promotion of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche to under-secretary of the United Nations assembly, second only in authority to the Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjold. In his new post as 'roving trouble-shooter' for the UN, it is highly probable that Dr. Bunche who won the Nobel Prize for settling temporarily the dispute between Jews and Arabs in Palestine — may again find himself acting as arbitrator in the Near East trouble zone.

* * *

The trend toward improved race relations is no longer sectional. This was shown last week in Griffin, Ga., when five white men — two physicians and three business men —members of the Griffin Lions, put on the uniforms of their organization and conducted a three day broom selling campaign. Proceeds of the drive will be turned over to a plant recently opened in Griffin for Negro blind people, as a means of making these unfortunates self-supporting.

* * *

Shades of 'Boss' Crump, in the Bluff City of Memphis Negro doctors may be admitted to membership in the Memphis and Shelby County Medical Society (white,) affiliate of the Am[illegible]an Medical Association, it was learned last week. Dr. Fres Strain, president of the Memphis group, said a committee has been named to "exploit all questions of professional and scientific affiliation" of Negro physicians at the county, state and AME levels.

The proposal to admit Negro medics came from Dr. John E. Cox, chairman of the public policy and legislation committee, who has been working on the plan for more than a year. He said it would be difficult to have the new Negro teaching hospital approved for interne and resident training if Negro staff members were not qualified for membership in the American Medical Association.

* * *

The Lone Star State found an orchid in its basket of flowers on Easter Sunday, when Bishop Gomez, presiding prelate of the AME church in Texas was invited to preach to an interracial gathering of soldiers and civilians at Fort Hood.

Introduced by Lt. Col Brandon Hopson of the First Armored Division chaplain service, Bishop Gomez stated: "This vast congregation of soldiers and civilians of all religious faiths and of all races united in common Easter prayer, praise and dedication, is a thrilling and realistic example of American repudiation of Communism, its delusions and lies.

"We may thus keep it eternally Easter in spirit and purpose moving toward a more perfect example of a nation united in love of God, of our fellow men and of our Nation."

* * *

A signal honor came to Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State college, Wilberforce, Ohio, last week, when he was elected president of the Association of Ohio College Presidents and Deans, at its meeting, held in Columbus. Dr. Wesley is the first of his race to hold the high position. Previously he had served for three years as vice president of the association and as a member of the executive committee.

* * *

For a number of years the United States Steel company has hired a large number of Negro workers in its plants, especially in Chicago, Pittsburgh and Birmingham, Ala. Most of the men, however, were unskilled or semi-skilled laborers, used in various capacities in the production of steel. Last week the company broke with tradition and employed a Negro chemist, Leon Fenney, who will be assigned to the plant at Morrisville, Pa. Steelmen hail Fenney's appointment as the possible beginning for the upgrading of competent Negro workers in the industry.

Sat. 5-8-54

Albert BARNETT

Lincoln University (Penn.) Wins World Acclaim On Its Centennial Anniversary

The world paid tribute, on April 29, to Lincoln University, Penn., the historic occasion marking the 100th anniversary of the grant of the State Charter which made Lincoln the first institution in the world empowered to award higher academic degrees to "colored youth of the male sex."

Included among the more than 300 representatives from educational, religious, fraternal and other groups, were seven delegates, from foreign countries, among them Cambridge University, England; the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium; the University college of the Gold Coast, Africa; University of Otago, New Zealand and the University of Thessalonika, in Greece.

It is significant that Lincoln University was founded in 1854, as Ashmun Institute, to "Glorify God in Africa," and during its 100 years of service to mankind 'seeking the light,' has trained more African leaders than any other institution in the world.

In keeping with its position of world leadership in education, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln and the school's Board of Directors, prevailed upon two distinguished alumni from Africa to take part in the Centennial Convocation program. They were the Reverend Livingstone N. Mzimba, who delivered the Invocation and the Reverend T. C. Katiya, 81 years old, who pronounced the Benediction.

Rev. Mzimba graduated from Lincoln college in 1906 and from its Seminary in 1909; Rev. Katiya graduated from Lincoln in 1900, from the Seminary, in 1903. Both clerics journeyed more than 10,000 miles from South Africa to attend the Centennial

President Dwight Eisenhower sent a congratulatory message in commemoration of the occasion and the principal speaker was his distinguished brother and confidante, Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Pennslyvania State University. The latter stressed the need for making education world-wide in scope and influence and lauded Lincoln's new program aimed at making it an international institution.

The Chicago Defender, in a recent issue, carried a story to the effect that Lincoln was developing a master plan to broaden its educational program, under which a special plea would be made for enrollment of students from foreign countries.

Under this plan, Lincoln would no longer be designated a 'Negro school' as the faculty, students and alumni were all agreed that there is 'no need for an all-Negro college above the Mason-Dixon Line."

To implement the new program and set it in motion, two prominent Americans have accepted placement on the committee — Dr. Ralph Bunche, Nobel Prize winner, under-Secretary General of the United Nations Assembly and Harvey S. Firestone, jr., business leader, financier and head of the Firestone Rubber company.

Delegates attending the Centennial program were welcomed by Attorney Lewis M. Stevens of Philadelphia, president of Lincoln's Board of Trustees. The response, on behalf of the delegates was given by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University.

Sat. 5-15-54

The founder of Lincoln University was the Reverend John Miller Dickey, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Oxford, Pa., and the honor of leading the processional at the Convocation went to one of his descendants, Mrs. Samuel Dickey, whose husband, now deceased, was a professor of Greek at Lincoln.

Turning the clock back more than a century, Negro churches of that day and time were represented last week on the Lincoln Centennial by members of the present-day congregations. Among them were Baltimore's Centennial Methodist church, founded in 1773, and reportedly the oldest Negro church in America: the First African Baptist church of Philadelphia, founded in 1807.

At that time Hosanna church was the place of worship for a community of Negro free men, who, after settling there, made it possible for such a school as Lincoln to be founded, in those stirring anti-bellum days.

According to legend, some of the children of slaves who had fled to Canada by the Underground Railroad settled in Hosanna after the

Civil War, to start life anew.

This colony was started by Henry Bibb, himself a runaway slave, and shortly after passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, he suggested formation of a "society which should aim to purchase 3,000,000 acres of Government land. . . for the homeless refugees from American slavery to settle upon. Of their colony, it was said: "There is no tavern and no groggery; but there is a chapel and a schoolhouse."

Such were the men, whose counterparts founded famed Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. Their heritage is one that neither time can dim, nor adversities efface. For their philosophy was based on the Holy Writ, and reflected the wisdom of the great Robertson, who said:

"Love God, and He will Dwell with you. Obey God, and He will Reveal to you the TRUTH of HIS DEEPEST TEACHINGS."

Albert BARNETT

North Carolina Mutual, Top U. S. Insurance Firm, Founded In 1898

BIGGEST AND BEST ORGANIZED Negro business in the U. S. is LIFE INSURANCE.

Durham's North Carolina Mutual still leads the other 61 members of the National Negro Insurance Association (NNIA,) with the following staggering statistics: Income from Premiums, $10,358,655; Total income, $12,169,880; Insurance in Force, $179,166,802; Admitted Assets $37,694,296 and Mortgage Investments, $9,471,551.

Atlanta Life ranks second in the above categories. In the 10-year period — 1942-1952 — the 62 member companies of NNIA, have increased their incomes and insurance in force. There were 59 companies in 1942, an increase of three firms during the 10-year period.

Total assets of all firms are five times greater than in 1942, and 29 per cent of these assets have been invested in mortgages, buildings and real estate — virtually all investments being made in Negro-operated enterprises.

These statistics, and many more, were revealed as result of a study recently completed by the Research Department of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co. Commenting on the report, William J. Kennedy, jr., president of N. C. Mutual, said that in addition to investments made to Negro-operated firms, the 62 companies also invest in operations which benefit the Negro, if they are not Negro-owned. Among these are investments in United States, Municipal and State Government bonds, and also highway, railroad, telephone company and corporate bonds — all of which are of benefit to Negroes the same as other citizens.

Explaining this, Kennedy stated: "Negroes engaged in the life insurance business have learned through experience that their clients are the first to feel the effects of unemployment, recession or depression, and that if, and when these evils strike, a higher than normal liquid position as to invested assets is absolutely essential to meet demands of policy loans, cash surrender values and losses resulting from excessive terminations.

All of which means that the companies have money available for their policy-holders, when an emergency arises. This, of course, is good business, and probably factor, accounts for the outstanding success of Negroes in the insurance field.

A breakdown on the North Carolina Mutual survey shows that from 1942-1952, insurance in force among Negro firms increased 182 per cent, as compared to only 118 per cent for all companies. Of the 62 firms covered in the report, 24 are old line legal reserve, with $155,103,069 in admitted assets, 92 per cent of the entire total; 27 are industrial legal reserve, with $11,822,551, admitted assets and 11 are assessment and mutual aid associations with admitted assets of $1,287,066.

North Carolina Mutual, top-ranking Negro insurance company in the United States (and the world), has had a steady, consistent growth, based on honest business methods, conservative, but profitable investments, faith in the future of the Negro race and fair treatment of its policyholders. And through the years these sterling attributes have found reflection in the personnel of the company's various boards of directors.

The company was founded in 1898, by a group headed by John Merrick of Durham, N. C., and was called the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association. Within ten years it had made its influence felt throughout the state, had written more than 160,000 policies, paid $500,000 in benefits and owned real estate in North and South Carolina, valued at more than $50,000. In addition the company owned a block of buildings in Durham, where the home office was located and that property was reported assessed at $30,000. In order to do business in South Carolina the firm had to deposit $10,000 cash with the insurance commissioner to protect the company's contracts in that state.

Founder John Merrick was born at Clinton, N. C., in 1859 and his mother was house servant for Judge Almond McCord. Young Merrick was brought up in Raleigh, where he became a brick mason, but, because he had no work in the Winter, he turned to barbering at which he earned a fair living.

Later, he went to Durham, and, fired with ambition, started a barber shop there with financial aid from a white man, J. S. Carr. As his business prospered, he made the acquaintance of J. B., and Ball Duke, founders of the famous Duke Tobacco co., which at that time employed more than 2,000 Negro workers in their Durham factory.

Having implicit confidence in Merrick, the Dukes gave liberally of their funds and helped Merrick build a church and the Lincoln hospital, which they later endowed with a gift of $5,000.

Then, in 1898, John Merrick founded the parent firm that today enjoys a position of world leadership in its field — the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company.

Albert BARNETT

Two Great Names In U. S. History — Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth

A NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT who aspires to be a lawyer is anxious to develop his ability as a public speaker, so that in later years he can address a court of law with fluency of expression and a feeling of confidence.

He is studying public speaking as part of his course in English and wants to enroll as a contestant in this year's Elks' Oratorical contest, choosing as his subject "The Negro and the United States Constitution."

Student Chester Avery says in his letter, that, during a class discussion on famous Negro speakers, past and present, one of his classmates said that during Reconstruction Days, Sojourner Truth, among women, was as great an orator as was Frederick Douglass, among men. There was a sharp difference of opinion on the subject, Avery states, and as the teacher could not resolve the question to the satisfaction of all concerned, he asks that an opinion be expressed in this Column.

This is an interesting subject, but anyone familiar with Negro history a century ago and later, would be able to settle the question. Frederick Douglass was one of the greatest public speakers of all time and the first of his race to be described by the white New York Press, as "the silver-tongued orator.' He had an effective, convincing delivery and could sway hugh audiences by his deep reasoning power. He was both versatile and eloquent, able to 'talk down' to the unschooled listener, and to discuss impressively lofty thi[illegible] having a strong appeal for th[illegible]iterate.

Douglass had the rare knack of matching words with his ideas and suiting both to the exigencies of the moment. His speech in 1893 at the first World's Fair in Chicago was an all-time classic. Douglass was the official representative to the Fair from the Republic of Haiti — with the rank of ambassador — and his address in response to the welcome extended him by dignitaries of the Exposition, was hailed far and wide as a gem of oratory.

In contrast to the eloquence and statesmanship of Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth was a simple, Christian soul who had been sold on the auction block and felt the cruel blows of a master's whip on her bared body. Often in her speeches she would say: "When I hear 'em tell of whippin' women on the bare flesh, it makes my flesh crawl an' my very hair rise on my head. Oh, my God, what a way is this of treatin' [illegible]n's?"

Sojourner Truth was born abo[illegible] 1775. As a child, called Isabell[illegible] she was brought to the Unite[illegible] States from Africa, by her pa[illegible]ents — named James and Betsy and sold as a slave in the state of New York. They were owned by Colonel Ardinburgh, who lived in Hurley, Ulster County, New York. At the age of nine, Isabella was sold to John Nealy, also of Ulster County, for $100 — along with a flock of sheep.

In 1817, at about the age of 40, she ran away from her master's house and found refuge among friendly Quakers. On July 4, 1827, she was a free woman, by an act of the New York legislature, which liberated all slaves in the State.

A few years later, Isabella, an humble, devout soul, who could neither read nor write, felt called of God to work for the salvation of her people and the liberation of slaves, held as chattels in the South.

Although ignorant and untutored, so far as good English and fine phrases were concerned, she was a proud woman with no inferiority complex and pulled no punches in fighting for the cause she deemed so just. She was just as much at home on the pub-

lic platform, facing an aduience of skeptics and disbelievers as she would be talking with a neighbor over the back yard fence.

Herein lay her great strength —an innate ability by sheer force of character and the use of simple words — to mold public opinion and win new converts at anti-slavery meetings.

At about this time Isabella decided to change her name, and in her own words, here is how he said it was done:

"My name was Isabella; but when I lef' the house of bondage I lef' everythin' behind. Wan't goin' to keep nothin' of Egypt on me. An' [illegible] to the Lord an' asked Him to give me a new name. An' the Lord gave me Sojourner 'cause I was to travel up and down the land, showin' the people their sins an' bein' a sign unto 'em. Afterward I told the Lord I wanted 'nother name, cause everybody else had two names, an' the Lord gave me Truth, cause I was to declare the truth to the people."

So, as Sojourner Truth, she travelled in every Northern state 'nd gained national prominence 's one of the greatest abolition-s of her time. At one meeting Massachusetts, she was heck- a white man who asked: 'oman, do you think your talk about slavery does any good? . . .Why, I don't care any more for your talk than I do for the bite of a flea."

Sojourner shot him a quick glance, then said: "Perhaps, not, but, the Lord willin' an' I wil keep you scratchin'."

Sojourner Truth was one of the great women of U. S. history because, though unlettered, she was a simple, faithful soul, whose eloquence was born of humility and whose Textbook was her Bible.

Albert
BARNETT

Meet His Majesty, Haile Selassie I, Master Salesman Of The Modern Age

The visit to America of His Royal Highness, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was a masterpiece of diplomacy, coupled with sound business judgment.

Ethiopia is a fertile, undeveloped country, long on natural resources but short on money. It needs cash to build railroads, to lay out hard, surfaced roads for motor and vehicular traffic; it needs a modern school of engineering, to train young Ethiopians in the science of bridge building, the mining of gold and other deposits; the manufacture of modern farm machines, trucks, tractors, bull dozers, and development of hydro-electric power; it needs schools from grade to college level and compulsory education laws; it needs doctors and nurses and modernly equipped and staffed hospitals to improve the health and raise the life expectancy of the natives; Addis Ababa needs skilled architects, craftsmen and building experts to construct modern homes, office buildings and industrial plants and in the rural sections needs multiple housing projects to replace the sprawling communities of mud huts and tin roofs.

To see how Ethiopia can get the money to meet her needs it's necessary to understand what she has to sell in the trade markets of the world. Agriculture in this fertile land is a major industry, many regions yielding two crops a year. Chief crops are coffee, maize, wheat, barley, rye, sugar cane, millet hemp and teff (used in the making of bread.)

But with all of these products available through intensive farming methods, for world trade, Ethiopia's lack of good roads and inadequate transport service, has made farming and crop growing a purely local industry. What's the use of a farmer raising 1,000 bags of coffee, each weighing 100 pounds if he has no means of transporting the coffee to the mill for roasting? But, in the first place you must have a mill to roast the coffee that the farmer raises as a profit-making crop. So, lacking these facilities, much of the coffee crop goes to seed, the farmer making just enough for home consumption.

Ethiopia has only one railroad — from Addis Ababa to Djibouti in French Somaliland — the country's main trade route. So, as with agriculture, the development of the country's mineral resources has been retarded. Gold — placer mined by natives in the South and West, is Ethiopia's main meneral. Platinum is also mise commercially, on a small scale. Other minerals include copper, iron, mica, rock salt, mercury potash and sulphur. Oil deposits have been sold to the U. S. Sinclair Refining company. Smart people these U. S. oil tycoons.

But, here's the payoff, and doubtless the main reason for the visit of Emperor Haile Selassie to the shores of America. RICH URANIUM DEPOSITS HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED IN ETHIOPIA, and Emperor Selassie, in bargaining with Uncle Sam for the loan of $100,000,000, to develop uranium production in Ethiopia — stamps Selassie as the master salesman of the modern age.

For uranium is the prized radioactive mineral without which the Atom Bomb can't be made.

According to reports from Capital Hill the Government may look with favor on the Emperor's request for the huge loan, mainly because Selassie and his countrymen have frowned on the overtures made to Ethiopia by Red Russia, and thus maintain their proud position as the one remaining sovereign nation of the world.

So Master Salesman Selassie, through uranium and a friendly America, may get his country out of the red and into the black. thus demonstrating anew the Biblical admonition — "Ethiopia Shall Stretch Forth Her Hand."

Albert BARNETT

Women Of Reconstruction Days Didn't Have The Stature Of Sojourner Truth

THIS COLUMN HAS BEEN TAKEN lightly to task for a recent piece in which the oratorical abilities of Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth were contrasted.

The Column that week stressed the fact that Douglass was a fluent speaker, using perfect English and swaying audiences to the cause of abolition by sheer force of oratory and eloquent delivery. Sojourner Truth, as a slave, was named Isabella, an unlettered, simple God-fearing soul who turned evangelist after she was freed and toured the Northern states, preaching freedom for the slaves in the name of the Lord.

Sojourner could neither read nor write but she had a magnetic personality and a sincere, convincing style of speaking that brought her wide fame and made her a prominent figure at anti-slavery meetings staged by noted abolitionists.

Now comes a letter from Idabelle Lancaster, retired school teacher, writing from Philadelphia, where she is on vacation, and states in part:

"With all due credit to Sojourner Truth and her leadership in the cause of her people, but what about some of her women contemporaries? Doesn't Negro history record the accomplishments, under great difficulties, of such pioneers as Anne Maria Hall, the Costin sisters — Martha and Louisa — Fannie Jackson Coppin and Cordelia Jennings? Don't they deserve even casual mention — or do they belong to the forgotten "great . . .?"

This Column hastens to reassure Miss (or Mrs.) Lancaster. The women she mentions did commendable work in blazing the education trail and making it posible for the children of former slaves to learn the 'Three Rs' and thus prepare themselves for the duties of citizenship. But none of these women had the stature or background of Sojourner Truth. Sojourner blazed the trail for a race —the others for the individual.

Anne Maria Hall, in 1810, established the fourth school in the District of Columbia, for Negro children. Louisa and Martha Costin followed her lead and from 1823 to 1839 did a notable job in raising the education level in the District.

One of the best known teachers of that time was Fannie Jackson Coppin, wife of Bishop Levi J. Coppin of the AME church. Coppin Chapel, one of Chicago's outstanding AME churches today, honors the memory of that great religious leader.

Fannie Jackson Coppin was born a slave in Washington, D. C., in 1837, and was purchased by her aunt. She graduated an honor student, from Oberlin college and began to teach in 1865. From 1869 to 1899, she was principal of the Institute for Colored Youth in Philadelphia. One of her apt pupils, Hugh M. Browne, later became president of the Institute.

During this period, Philadelphia held high rank as a seat of learning, and the first Negro public school teacher in the City of Brotherly Love was Cordelia A. Jennings, who later became one of the great educators of her day and time. Miss Jennings founded and maintained a private school for Negro children. By the year 1864, she had an enrollment of 150, so she applied to the city board of education, for recognition as a public school and requested a budget for support of the school.

There was considerable opposition on the part of officials to her request that the city subsidize her institution, but she finally won out during that period of widespread joy which marked the end of the Civil War. Thus, when it became a part of Philadelphia's public school system, Cordelia A. Jennings became the first Negro school principal in the United States.

For the next 50 years the Jennings school expanded and prospered but had only two principals, the founder, and her successor, Miss Caroline R. LeCount, who carried on the great work with marked success. Many of the teachers under Miss LeCount's regime were her former pupils.

At about the turn of the century the institution was named Catto school, honoring Octavius V. Catto, Negro schoolmaster who was killed in the Philadelphia election riot of 1871.

Leaving Philadelphia in the early 1880's, Miss Jennings went to Louisville, where she was one of the founders, in 1886, of the first Negro high school in the state of Kentucky.

It was in Louisville that Miss Jennings married the Rev. Joseph S. Attwell, a native of Barbadoes, BWI, who had come to America in 1864, to raise funds to help some of his countrymen settle in Liberia. After raising about $25,000, he aided in founding the settlement in Liberia, known as Crozerville.

In later years the Reverend Attwell, who had won wide acclaim as a cleric, became rector of St. Phillip's church in New York City, where he died in 1881.

Mrs. Jennings-Attwell continued active for a number of years after her husband's death, but in 1909, seeking a rest, she went to live with her son, Ernest T. Attwell, who was business agent at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Albert BARNETT

Chicago Paper, In 1880, Envisioned High Court School Ruling Of 1954

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION of May 17, 1954, was anticipated in Chicago 74 years ago, in a singularly prophetic editorial appearing in the June 8, 1880 issue of the Chicago Conservator, and written by the father of this writer, the late Ferdinand L. Barnett, editor of the paper.

At that time, a scant 15 years after the end of the "War Between the states," Jim Crow schools were the order of the day, both above and below the Mason-Dixon Line. New York City, 'melting pot of the world,' was one of the first Eastern cities to observe how Chicago had blazed the trail and thrown its schools open to all children, regardless of race, color or religion.

The editorial was discovered by this writer in an old Conservator Scrap Book, bequeathed him by his peer. The time, entitled "Mixed Schools," speaks for itself. Here is is:

"Commissioner Strand, of the New York Board of Education, moved, in a late session, to abolish Colored schools and permit the children—white and Colored—to attend the same schools.

"This action was taken after long deliberation, and will open for discussion the propriety and feasibility of its accomplishment. OF THE RIGHT THERE IS NO QUESTION. Public schools are for the public and it is a malignant wrong to exclude one class of citizens from the employment of their guaranteed rights.

"The old prejudices are gradually wearing away, and under the benign influence of a higher civilization, men forget their childish aversions and follies, and seek to know and do the right. But, there will be a struggle. Nations are not educated in a day, nor principles established in an hour. Prejudices however insane they may be, are hard to remove.

"The white people of New York will be loathe to admit the Negro to such social equality as the mixed school system inevitably entails. They are unused to it. The millionaire's daughter will not like the idea of standing below the drayman's son in scholarship, when the latter is Black—once she was taught he was her inferior—fit only for patronage and menial employment.

"But experience will teach them as it has the people of Chicago, that there is merit in a Black man, and, equal privileges being granted, equal results will follow. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT SCHOOL SYSTEM WILL PREVAIL OVER THIS ENTIRE LAND!

"The time will come when wealth and wisdom will determine the social status of every American citizen. But it will require patient and persevering effort to reach this end. Our Chicago schools are doing a noble work in enfranchising the minds of both races, of the slavish prejudices which once fed upon them.

"First, children with a fraction of Colored blood, were allowed to attend white schools. This half-measure of justice gave way to unrestricted privileges. The first Colored graduate of the High School was hardly permitted to sit among the graduates—although she was entitled to the valedictory.

"Now the scholars require only personal worth in return for their friendship. Their daily intercourse is pleasant, and in their social unions they freely comingle. COLORED TEACHERS GIVE INSTRUCTION TO WHITE CHILDREN, and are respected and beloved by them.

"If the New York Board wishes to see the working of a just system of public education, we invite them to inspect our Chicago schools, and feel satisfied that they will be convinced that the highest good will accrue to their efforts—if they act justly and fear not, in the important issue before them."

There, you have it. The prophecy of a Chicago newspaper in 1880, written into the law of the land 74 years later, by the United States Supreme Court. You must ask Father Time to turn back his Ledger to some of the obscure pages that since have made history. Sojourner Truth, revered abolitionist and former slave, died Nov. 26, 1883. Here's a short item about her, that appeared in that historic June 8, 1880, issue of the Chicago Conservator:

"Sojourner Truth is still alive and able to lecture. Her labors in behalf of the slave are now necessarily ended, and so she is fighting the next great slave holder—Intemperance. She is over 100 years old; 40 years of this time she spent in such ignorance that she did not know that Christ was any greater than Washington or Napoleon.

"She is now a devoted Christian an interesting speaker and in TRUTH, an aged SOJOURNER, waiting for the "change."

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Thanksgiving, A Sacred Day, Associated With Family Dinner

Defender

Every day I thank God for his goodness to me and every moment of my life is filled with gratitude to Him. It is wonderful to live close to God, to trust Him and to know that His loving care provides for all our needs. P.9

Thanksgiving is one of our national holidays and our people should be a grateful one.

True, this sacred day has become associated in the American mind with family dinners. The use of the turkey, of course, goes back to the Puritan fathers who celebrated their thanks with a special feast of the bird. Chicago, Ill.

More recently we have thought less of the figure of the Puritan father in his dark clothes and large hat, and on Thanksgiving Day turned our attention to football games and the arrival of Santa Claus at the local department store where he ushers in the biggest business season of each fiscal year. Sat. 11-27-54

Let us not forget! Thanksgiving is not only a national holiday but also more especially a religious observance. This Nation was founded for the cause of human freedom under God.

They were God - fearing men who established this "America the Beautiful" of which we sing:

"O beautiful for pilgrim feet
Whose stern, impassioned stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat
Across the wilderness."

O, can you see them? - our forefathers, living close to nature, scratching their living from the land! They faced rigorous winters. It was a great experiment as they threw themselves on the soil and the mercy of God. They did not have adequate defenses against the armies of England and hardly sufficient protection from the forces of winter and the constant threat of Indian attack.

But with primitive arms and the providence of God, they survived and moved ever westward, making trails for others to follow to a new world of freedom.

The roads we build may be more magnificent than theirs but our spirit of gratitude does not excel that of our founding Fathers. They who had so little were thankful for everything while we who have so much seem so ungrateful for anything.

Many times as I travel our modern highways my mind goes back to the primitive roads of our land.

Our thoroughfares of today, laid over the paths beaten by our fathers, remain symbols of the pioneering spirit. We can be grateful for the progress represented by improved roads.

It is ours now to match this physical development with spiritual progress, however. Primitive paths which led to freedom are improved when replaced by modern highways only if the new and better roads are traveled by men who are more, and, never less, free.

Before the tremendous influence of Mahatma Ghandi in East India only people of the upper castes were permitted to use the highways. Outcast people had to walk along the shoulder of the road. There are ways of life even in America where certain groups have been confined to the shoulder. But more and more, the avenues are opening!

At Thanksgiving we might well take time to thank God for the progress we have made in this country. America is still marching with "stern, impassioned stress," still beating paths for freedom.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

A Faithful Shepherd And A Merciful King Find Christ

There is much beauty in the Christmas manger scene. Here is Jesus, a sweet baby, and with Him, his mother Mary who had given birth in a strange city. Joseph wondering at the event, finds the humble stable filled with eager and worshipful visitors who gaze down upon the lowly cradle.

Much has been written about the limited hospitality of the inkeeper who lent his stable for a birthplace. We had read a great deal about the stately kings who came from afar, bearing rare gifts. And we delight in the song which burst upon the shepherds: "Unto you a Son is born!"

The rich kings were prepared for their visit, for they had studied the stars and showed the ... of the prophets. But the shepherds were surprised when they received the heavenly news; they were quite afraid and fell on their faces.

The shepherds were bidden by angel visitors to go to Bethlehem "to see this thing that had come to pass." God sent them a messenger while they were at work. But I am sure that before they left they must have discussed among themselves the problem of the care of the sheep while they were to be away. "But who will tend the sheep?" one must have asked.

The oriental shepherd was most conscientious. He led his sheep by day and watched them by night. He was their protection against wolves and thieves. A beautiful picture of this faithfulness is found in the twenty-third Psalm in which the sheep-tending singer writes of the Lord as his Shepherd, caring for Him as he cares for his sheep.

Certainly one of this group of shepherds must have said on that holy night, "We cannot leave the sheep untended. Although it is still and clear and quiet, we must be faithful to our task."

We do not know who this shepherd was, and we can only gu... his thoughts as the others, ...joicing in their privilege, left him alone with all their sheep. But he must have received a special blessing. Possibly God came to him a vision there on the hill side. Sat. 12-18-54

We think also of those "three kings of orient."

Henry Van Dyke, in his immortal story, "The Other Wise Man," talks of a fourth traveler who was to have been with the royal group but who was delayed by his stopping to do acts of kindness. When at last he got to Jerusalem the three Wise Men had moved on to Bethlehem. He tarried at Jerusalem, in an act of mercy and when he moved on to Bethlehem, the others had long gone on while again he stayed behind in further industries. He went to Nazareth . . . and from village to village, following the path of Jesus, but never arriving in time to see him.

Through the years, this fourth Wise Man searched for the Christ, but was aways far behind as Jesus moved about. As this seeker tarried doing good, he hold the treasures he had brought for the Christ child, in order to help needy folk along the way.

Finally, he heard that the child, now grown was in Jerusalem, and the old man went toward the Holy City his wealth gone. It was growing dark; he was feeble. As he sat beside a building to rest, the sky grew black and the earth shook, for the crucifixion was taking place, though this weary traveler did not know it. A tile fell from the roof ledge above him, striking him a blow upon his head. He lay dying, despondent feeling he had searched but not found Christ. Then he heard a voice: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my Brethern, you have done it unto Me.

A faithful shepherd who found God in unselfish devotion to his task — and a merciful king who found Christ in the fullness of service — give us the true Christmas message: "We serve God when we serve others. Kindness to our fellowmen is the only way we can show we love God."

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Tells Spiritual Basis For Good Human Relations

We are beginning the 51st year of our college. It was my privilege during the opening days of orientation and planning to speak as a 'Big Mother' to the faculty and then to the new students as they planned together the experience of this new year.

It seemed to me that we were all working to launch anew this great ship of service. . .our college, planted in faith, and dedicated to the training of young men and young women in heart, in hand and in head.

This is an historic year. A year marked with unprecedented action. This year demands Christian leaders who understand the significance of human relations and ways to undergird them with spiritual powers in order that our youth may be blessed to go forward into the life entrusted to their care with hope and confidence.

When we started out 50 years ago we were not endowed with the skills and techniques, the knowledge and the know-how for matching our visions and our faiths. But we knew God was with us. He helped us to plant the seeds we were sowing, so feebly, yet determinedly. He gave us the deep desire to go forward; to endure the sacrifices and the difficulties—keeping our eyes upon the goals set before us.

The decision heralding in a new era in our schools has laid upon the colleges a grave responsibility.

All of the sterling qualities of leadership and improved human relations must be woven into the planning of courses and the development of curriculum experiences designed to develop teachers, doctors, lawyers, workmen in any area of human endeavor.

We must practice the codes of human relations in the classrooms and on the campuses. Teachers and students must face problems together—and honestly; they must work out their difficulties around the conference tables; they must get down on their knees and pray together for courage and wisdom, for tact and power; they must make cooperative decisions and learn how to appreciate the ideas and impressions of each other.

We must practice team work in the learning activities and build up the will to work together for the sake of each other and for the success of the whole. The college campus becomes a laboratory in which spiritual preparation is the essence and atmosphere of all that we do.

During my "motherly chats" with our school family here, it was my great privilege to recall for them the inspiration which came to me as I sat with educational and civic leaders of the world in Caux, Switzerland. How I long for these of our school family and for all leaders of our training programs everywhere, the vision of the ideals which challenged me at Caux—absolute purity, absolute honesty, absolute unselfishness, absolute love. In my eightieth year I look within to examine my own status with regard to these basic virtues.

Let us all study them carefully and discover the positive approaches to using them for good in our own lives as we seek to help others. Through them we can realize harmony within ourselves and thus spread the growth of spiritual understanding among others.

The greatest Teacher we know has given to us a great interpretation of these virtues.

His influence has continued in the world for nearly two thousand years.

He was worth passing around and because He gave Himself to these virtues, we today commune with Him for strength and courage and faith.

Mother Bethune implored the members of her college family and now she implores all of you who help to launch our ships of service throughout our nation, that you examine yourselves as individual units in the great Christian movement and unite your forces for good, that God may give you an abundant harvest.

Stand high upon the shoulders of those who have sacrificed and struggled to make your present gifts rewarding. Stand stalwart and strong, loyal, and true, until others come to stand on your shoulders and hold the torch of service even higher. For thus we build a better world. Thus we shall . . . ". . .make way for brotherhood for man . . . ."

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Warns Against Violence Or Hesitation At Integration

It is still too early to generalize about how the Supreme Court decision of last May outlawing segregation in the public schools of our land is working out.

For one thing many states are taking the time allowed them by the Court to declare their proposals for implementation. Also, in some sections of our country, there simply will be no problem; I refer to sections previously integrated and those sufficiently advanced to proceed at once with the new order.

In areas where the Court's stand bespeaks a new way of life, reaction is varied. A great many people are quoted, there has been a little friction and a few incidents. I know of no violence initiated by our people.

That is why I address myself today to the mass of Negro people throughout the land. We must have no violence at least we must not be responsible for it if it should raise its ugly head in any quarter.

It is of strategic importance now that we not be intimidated by any selfish group. All fair-minded and public-spirited citizens will join in helping us assume our rightful status in all areas without tension or embarrassment.

As one who knows from personal experience the knotty nature of problems that involves human emotions and social attitudes. I would like to say also that this is a time when the Negro must listen for the right voice from among his own leaders.

It is our constitutional duty to enter now the doors opened for us. It is a false idea that "we must take our time." The time has now come!

While we do not need to fall into the pitfall of violence, and indeed will not, neither do we wish to bow to complacency. Our stand must be positive and it must be united. Embracing the right, without fear and unintimidated, we cannot fail.

I am warning against any latent element of reluctance which may lurk in the minds of any of my own people. I am convinced that by and large, the white citizenry of our land will accept the Court decision as fair and just, and work out its implementation. I want to be sure we give ourselves to the full possibilities of our enlarged democracy.

Most of all, I would like, as Mother Bethune often does, to implore us all to go about all this in a religious frame of mind. Let us seek Divine Guidance of One whom we all call "Our Father."

I have one other suggestion to make. Let us talk this matter over with each other. In small, informal groups, let us look at the larger, meanings of integration; what it means for us and what it will mean for our children and for the United States as a leader among nations.

We need not be ashamed to be Negroes. We are full citizens of the United States; we belong to the world. We are members of the human race; we, too, are the children of God.

Let us stand together, proudly, with the best of our leaders who hail this great new day of the recognition of our people.

In the informal groups to which I refer, any quiet fears may be resolved. Mutual encouragement may be gained.

Many of our enlightened white friends may be glad to join with us in discussing the problems we may have to face and which we can face better together.

We shall soon discover what strength we have in unity and how just our cause really is.

This is the way it will be achieved. Seeking Divine Guidance, we will live together as a human family in this land, and we all will grow in the spirit of living and working with each other.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Defender, Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-9-54

Recommends Bible As Source Of Wisdom, Inspiration

My mind is filled with a deep desire that people prepare themselves spiritually for the responsibilities of citizens during the years that are just ahead. P.3

We all need a spiritual undergirding to sustain us for the stands we must take, the loyalties we must confirm, the sacrifices we must endure.

One universal source of inspiration and wisdom is the Holy Bible. To me it is abounding in strengthening understandings that will open our minds and our hearts to the spiritual truths so necessary to our program of action as we build a better world.

Coleridge said, "The Bible finds me as no other book can." Certainly he meant that the Bible is a mirror of our human nature.

It has come up out of human experience and speaks to human experience. It is throbbing, pulsating, with the rich human emotion of people who have found God. I am not thinking of the theologian's view of the Bible. I am speaking of the practical values of this book if we will use it as a code for daily living.

Through its use today, part of the basic structure of our American way of life can be empowered even in those early years as our forefathers laid the foundation of our democracy through reading the Bible.

We cannot afford to forget the high regard which they had for Holy Writ. This is reflected in our institutions, those "lengthened shadows" of great men.

American political document and the speeches of our great statesmen are steeped in Biblical quotation. I think that one of the characteristics which made them great was this high regard for the Scripture.

The promoters of the public school system in our nation have for the past few years advanced the idea that the Bible might have even a better place in the educational program for the masses.

The early lives of children need to be anchored to what is true and just and lovely and wise. The Bible is the Book, for no better foundation can any man lay.

It has been my desire that our college curriculum shall forever require courses in Bible of all the students who enter there. Similarly, I crave that experience for all people who search for the secrets of abundant living.

Sometimes we get too proud to acknowledge our religious background of simple, pious Christian faith. It is strange that we should be ashamed or reluctant about the very thing that made us what we are as a people!

There are those that feel that today, the daily lives of millions of American people are lived apart from any sense of religious reality.

I do feel that many of the social and economic problems that we have are due to our slight regard in these times for the Bible as a basis for our daily life.

I am greatly concerned with the fact that as the standards of education are being raised, there is somehow less and less emphasis on the teaching of the Word.

Secularization is a process that sets in when a society becomes proud. But God confounds such.

How can any man call himself educated who has no knowledge of the Bible at least as great literature? And how can any nation justify its own life without the Bible in the hands and in the hearts of its people?

Perhaps we do not know the God of the Bible, our Father and Creator to whom we owe life itself. The Bible is our means of such acquaintance and throught it every man is free to form his own friendship with the Divine.

For light on contemporary problems, Mother Bethune recommends the reading of the Bible. For the making of a better personal life, there is no better source of devotional material.

Out of the Eternal Wisdom here comes Light for human darkness. The Bible is indeed a light for our path and a lamp unto our feet.

Read your Bible. There you will find wisdom, courage, strength, help, solace, power and peace. There you will find a basis for the faith we need so sorely in our busy, modern days.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Courageous Leadership Is Greatest Need Of Our Time

Defender Sat. 10-30-54

When young people speak to me of the greatest need of our time, it is my privilege to tell them of our need for courageous leadership. When they seek an answer to what makes a leader courageous, I say simply, "Integrity."

Now, by integrity I mean truthfulness, honesty and uprightness. We mean that quality that makes a leader one whom we can trust; men and women whose word is their bond.

Of course leaders must be intelligent, but intelligence without honesty is very dangerous. Smart people who do not mean to do the right thing can cause much harm to their unsuspecting fellowmen.

Someone said that truth is not just intellectual accuracy; it is moral honesty.

A leader cannot make too many mistakes, it is true, but if his mistakes are honest and are honestly acknowledged, he will be strong in spite of them.

All that can be asked of any man is that he intend to do right. Never, can less be asked of our leaders.

Our very democracy depends on our trust in each other and especially in those who stand in the forefront of social and religious and political and economic battles. Here we must have this thing called integrity. Here we must be able to believe we have good men and women.

Integrity makes men fearless. What has one to fear who has done what in his heart and in the light of Christian conscience he believes to be right, the just, the honorable thing to do? Herein lies the courage of leadership: faith in the right.

I have thought in recent years a very great deal about an ideal we call absolute purity. Purity has been defined as "willing one thing." That means that a pure heart is one which is not divided. "One cannot serve two masters: he will hate the one and love the other."

Purity is to desire one thing, to do one thing, to love one thing. It means not to have a double purpose. It means to be without spot of hypocrisy, luplicity, deceitfulness. Purity is great strength. It is courage. It is integrity.

Long ago the Psalmist prayed a prayer which impresses me as I read it. It is brief and can well be taken as one's motto: "Unite my heart to praise Thee, O God." How many of us have divided hearts, double loyalties, dual thoughts! One can find purity of heart by ridding one's self of servitude to lesser things, to second rate causes, to secondary loyalties. Unite my heart; cleanse my heart purify my heart. Give me integrity!

Integrity is that priceless virtue which enables men to feel, as I say, a man's word is his bond. Jesus admonished his disciples not to swear by anything: a man's word should be sufficient. When you give your word, let it be so.

We hear a great deal about the difficulties of being honest. It is difficult to be completely honest. That is why honesty is so rare and so highly prized. The world searches for honest people: it makes leaders of them. And, when it seems difficult to know the right and fair and just thing, one can still intend good in his decisions and his actions. This is honesty. One may not always be always; he may not always be wise, but he can always try to be honest.

Integrity is a pearl of great price. It is a heritage to give one's children. It can bring courage; it will make one fearless. It can also bring the trust and admiration of one's friends and countrymen. It can produce peace of mind. It is that of which greatness is made.

How significant it is that one virtue should be so important. This one thing spells greatness for the individual; there is no substitute for it and surely there is nothing more important than integrity in all human existence.

And as we work to build a better world, the integrity of our leaders will undergird the entire structure of spiritual union which is the cornerstone of our world wide community.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

A Great People Hears Its Conscience Speak; Realizes Segregation Not Decent

All over America we see signs that a great people has heard its conscience speak. The Supreme Court mandate of last May regarding our public school system has brought home to large segments of our citizenry the fact that segregation is not decent, is not human, and is not Christian.

In a recent article, Alan Paton said that m a n,y people realize that desegregation will "MAKE FOR PEACE—not only for country, not only for the world, but in a man's mind.'

It is this peace of mind that our nation is searching for. The American people cannot always live in injustice toward the Negro. The mandate of the Court had to come, sooner or later. It was the voice of the American conscience.

Leaders of the church, demonstrating their faith in the fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man, have spoken on this important matter. It is a religious issue; it is a Christian principle which is involved. The Roman Catholic Church and the Presbyterian Church went on record through their leaders and official bodies soon after the Supreme Court decision was announced.

Many denominations of the Christian Church are finding a challenge in this new opportunity to practice the Gospel of Christ fully in daily life.

The commission on Unitarian group relations within the Ameri-

cidents in which the process of desegregation is disturbing the waters a little. We must keep our heads; the right is on our side.

It is only a matter of a little time now and every citizen of this great land will be shocked and ashamed when he thinks of these incidents. As a matter of fact, these uneasy stirrings tend to call to open attention the rightful cause of the Negro. Peace cannot come when the conscience is struggled with until at last the right has won.

It is so important that we keep our heads. I admire the dignity with which the children of our race attended school amid the furor in Milford, Delaware. And I admire the courage of their parents who encouraged them to take their places peacefully.

Regardless of the temporary decision of the school board in that community, segregation is outlawed and is illegal. Best of all, the Negro has caused no trouble in the situation. The voice of conscience does not speak against our people but for them.

It is also important that we not be intimidated. Let no one say for us that we do not want our rightful place in society. It is ours; it is there; it waits for us to claim it. All America knows she has heard her conscience speak. The words were those of the Court and the voice was that of conscience, but the truth was God's.

cn Unitarian Association has in bold and frank words set down its findings in a detailed report entitled, "How 'Open' is the Unitarian Door?"

The Commission concludes in part "that the majority of our churches have ignored the human relations aspect of religion." It seems to me that they strike at the heart of the matter in the following statement, taken from their report:

"It is not enough to help the Negro; it is not enough to provide for him. It is the responsibility of the local liberal church to welcome him, to respect his dignity and to treat him as an equal."

I wish to commend these leaders and all other church officials who take such a stand. A statement like this reveals not only courage but also understanding. In every area of American life, in every institution and in every section of the country, the Negro is entitled to all of the rights, privileges and responsibilities of full citizenship.

Into some activities and some areas we may not care to go, but no other citizen should have the right to tell us we cannot just because we are Negroes .To do so is not only illegal; it is un-Christian. This is the realization of the American conscience today.

I hope our people will not be upset by the widely publicized in-

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Mrs. Bethune Outlines 5-Point Program in School Desegregation

In my last article on desegregation, I pointed out that segregation is un-Christian in principle.

I stated my opinion that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States outlawing segregation in our public schools was the American conscience speaking God's truth.

Our great country, through its highest tribunal, is saying that segregation is unconstitutional; it is illegal; it is against the right of mankind; therefore, it is a crime.

I tried to point out also, that according to the teachings of Jesus, segregation is sin. Wrong on both counts, the legal and the religious, segregation has been branded for what it is. It is against the law; it has always been against the Gospel.

The majority of American people will, in the long run, endorse the thing which they see is right and just and fair; I believe that.

I believe also in God and His will, and finally, His will always prevails. The critics of our American way of life point out that democracy is sometimes slow. But it is also sure.

We know at last we can rely on it. History is working for us; conscience is with us. We cannot lose.

We could not build on it. A divided, discriminating, segregated for their rights before the law, and decisions as to the worth of individuals are made by the Courts, not by individuals.

Third, beware of "fear control." Let us be careful whom we allow to speak for us. We must listen to our best leaders and those with the greatest vision.

We must let only those be our spokesmen who are our friends, and not those who betray us by saying we do not really want what the Court has decided is our right to have.

Fourth, be prepared to excell. New opportunities bring us new challenges. We are not only ready: we are not only prepared; we will excell.

Let us find inspiration in the leaders of our race who have blazed new trails of accomplishment, and who would beckon others of us to come forth in excellence of

accomplishment.

Fifth, let us point with pride to what our people have done in the realm of religion, research, medicine, public life, entertainment and sports. These are examples of what the Negro can contribute to a common way of life.

We are now on a sounder basis, one that is Christian, legal, and practical. Unafraid, we hold high the torch handed us that we may help to enlighten the world.

society is not a solid basis for democracy. The Supreme Court discerned that if we are to have a free world, our adult community must grow out of a school system which is not divided.

A segregated public school system is a lie in the heart of democracy. There is no question in my mind that the American people see this fact very clearly in the light of the Supreme Court pronouncement.

I am convinced that we shall eventually accomplish a great world community of all peoples; we will eventually overcome our

"differences" and see each other for what we are in the sight of God — all of us — His children.

For this reason, I am offering to all of you several very practical and very specific bits of advice.

First, do not be unduly alarmed by the casual outbursts that are occurring. The victory IS won: the Negro IS a full citizen.

The great majority of American people, law-abiding and decent, will accept and welcome the decision of their highest Court.

Second, let us not allow anyone to tell us we are "not ready" for this move. We have a right to question the authority of anyone who feels he may decide the "readiness" of his fellow-citizens

In a democracy, all are "ready"

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-13-54
P. 9

Real Value Of Education Is To Help Us Become Somebody

Last week, I wrote of the type of preparation our youth will need to enable them to find their places and to excel within them during the days of unparalleled opportunity which lie ahead of them.

Today, let us carry still further this challenge of readiness to our youth in a more personal and direct fashion.

New experiences in the world of education are opening every day. When something new comes into our experience we ask, "What is it for?" The use to which we will put our enlargening educational opportunities is the most important thing about them and perhaps about us. Think of this in terms of the following questions:

What difference does education make for you, your family and the community in which you live? I do not refer simply to salary or social status, but, are you easier to live with at home and at work?

Are you a better son or daughter, brother or sister, husband or wife because of your education?

Are you honestly concerned about the critical problems which face our society in this important period of human history?

Are people important to you? Can you look on the person as a man — a creature of God — regardless of his color, his creed, his status, or his faults?

Do you wish to help others and be of some service or do you put the matter of personal gain first in your dealings with others?

Has your education served to make you want to be a person of integrity?

It is the primary business of women — their character, their minds, their usefulness, their citizenship. The responsibility of the individual who receives the education is to use his training to contribute to the welfare and the progress of the world.

About two years ago, in the Netherlands, a lady physician, Maria Montessori, passed away at the age of 81. Her story interested me; it carries a thought for you.

Maria Montessori showed up at a new housing project in the slums of Rome one day in the early 1900's. She was supposed to be no more than a medical advisor for the children of the tenants. She saw the children and knew that she would have to do more. In fact she founded a new type of school. Within a few years the Montessori method of teaching became the talk of educators over the world.

Her message was: "You must fight for the rights of the child." She earned her children's crusade far beyond her native land—all over the nations of Europe, working and lecturing from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Her last words to her adopted son. Maria, were "What are you planning for the reform of the world?"

Education is a tool, an instrument. It is not just something to have, like many of our possessions. It is something useful; it is meant to be of service. Its only value, in fact, lies in this usefulness to the individual and to society.

Upon meeting a rather cultured lady, a friend of mine asked her what is her occupation. She replied that she teaches. "And what do you teach?" she was asked. To this she said, "I teach children." The friend patiently pursued the matter: "What do you teach children?" The answer was interesting: "I teach children to become ladies and gentlemen." "How do you do this?" was the further question. "I teach children to become ladies and gentlemen through the use of music as a medium," she said.

We do not teach children music just so they can sing or play an instrument. In education today, we think of music as an agency of human development. Specific subject matter and skills are but means to an end, and not ends in themselves.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Defender Chicago, Ill.
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Sat. 11-6-54

Boys And Girls Now Face Future of Great Possibilities

The doors of opportunity which are opening in our times cause me to rejoice for the sake of the youth of this generation. As never before in the history of our country, the Negro boy and girl face a future of great possibilities. It is my concern, however, that we provide ways to match this opportunity with preparation.

The day is gone in which we could depend alone on native ability. We must acquire the skills and knowledge which the new opportunities require.

The preparation of the whole person has long been my dream for our youth. "The training of the hand, the head and the heart" has been the aim of my own educational philosophy. All the skills are important and all are necessary to a wellrounded education—the manual, the mental and spiritual.

We must never lose our contact with the real world of every day tasks, no matter how advanced may be our professional or technical training. And, we must never lose sight of spiritual values. Good, clean, hard work is uplifting and is an honorable part of living. It has its own dignity and carries rewards of great satisfaction even in the humblest services. But as we find our opportunities in the professions, in politics and in the world of affairs, we must be ready for these, too, and these demand more specialized preparation.

It is my opinion that such academic programs should be built on the solid basis of the development of the whole person.

At Caux, Switzerland, I met with representatives of many cultures as we studied and prayed and worked toward world rearmament. It was so clearly apparent to me there that the person who will be called to world leadership will be the person of board training. In such a situation, where twenty to thirty languages are spoken, the individual with not only knowledge of but also appreciation for other peoples and their languages, customs, historyand aspirations, is the individual whose influence will match the hour.

To earn and keep our rightful place we must work hard. We must be prepared for opportunities as they come. It would be a great tragedy to come to a day of new hope with our hands empty. Remember the immortal words:

"The heights of great men reached and kept..
Were not attained by sudden flight
But they while their companions slept
Toiled upward in the night."

This is the time for us to contribute something enduring and to take our place in world progress. The peace of the world for which all people yearn in their hearts will not come as a result of armament treaties or political compromises; it will not come if we "just wait." World peace must be built.

It will be built by those who have human understanding, sympathetic knowledge and good will toward others. It will be the result of the cooperative work of those who have learned to work and to think, those who know the problems and have the feeling of the realities of life and have their eyes on its spiritual meanings.

Our heritage has prepared us to make our own contribution to the structuring of a better world. Out of our suffering and our sacrifice we may rise to assist in the righting of other wrongs. Our heritage has given us the full flavor of the grape of suffering; we can approach world problems with a depth of understanding. Now let us study to show ourselves approved.

Youth, this is your day! Prepare yourselves now!

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Writer Pays Tribute To Negro Beauticians As Ambassadors

Today I pay tribute to the National Association of Beauty School Owners and Teachers. Last month I spent many pleasant hours with them in New York where they were holding the annual convention of Alpha Chi Pi Omega Sorority and Fraternity.

Following the convention the members who had registered for the European trip were given a bon voyage party and soon set sail for foreign ports.

One hundred and eighty nine delegates traveled to Paris, London and other continental cities where they studied variations in hair style and established many new and broader contacts.

But most important they spread good will. In this they did their country a service.

It was a glorious sight to see them before they left — all well groomed wth perfectly appointed dress and luggage and poised in every way.

Here was the largest group of organized Negro women to cross the seas on such an inviting errand.

I rejoice that I was enabled to give assistance to their inspiring leader, Marjorie Stewart Joyner. Their organization has won the prestige and dignity that their splendid vocation so justly deserves.

In eight years they have attained remarkable growth. They have been reading and travelling all these years.

They have visited Haiti, Canada and Europe. Next year they plan their annual trip around a tour of Mexico.

Marjorie Joyner leads a grand host of upstanding women through the streets of foreign nations — spreading the good news that Negro women are not satisfied to stand still — that they can and do join hands and hearts in order to grow in knowledge and culture.

This is a fine example for other groups. It is a powerful demonstration of what united efforts can do when guided by progressive leadership.

Some years ago this organization selected my efforts here at Bethune-Cookman college as one of their major projects. During eight years they contributed more than $32,000 in cash to the college.

Today they have turned ther efforts to the Mary McLeod Bethune foundation; and their help with the college and the foundation constitutes the largest contribution to my endeavors, by a group of women, during my 50 years of service.

They are saving me many steps that I had to take in former years. They are supplying me personally with many of the things I need during these closing years of my life — for they truly realize, as do many others, that my life has been given not for myself, but for others.

I express my gratitude for their devotion to my visions and their great help in bringing those visions to reality. One of life's greatest blessings is to be surrounded by friends who share trial and sunshine. The National Association of Beauty School Owners and Teachers are a blessing to my life.

The outstanding idea connected with the organization however is the way in which these women have united to benefit many people. Through their travels they add to their personal stature; but they also give the world a gratifying picture of the Negro race.

Through their various business establishments they bring together monies for the Mary McLeod Bethune foundation; but in this they are building the lives of young men and women yet unborn.

Their lives are built around a concept of beauty and blessing; and from that idea add blessing to many lives and make the world a more beautiful place in which to live.

When they were in England on May 5th and 6th I cabled Lady Astor to ask if she would open her gardens to them as she had done for me on the occasion of my trip to England. She speedily cabled back that her gardens would be open and that the group would be graciously received.

I am glad that this group of Negro women, dedicated to a more beautiful world, walked through one of the most beautiful spots in the world. They were at home!

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Recounts Thrill Of Tribute From Children Of Whole County

Numerous and varied honors have come my way in life and I cherish many significant moments in my memory. However, a tribute was paid me last week that will always be bright in retrospect. It came from children.

About 800 boys and girls, representing all the Negro schools in Volusia County, gathered at 631 Pearl st, Daytona Beach — my home — now known as the Mary McLeod Bethune Foundation. They sang hyms and offered prayer; they pledged their allegiance to our country's flag.

My heart was warmed as they sang, "We Are Climbing Jacob's Ladder," a sort of theme-song of my early days and struggles. The sweetness of their young voices touched me indeed as they joined hands and serenaded me with "Let Me Call You Sweetheart."

The program of the occasion included a presentation of monies brought as a gift from the youngsters of the different schools.

Maxwell Saxon, Principal of Euclid High school in DeLand, told the children of the purpose of the Foundation,

The young audience was also informed of our plans to add to research room to the building where my writings, correspondence and speeches would be preserved for future reference.

I learned that this was to be an annual observance. My appreciation in this honor and recognition on the part of these children was deeper than any words could express.

I spoke to my young audience in this vein — I am told — for someone was kind enough to write down the words that flowed from my heart at that moment:

"I wonder why you have done this for me today, coming away from your several schools to assemble here on the grounds of the Mary McLeod Bethune foundation to sing your songs, bring your gifts and your greetings. I wonder why.

"Then an answer comes to me. One day I was a girl like some of you. I determined to do a task that the world would commend and would give me the devotion of my people. My heart yearns for every one of you.

"I want to bring my gratitude to these leaders, these students who thought well — not to wait until I am gone to lay bouquets on my tomb but to come while I am alive to express their love and confidence and the prayers that my years may be extended.

"If I lived twice as long I could not bring the gratitude I feel for you today.

"May you find here in future years the inspiration which will brighten your own life. I thank you for this generous gift from my own county.

"I cannot tell you what it means to look into your faces and have you sing so meaningfully, 'Let Me Call You Sweetheart.'

"I want you to get deeply into your heart that the best that Mary McLeod Bethune has had has been given that boys and girls like you may rise to great heights.

"When you go into the foundation building, you will find a picture of the cabin where I was born, pictures of my mother and father, things from all over the world — things that will inspire you to go on to higher heights.

"As I look at you gathered here I hope this picture will never pass out of your minds.

"Again, I bring my gratitude for this gift, this ceremony, this information you are seeking that you may become more clearly allied with that which will bring inspiration for all mankind as the years go by."

After the program outdoors, 16 high school students served as guides for a tour of the foundation building.

Grateful indeed am I for this educational experience afforded these young people as they learn now to respect and support this work.

From the hearts of these children I feel I have received a tribute.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Mrs. Bethune Continues Her Report On Her Recent Northern Sojourn

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a two installment report by Mrs. Bethune of her recent trip to New York, Newark, N. J., Philadelphia, and Washington.

Tue[illegible] 5 West 65th Street, at the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Building for a meeting of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Foundation of which I am one of the directors.

Mr. Harriman presided. Present were representatives of all degrees of business, church and similar activities.

There were three Negroes present: Walter White, Dr. Channing Tobias and myself. We discussed important matters regarding the extension of the w o r k of the Foundation.

It was the middle of the week before I got to Washington, D. C. where I had a most significant visit. So many were awaiting me. I lived with my foster daughter, Mrs. Sadie Mills Franklin, but I shared inspiration, advice and counsel with groups in the government, in church work, in women's organizations and a variety of other interests.

It was a time of great renewal; many of these with home shared experiences had worked with me in previous years as we together had forged ahead for new frontiers in church and government circles.

It was a joy to conference with the leaders at the National Council of Negro Women.

From Washington, I went to West Chester, Penna., w h e r e under the leadership of Dr. Adolphus W. Anderson, sr., president of the Pennsylvania State Association of the Improved, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World I was to receive the EBONY DIAMOND AWARD.

The occasion was an unforgetable one. The streets, sidewalks and pathways were filled w i t h people who had thronged in from all the cities of Pennsylvania—the Daughters and Bills— in t h e i r great State convention.

I was greeted by the Supreme Grand Exalted Ruler, Robert H. Johnson and his staff, the Honorable Hobson Reynolds, Judge Houston as many state dignitaries of the I. B. P. O. E. W. — all in their colorful regalia, smiling face and sparkling eyes.

This presentation of the EBONY DIAMOND AWARD was the initial step in a program instituted by Dr. Anderson whereby the youth will yearly submit the achievements of persons who hame made significant contributions to o u r nation.

The beautiful plaque which accompanied the award was inscribed with these **words:**

"To Mrs. Mary M. McLeod Bethune whose life has been an Iliad of achievements made possible through her unalterable faith in God and an unremitting devotion to the welfare of her fellowman."

Again, I had a realization of what can be done with the united effort of groups whose leadership has been broadened and whose service is one of unselfishness.

Then I returned to Philadelphia where my devoted friends, Hobson and Evelyn Reynolds and R u t h Scott shared the gracious hospitalities which made me comfortable and happy.

While there I spoke at Heritage House to a packed audience of interesting people: women's clubs, men's clubs, sororities, fraternities and individuals — gathered to see what could be done to help broaden the channels of cooperative civic work in the great "city of brotherly love."

I felt thrilled as I talked with them concerning t h e i r great opportunities for leadership.

They presented me with the first honorary charter membership. I prize highly a certificate of the the seal of the Philadelphia Cotillian Society, speaks of the purpose of the organization:

" . . . to preserve the cultural heritage that is the birthright of all mankind, and to promote and encourage those skills in the arts among our youth . . ."

My whole trip was a joy. The "red-caps" were courteous and friendly, always on the lookout for me. Every burden was relieved every package and bag. When the plane landed far from the exit of the airport, there was a wheelchair awaiting me. I was grateful for this loving care.

On Monday morning I took a plane at the beautiful Philadelphia airport — the most beautiful I have seen in the entire country — and returned to my desk, full of the feeling that there are broad new currents moving for our people among all the inhabitants of the land.

Mrs. Bethune Sees School Ruling As A Milestone In U. S. History

Very few people were surprised by the recent decision by the Supreme Court which declared segregation in the public schools to be unconstitutional.

But the reaction to the decision, in many parts of the country, is something that borders on hysteria. Many radio commentators have said that the decision is the most important since the Dred Scott case. Others have said it is the most important thing that has happened since the Civil War.

I can see very little to be excited about. We are not changing our constitution. We are merely taking a step to live up to the letter and spirit of our constitution.

Our country has been engaged in building a great and impressive materialistic civilization; but all history demonstrates that no nation can long endure when it builds on materialism, at the cost of moral responsibility.

The ideals of state must be reflected in the day-to-day living of all the people. If we strive for democracy in world affairs we cannot betray democracy at home.

The whole question of communism versus democracy hinges around the practice of democracy. All people of vision and objective perspective know this. We have no choice. We must become what we say we are.

To abolish the national sin of segregation and discrimination is to more firmly establish democracy — to set it on the high hill of world opinion without shame or apology. This is what we have wanted to do ever since we set out to combat communism on a world wide basis.

From this point of view the Supreme Court decision is an important milestone in our national history. It is another firm stone in the foundation of our country. It is a powerful weapon of defense. It is a critical factor in our survival as a people who declare freedom to be the right of all humanity everywhere.

But the end is not yet. The Court decision is not the automatic end of segregation. To strive for democracy is one thing but we can become so slack as to betray it.

Unfortunately we still have those whose conscience and intelligence is so slack that they will not hesitate to betray democracy. They are the ones who, during the many weeks and months ahead, will fill the air and the press with hysterical words and hate filled threats.

Many of their children have, however, escaped this cancerous bondage. Their eyes have been opened to the true meaning of democracy and they have come to see their country in historic perspective.

T h e s e children of the 'blind haters' have done much to bring about the many changes in democratic practice — especially in the south. Since World War II they have broken many of the barriers set up by the forefathers. I am sure they have done this in the knowledge that a country divided on its founding philosophy places itself in the anomalous situation of becoming its own enemy.

These 'emancipated' children of our internal enemies will grow in quality and number; but it is a fact that their elders will also continue to follow the 'slave doctrine' of man's blighted past.

We must expect that the enemies who dwell within, will do all within their power to circumvent the Court decision. We must not expect that they will accept full citizenship for all the people — just as they have been unable to accept the complete social doctrine of the church.

We must be ready to meet their clever devices—for they will have many. The work of the NAACP is not done. And it would be a serious and calamitous mistake for any person to relax vigilance in our struggle to build a moral state.

We will have more court battles to plan and fight — and win. These efforts will take more and more money, more and more talent, more and more devotion to the cause of human dignity and national decency.

Let there be no resting at the oars! — no precipitant jjj jonjjn oars! Let there be no undue rejoicing — no hysteria — no hate — no precipitant action — no false sense of security.

The Court decision was the only thing that could have happened under the constitution of our country. It was right. It was just. We must now go about the business of implementing the decision. This must be done with common sense and Christian forbearance. But it must be done! And within this simple fact lies the long road ahead.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

How Philosophy Of School Affects Lives Of Graduates

It is interesting to notice how the philosophy of a school may affect the lives of its graduates.

Today there is a philosophy of education at work in quite a few schools and colleges which will affect the lives and destinies of many people. It is not a new type of belief or training and it is not receiving any fanfare of publicity; but I believe it to be very significant.

In Africa and Indonesia, the United States and Korea whole communities of people are coming together to pool their abilities and labor in the building of new schools and colleges. The building of the school is made part of the student's training. Something seems to happen to the character of young people exposed to this type of training. The Kikuyu tribe in Kenya is a case in point.

The Kikuyu have built many new schools, many of them partially subsidized by the British government. But in several instances the Kikuyu themselves, feeling that the British did not act with enough dispatch, organized whole communities around a school building project. The people made great sacrifices for these schools. Many of them gave half their yearly income to help buy materials.

Others sold their cattle and their land so that sufficient money would be available to complete a particular job. Whole villages carried stones to the tops of hills where most of these schools were built. The children joined in the labor with their parents. Part of their education was related to the building project. Usually the children put the roof on the buildings.

One of the visitors to these Kenya schools, in speaking of her trip, said she was profoundly impressed by what this type of training has done to the child. No where was there a school discipline problem. The children were so devoted to their schools and the purpose for which they were built, that their studies became an absorbing enterprise and adventure. They developed a spirit of dedication and independence. They showed a quiet and natural courage which reflected inward power.

The same adventure is going on in Indonesia where President Achmed Soekarno has taken the lead in building an entire student project. Students and teachers make the construction of their "place of learning" a part of the learning process.

We have done the same thing here in America; and a few schools have been outstanding in this type of education. One of them is Wittenberg College in Ohio where the students, faculty worked together in building a large student dormitory and an athletic stadium.

The Cambridge School in Weston Massachusetts is another institution where creative physical work has always been an adjunct to academic instruction. It is part of the philosophy of the school. Here one can see 30 students and two faculty members engaged in surveying the land, cutting down trees, blasting for excavation, pouring concrete and studying disciplinary subjects in the same schedule.

The headmaster, Mr. Adolphus Cheek, jr., says that at Cambridge "the whole concept is to show what is possible in terms of constructive and creative activity." He goes on to say, "When our students become adults we want them to realize they do not have to take things as they find them in their communities. They can creatively improve and build —as they have done here at school. This concept is a fundamental part of education."

I had a two-fold impression as I read these lines because first, they tell the story of what is happening to so many of the formerly underprivileged peoples of the world. This type of education going on in the remote places of the world is doing something to the young people. Something which shall affect not only their lives but many others. They are going to develop a kind of strength of character and resourcefulness that will brook no defeat.

One can pick through the newspapers and notice that this type of training is sweeping through the entire world today. Although much of it has come about because of the after affects of war; the fact remains that its impact on the lives of young people will be felt in many areas of the world for years to come.

The second reason Mr. Cheek's words impressed me is that I saw the truth of them reflected in the early years of the education of the Negro. Many of our early leaders came from schools of the Cambridge type. Booker T. Washington was one of them. His years at Hampton Institute showed him "what was possible in terms of constructive and creative activity."

The Hampton Institute of yesteryear grew on the spirit of pioneers hewing through a wilderness. That spirit became a torch in the hands of Booker Washington and for many years he inflamed the hearts and minds of countless people. He possessed inward power and I remember with gratitude how much that power meant to the little college I was trying to start when, in the early years, Booker Washington lent words of encouragement and advice.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Moral Re-Armament Movement Heavily Felt In Africa

There has recently come to my desk a single issue of a small African newspaper. It is called the African Eagle and is published in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

I mention it because in my April 3rd column I discussed the Moral Re-Armament movement in connection with certain moral responsibilities which face the church in times like these. This movement is making itself felt in many places in the world, but none more so than in Africa.

The March issue of the African Eagle carries a column on MRA. This column is a simple and yet exceedingly striking statement of what MRA is all about. Here it is:

"Moral Re-Armament is demonstrating on a world scale that human nature can be changed and changed quickly.

The way to change is to begin putting right what is wrong.

Take pencil and paper and write down the places where change is needed. Write down the four standards of absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness and love.

Start with honesty. Absolute honesty. What about money? One man was always complaining about dishonesty in the Government while he was cheating on taxes himself. His change meant paying back what he owed. Now instead of criticising the politicians he tells them how he became honest.

What about the person from whom I feel most divided? Is it all his fault? I may be 10 percent wrong, but it is easier for me to put right 90 percent. So why not start there.

Take time to listen to God. Write down every thought that comes. Check the thoughts against those four standards. Obey the thoughts you get. Start every day with this discipline.

Most of us, the first time we listen, will get ideas about how to put right things that are wrong. Money to pay back. Apologies to make. Honest relations to restore in the family.

The way is simple. Listen honestly. Write it down. Test it. Carry it out. You will become an effective force for remaking the world."

That is the statement. It carries the heart and core of the MRA ideology. When one reads it very carefully one discovers why MRA has had such tremendous effect in the large world areas where there has been so much unrest and violence. It is playing a beneficent role in land reform in India, labor relations in Africa, and anti-communistic activities in Germany, India, Africa and Australia. The almost overnight changes which have been effected in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are amazing to say the least.

MRA is not an organization to join. It is a way of life based on the four moral standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love. It is not merely a system of ideas but from all reports it is a dynamic power which grips the lives of men, holds them, and infuses a new spirit into day to day living.

The second reason MRA is effective is that it is absolute. Men feel obliged, in their daily lives, to live in accordance with the absolute commandments of God. Its standards are absolute moral standards. There is no compromise. "Start with honesty. Absolute honesty. . ." There is no compromise here.

The third sign of power in MRA lies in its totality. It embraces the whole of a person, thinking and feeling, and action. It requires total commitment to God. "Take time to listen to God. Check the thoughts against those four standards. Obey the thoughts you get. . ."

The fourth strength of MRA lies in its concern with man's final destiny. Each man has his part and is responsible for the future of the world.

These are the four reasons MRA is having such great affect in the world around us:

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Mrs. Bethune Says People Who Stand For The Right Life Must Promote Right Life

A few months ago, Mr. Kenneth McFarland, who is Educational Consultant to General Motors said something that impressed me very much. I think his statement is significant and important.

Mr. McFarland said, "The people I fear most are not the communists, left-wingers, or crackpots. I fear the good people who believe the right things, belong to the right things, but who never do anything about it. They just stand for the right things; they never move in and help push these things along."

Now it seems to me that this statement sums up just about all that can be said about America's great moral problem of segregation and discrimination. Almost without exception every responsible writer, speaker, and leader in public life are agreed that our country faces a choice between 'practicing what we preach' or having all our efforts in world affairs come to naught.

The time has come when America must do more than 'stand' for the right. America must do something about the right. In the long run it does no good to fight wrong unless the one who attacks wrong also lives right.

This is our vulnerable spot in our dealings with the communists. This is the moral cancer that we must cut out of our national life. It is costing too much in lives and money, and it costs money to practice a national sin.

It is appalling to realize the millions upon millions of dollars that have been wasted in this country in an effort to maintain the illusion of the inequality of races. It is even more appalling to realize that this money has been spent by communities that 'stand' for democracy and Christianity.

The part of our country that has spent more millions than any other section of the country in order to maintain segregation is that part of the country where the loudest protestations of Christianity are are heard.

The whole story of segregation and discrimination is a recitation of inconsistency and compromise with conscience. Today, that compromise is a tool in the hands of our enemies.

We have molded a weapon more powerful than any bomb that the genius of man may devise; and we have placed that weapon in the hands of the enemy. And it is costing us billions of dollars . . . It costs money to tolerate a national sin.

What is the remedy? We already know the remedy; we have known it for centuries. As a matter of fact we 'stand' for the remedy! Mr. McFarland's statement sums it up. It is time for all the good people who 'stand' for the right to begin doing something about the practice of the right. Some groups have started.

The National Council of Catholic Women declared in their conference in Washington a few days ago that with a unanimous vote they stand ready to back our government in its efforts to destroy segregation and discrimination.

I read this announcement with a deep sense of pride in the women of the country. Women's groups have taken a stand on segregation for a number of years.

But we have reached the stage in our moral growth that we must do more than take stands. We must do more than pass resolutions. We must do more than condemn. We must do more than say a thing is wrong.

We must take a positive and affirmative action for the right. We must practice what we say is right. This is not a job for organizations alone. It is an individual job for every man, woman and child in every part of our country.

I have said many times in this column that I believe the Christian Church should be the leading light in this movement to free America of the shackles of shame. It should occupy most of the time and attention of the church. It is a moral problem.

Just as it is true that a country cannot live half slave and half free, no country, or part of a country, can practice racial persecution and at the same time practice Christianity. The two are opposites. They are inconsistent. One makes the other wrong, and they cannot be separated in the living process.

If Christianity is right then racial discrimination and segregation are wrong. If Christianity is right then racial humiliation and persecution are wrong.

If Christianity is right, we cannot go on making a mockery of the Christ by the way in which we practice His teachings. If Christianity is right we can send communistic dogma down to everlasting defeat by practicing the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth — practicing those teachings with all men and in every phase of our daily lives.

Let us 'stand' for the right but let us also be up and about God's business on this earth. Let us live the life of Christians.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Attempt To Control And Correct Social Elements Also Produce Sickness Of Mind

People who are associated with the training of young people are perhaps more aware than others of the dual growth of men and women.

We grow up in body according to the smooth function of many natural laws. When we keep environment in accord with the demands and conditions of those laws a young man or woman matures physically into a healthy adult. When we create or maintain an environment which is counter to certain natural laws the body itself changes to a condition which we describe as illness or disease.

But the attempt to correct and control those social elements of the environment which also produce sickness of mind and body has not yet been mastered to the extent that medicine has been able to establish its disciplines and function. However the attempt has also resulted in a vast accumulation of experience.

This latter experience is bunched together in a broad field of knowledge called the Social Sciences. Somewhat related to the Social Sciences is another wide field of human experience called the Humanities. Many people who are specialists in these fields are not yet satisfied about where the two fields meet, or merge, or are distinctly separate. But in any event the two fields together embrace many subdivisions of knowledge each one of which holds a separate key to the behavior and attitudes that may affect the human body to such an extent that sickness or sound health is the eventual lot of the person concerned.

One of these fields of human experience is Religion. It is a phase of human conduct. It is a personal attitude toward the world in which man lives. What ever a man's religious beliefs, they profoundly affect his life.

Religion constitutes one of the most vital elements in the secondary growth of human kind. Some people call this maturity the 'growth of the soul.' Some refer to it as the development of personality.' There are those who call it the 'development of social responsibility' or the 'development of social awareness.' It has been called by many names through the years. But in the early days of my life I came to know it as the simple fact of becoming a Christian.

And as the years have gone on and I have watched thousands of young people grow up I have seen that along with physical growth there invariably shows through each young man and woman a surging thirst after spiritual growth stops in the early years of their lives.

When this happens the soul begins its slow but sure decadence. Many things are responsible for this. But in very few instances can the cause be disassociated from the adults who have the opportunity to affect the young life.

And so in many colleges throughout the land the people who constantly deal with the development of young people are more and more conscious of the need for a strong religious emphasis in the college life. Many colleges that have developed this strong religious emphasis have realized an institutional product that stands up throughout all the demands and viscissitudes of modern life.

But getting a vital religious life into the collegiate community is something more than 'rules and regulations.' Young people cannot be coerced into 'religion'. No person, young or old, can be made to believe that a persons attitudes toward his fellowman or his conduct in association with the ends he may seek in life are the very heart and core of human happiness.

This idea has to be made alive. And in the collegiate scene the idea has to be surrounded by teachers and administrators whose lives have become a dedicated standard by which young people may see the truth and become caught up in its powerful appeal.

Such an ideal campus would not be a dull, uninteresting or unhappy community. On the other hand it would be an exceedingly alive and happy college. It would be a campus of Christians. And real Christians do not carry their religion. Their religion carries them. It is not a weight but a buoyant power. It lifts them, it sees them over hard places, it makes the universe seem friendly, life purposeful, hope real, and sacrifice worthwhile. It sets them free from fear, futility, discouragement, and all the great enslavers of men's souls. Such a campus would be a truly happy campus because students, teachers, and administrators would be free. People are happy as they become inwardly free — as they grow in the spirit.

I have a feeling that the many colleges who are engaged in this type of education constitute the historic reserves from which the long awaited effective leadership of a war torn world may at long last evolve.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Bethune-Cookman Was Only A Dream 50 Long Years Ago

This year marks the 50th anniversary of Bethune-Cookman College. And as I sit here at my desk looking back over fifty years my heart is filled with an inexpressible gratitude not only for having been privileged during these years to share in this great work but for the privilege to see so much of my early dream come true. Fifty years ago Bethune-Cookman College was only a dream in my heart.

Fifty years ago the student body consisted of five little girls, the plant was a little rented house, the campus was a city dump pile. Our equipment and furniture was made from dry goods boxes and barrels — our mattresses were filled with the moss that grew on the trees — our capital consisted of $1.50.

These things loom up in my mind as I view the beautiful campus of today with so many buildings, a wide acreage of campus, hundreds of men and women being trained to fill a mission in ilfe, and a plant valued at a million dollars What hath God wrought in one brief life!

The contrast in fifty years makes one feel that a miracle has been wrought. We started in such humble circumstances and with few friends. And as I look back over the years I have come to see how much faith was required of those few friends. But we had a dream and a great ambition and zeal to fulfill that dream. Fifty yers ago I was trying to visualize what my eyes see today. I tried to persuade others to share that vision with me, and many caught that vision. Men and women of wealth gave liberally of money and advice. Parents trusted their children to our care and training. Teachers labored through the early years with little pay but with great devotion to a dream. Even the students shared in that vision, for they helped build much of what stands today.

As we labored to build our community of learners we developed a philosophy of education and today the visitor of Bethune-Cookman will see that philosophy expressed in little slogans scattered around the campus — "Enter to Learn, Depart to Serve." — "Not to be Ministered unto but to Minister" — "Speak Softly" — "All Science leads to God" — "Our Whole School for Christian Service." These simple little challenges have made their impressions upon the the thousands who have come and gone during these years.

A few days ago I received a letter from one of those early students. I recalled her as a little girl back in the year of 1908. Today of course she is a fully matured woman and it seems that she too has been looking back through these fifty years. Here, in part, is what she wrote to me. "Mrs. Bethune, I want to express my gratitude to you for the deep-seated influence you have been in my life." She went on to recite in detail many of the little incidents of her days in classes and happenings about the school. But the most striking part of her letter, and the part which gave me great pause, dealt with the moral influence of that early school and how she had felt that influence through the many passages of every day living throughout the years.

As I pointed out in this column three weeks ago, it is a highly significant thing to notice that in many instances a school can have a tremendous influence on a young life. The letter from Mrs. Marie Ody Cobb set up a whole train of thought in my mind.

In fifty years our school here has sent out thousands of young men and women. What a host of lives we have touched in half a century. The buildings we have erected here are not to be compared with those lives. Many of our graduates have sent their children here and as time goes on the third and fourth generations will come and go. The buildings will echo to the voices of teachers and students yet unborn.

Those that will come on in the years to come, I shall not know, but as I look back over the past I remember with gratitude the workers who toiled with me, the friends who have come to know us, have encouraged us, and contributed so much to our cause.

My prayers and thoughts go out to all my young men and women who have passed this way and whose lives we have touched. God's richest blessings on them where ever they are.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Mrs. Bethune Says It Is Time For The Church To Grapple With Segregation

Last week's Chicago Defender carried an interesting and provocative account of the newly formed National Association for the Advancement of White People.

This column in that same issue of the Defender was devoted to a plea that the well thinking people of the country be up and about God's business on this earth.

The two ideas stand in direct opposition to each other; and yet they have one thing in common. Both deal with organization—one for hate; the other for love. One deals with organization around the core of evil; the other around the core of rightiousness.

And so this week I want to say again that it is now time for the Church to come to grips with segregation and discrimination. I have made this plea for many weeks in this column; and I have continued to do so because I feel that segregation, discrimination and organized hate constitute the most pressing if not the most vital moral problem of our national life. At this time in world affairs, this is most serious.

The ramifications of the problem reach far beyond national boundaries. Racism is at the core of every international problem today. Although it has economic and political overtones, the problem itself is essentially and primarily one of moral maturity.

Many church people recognize this and are conscious of the Christian's responsibility in the matter. All over the country scattered individuals and groups are engaged in activities which are designed to promote and effectuate the basic principles of christian living. But these efforts lack cohesion and organization. The forces of evil unite while the forces of rightiousness, although seeking a common goal, are frequently preoccupied with individual interests and petty differences. Isolated skirmishes with evil cannot effectively combat the organized army of evil.

The National Association for the Advancement of White People, although ludicrous, is an important arrival on the national scene. It has all the ear marks of other national movements which were organized for and which thrived on race hatred and persecution. From the accounts I have read, this new movement uses the same appeals as the older but well known 'hate campaigns.'

Now why is it not possible for the Church to organize the forces of rightiousness? Why is it not possible for the Church to organize a National Association for the Advancement of Christian Living?

What a wonderful thing it would be to see the good people of the country working together in a common bond of love and fellowship - working to establish the Kingdom of God on this earth. I already envisage what kind of organization it would be.

It would emphasize the 'spirit' of religion rather than the form of worship. It would emphasize the necessity for the inner man to grow in rightiousness so that the outer man might express and live that rightiousness. It would cut across lines of denomination, and bibical interpretation, and theology. It would concern itself only with the common goal of all denominations. It would be made up of all the people who earnestly desire to establish the rule of love - of everyone who abhors the evil of hate.

What a new day mankind everywhere would see if the various divisions of the Church, as it is organized today, could catch such a vision and address their efforts to the task with the kind of courage and dedication that is required.

I wish that my readers would join with me in a sincere and sustained prayer to the Father of us all and ask that the forces for good in this world may at last come together in the spirit that is common to all, laying aside petty differences, taking on the full challenge and responsibility of the Christian Religion, and establish an organized and firm stand for God in what we know to be right and just and true under the banner of Christ our Lord.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Bethune-Cookman Celebrates 50 Years Of Christian Service

As I think of the marvelous celebration that has just marked the fifty years of service of Bethune-Cookman College, my heart is filled with gratitude and profound humility. I am especially grateful to the thousands of alumni, friends and associates through the years who came in person to the ceremonies or who sent messages of congratulations.

The anniversary began with a host of students, standing below my window on the morning of March 17, worshipping with me in the scriptures and songs which were identified with the founding of that little school of long ago.

On this night of March 17, a great host of people crowded into the new gymnasium to hear the honors convocation address by United Nations official and Nobel Peace Prize winner, Dr. Ralph Bunche.

I am told that over a thousand people had to be turned from the doors—so great was the attendance.

I want to share some of his thoughts with you. Among other things, he said, the American concept of democracy is the "finest design for living ever devised for men and women who love freedom"—that in the early days of the founding of our country the American "experiment" was so revolutionary that "it shook the status quo throughout the World." . . . "It has never run its full course either here or abroad. It will not have done so here until our system of democracy is perfected. Not until all of our citizens, irrespective of color, share in it equally." . . . Our prestige and effectiveness are much affected by the extent to which we apply democracy at home. . We are living in a world where the concept of democracy as we know it is being challenged more than ever before.

"To meet that challenge we must make democracy work at home—with maximum unity to provide maximum strength for the challenged from abroad."

In saying these words Dr. Bunche made it clear that he was speaking only as an American citizen—not as a Negro or even as a United Nations official.

Dr. Bunche spoke out of experience revealing striking moral courage and Christian humility. It was clear that he had taken time out to understand the many and varied experiences of his own life and had used that inner knowledge to help men of varying backgrounds find meditation in the midst of differences.

Ralph Bunche is a rare individual—one with a brilliant mind and a great soul.

We were honored by the presence of many distinguished people in public life.

Jackie Robinson, whom Ralph Bunche called a distinguished member of the alumni of the University of Southern California, was here and honored us by accepting an honorary degree.

The president of the University of Miami, Dr. Jay F. W. Pearson accepted our citation for distinguished service in the field of education. The University of Miami stresses 'human relations' in many areas of study and it has made a great contribution in this respect not only in the state of Florida but to the entire field of higher education.

The President of another college also received a citation: Dr. Ludd M. Spivey of Southern college. This college has done a great work in this state.

I had the honor of bestowing the 1954 Mary McLeod Bethune Medallion on Mrs. Ada M. Lee of Jacksonville, in recognition of her 27 years of labor for our college.

Among church dignitaries were Dr. John O. Gross, executive secretary of the Methodist Board of Education: Dr. Chester W. Loughlin, treasurer of the board of education of the Methodist church; and Dr. James S. Thomas associate secretary of the division of Higher Education of the Methodist Board of Education.

It warmed me to see these and other high church officials present on this occasion.

The Methodist church means much to the welfare of this institution and as I looked on the great gathering of church officials I thought of the words of Bishop Gerald Kennedy as he commented on 'what the church expects of its college:

1) That they shall be intellectually the best.

2) That they shall be courageous pioneers.

3) That they shall function within the framework of the Christian faith.

4) That they shall be unashamedly institutions of the church.

In the years to come, as other anniversaries are celebrated and pass on into time, I am convinced that Bethune-Cookman college will achieve greater and greater stature if it follows those four expectations of the church.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Probe Of Southern Conference Educational Fund By Jenner Committee Shocks Writer

I do not recall any event that has shocked me as much in recent years as the Jenner Committee's purported investigation of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

It seems incredible that this organization together with two such staunch humanitarians as Aubrey Williams and James A. Dombrowski should be questioned concerning their democratic ideals by a man like James Eastland.

James Eastland was elected to the United States Senate from the State of Mississippi. He belongs to that peculiar political class known as Dixiecrats.

The brand of Democracy practiced by this 'class' is well-known — as a matter of fact, too well-known in this country and by friends and enemies alike throughout the world. Their brand of 'democracy' is a fundamental perversion of democratic principals and Christian ethics.

It is a much more insidious enemy of real democracy than communism, because it masquerades completely under the guise of democracy. Its representatives are allowed to sit in the halls of Congress where they may function more effectively to defeat legislation designed to make democracy real and effective in this country. Its representatives perform their act of character-smear behind the all two protective cloak of 'congressional immunity.'

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, on the other hand, is an organization engaged in the fight to rid our democracy of discrimination and segregation. I am proud to be a Board Member of the SCEF, and I am convinced that the organization is as American as the Bill of Rights.

The membership is made up of outstanding persons of both races.

These people seek only to achieve the blessings of democracy for all persons, without regard to race.

In this objective they are attempting to do our country a service which is in keeping with its founding principals and upon which premise it pretends to stand before the world as a living example of the way in which free men and women should abide under a democratic form of government.

I grant that the Conference Educational Fund has been righteously bold in its efforts to achieve the ends of democracy. Perhaps some of you may remember the interracial youth conference the fund sponsored in Columbia, South Carolina about a year ago.

This interracial youth conference was held in the home state of another member of that peculiar political spawn known as Dixiecrats. In connection with the Fund I would also recommend that those of you who are not familiar with its philosophy read at least one of its publications called "The Untouchables."

It brings out into the light one of the shames of the south. Such violations of human decency in the name of 'democracy' should no longer dwell in the convenient darkness of perverted conscience. They should be exposed where all may see.

It is for activities such as these that a SENATOR from the State of Mississippi (of all places) called the Southern Conference Educational Fund officials "Communistic."

When I examine the record of men of the Dixiecrat ilk I become rightfully suspicious of their intent to conduct investigations into Communistic activities. Communistic activities should be investigated. And such activities when discovered should be run to earth and stamped out. But the investigators MUST have clean hands—not to mention clear records.

The unperverted record will show that Aubrey Williams has clean hands, as well as a clear record of living the type of democracy for which the United States is supposed to stand.

It is time the voters of this country rid our congressional halls of men of the Eastland type. I urge everyone of my readers to contact their representatives in the Senate and make them aware of the fact that these Southern investigations are a veiled attack upon the Negro communities of this country.

Further, I would urge all to write Senator Jenner directly and tell him that the SCEF's cause is the cause of all who believe in democracy.

The long suffering people of the South are too near the realization of a type of democracy of which we need no longer be ashamed, too near to be thwarted by hypocritical cries of 'communism.'

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Nation Moving Towards Greater Integration And Solidarity

I have felt for years that despite all the difficulties and obstacles in the way, our great American nation was moving toward integration and solidarity. I have always believed that some day we would find greater peace and harmony among the many elements which make up the great American people. Even I thought some fifty years ago that the recent overwhelmingly decisive declaration of the Supreme Court concerning the banning of segregation in the public schools of this land was further off in the future than it turned out to be.

There is before us an unparalled opportunity. This is our day! Doors will open everywhere. The flood tide of a new life is coming in. But we must prove the masters of the tide of events and seize our fortune with wisdom.

The United Negro College Fund Drive has great significance to our people. One hundred years ago, because a young man in search of an education could find no doors open to him, Lincoln University, America's first college for Negroes came into being with a class of three students.

To keep those doors of opportunity open, the colleges that pioneered the first century of higher education for Negroes in the United States, created the nation's first educational chest — the Negro College Fund.

Today, the 31 united Negro colleges are serving a class of 23,000 students.

Since the Fund was established in 1944, it has enabled its member colleges to give more young Americans a better chance for an adequate education by helping to provide more scholarship aid, more teachers, more books for libraries and more teaching and laboratory equipment.

The public is called upon now to support this Fund to the extent of ten per cent of the current operating budget of the colleges which share in the Fund. The $1,750,000 which this percentage represents may well be the crucial, marginal amount necessary to more than one of these schools as they try in these times so financially difficult for colleges to maintain adequate programs. You help is needed if they are to carry on their important work.

The United Negro College Fund operates to serve where the need is greatest; 75 percent of the Negroes live in the South and with one exception, the colleges which share in the Fund are located there. From their continued student body will come, however, many of the critically needed Negro teachers, ministers, doctors, nurses, social workers and skilled technicians.

Many of the colleges found for Negroes have broadened their charters; I am happy to say Bethune-Cookman College was one of the first of these. Although in practice, we at Bethune-Cookman never knew anything but free and happy association in educational work at a mutual interest.

Many of the colleges, like ours, have on their staffs some white individuals who have something of a special nature to contribute and who are interested in students and not simply in their color.

It is now possible to give to the United Negro College Fund without feeling you are promoting segregation, but giving to provide education and making your contribution where it will help improve the lot of your own people primarily. Indeed, many whites of my acquaintance will wish to share in this very enterprise.

Your contribution will become an investment in young men and young women who will live in and contribute to an American life richer in opportunity for all than we had dreamed and sooner than we had dared to hope.

You may give to the United Negro College Fund appeal in your community or send your contribution to National Headquarters, 22 East 54th st., New York 22, N. Y.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Our Great Present-Day Need: Balanced Leadership In Field Of Human Relations

If I had one gift to give from my people to all of the people of this great land, it would be more leaders from among our race. There is today a crying need for balanced leadership in the field of human relations.

The Negro in America is at the cross-roads. This is a crucial day; these are hours of serious importance for us.

There is now an opportunity for young men and young women who can hear greatness call. We need courageous leaders but also leaders who will think circumspectly before expressing themselves in words or actions. I would say to our young people, read the lives of some of the wise men and women of the past; read in their life stories how they took their steps firmly but surely. Broaden yourself by sensing the largeness of their spirits, for this is not the time for flippant, uninformed or narrow-minded guidance. A leader today must be a careful student of history, and have his finger on the pulse of current world affairs. It is not enough that he appeal to one group but with a wide cultural background he must speak to all humanity.

The time is here for us to stop in our tracks and think, to look circumspectly at ourselves, to turn the searchlight on conscience within, to find out in which direction we are going and why we are living. Let us make up our minds to join the small but important band of leaders in the history of humanity who have found for the masses the direction in which lies peace, equality prosperity, and happiness — not I say, for a few but for all.

We look to the ministry, to law, to education, to industry and indeed to all fields for at least a few in those areas who will be able to think like this and who are willing to look beyond this immediate world to the Source of truth who can right every wrong and show us ourselves as we truly are — and, who, incidentally, ever holds before us the hope of what we can become.

I do not know how else but by such a faith to account for the greatness of Amanda Smith, of Booker T. Washington, of John Hope, of Robert Abbott, of Fred Douglass, just to mention a few. These have passed from the scene.

The path of a leader is a narrow path: his uniqueness makes lonely at moments, but there is strength in being alone on certain issues. I recall as a child there were certain things I never did and certain things I gave up that others enjoyed while they endured. But they were simply not for Mary McLeod Bethune. This is what I mean when I say the path of a leader is a narrow one: it cannot contain everything. One is "singled out" and "called apart" from the rest of the world to perform a mission. Then others may follow the way.

I cannot over emphasize the importance of leadership. I founded a school because I realized this need; one of our mottoes, is "Not to be ministered unto, but to minister." I viewed the "whole school for Christian service." The Mary McLeod Bethune Foundation building is adorned by a small plaque next to the entrance. In addition to the name and date these words are inscribed: "Not for myself but for others."

One day one of my students was walking with me and after a while seemed to linger behind me. I glanced back to see that she was walking exactly where I had walked. At last I asked her, "are you mocking my walk?" She said, "no, I am putting my feet in your footsteps." I have never forgotten this simple lesson. What if feet of our leaders go in the wrong direction? Millions follow in a foolish path.

How can we find the leaders we need? This is a great problem. One cannot pick up just anyone and make him a bishop, a judge, a president, or, — also very important, — a teacher of youth. There are certain qualities of fitness, of right thinking; there must be natural aptitudes, there must be something in the person that radiates influence. Our schools are turning out young men and young women well equipped academically and well trained technically. But what we need is individuals who are also superior

far as going in the right direction is concerned. If the Negro, race could produce even a few such people right now as a contribution to all humanity, this would serve to justify our existance as a race as nothing else could do.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Says Teachers Have Future Of World In Their Care

I am told that thirty-eight million children are registering in our schools this year throughout our great land.

Education has become big business. The money spent each year for buildings and maintenance for teacher, for transportation for supplies and all the many expenses involved in this process is a staggering amount.

We pride ourselves on our high educational opportunities in this country and point to the school as "democracy in action." Thanks to the recent mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, this ideal will be even more closely realized in the future.

However, in the very bigness of today's educational enterprise, we must not forget its primary purpose — to make citizens who are useful, who have good character and who are not ignorant. An enlightened, law-abiding, moral, useful citizenry is the objective of education.

It is essential, therefore, that democracy be practiced in the school. Here the child must see and experience equality of opportunity and find peaceful ways to live with other children. Here he learns to live by living. For this reason, segregated education is not valid in a democracy.

Every teacher should enter this year prayerfully. Here is a new opportunity to teach and act and live in a broadened democracy. Teachers now face the supreme challenge of equipping children to become citizens of the world.

What a great privilege and a grave responsibility is the teacher's today! To have the reins of the future in one's hands!

In this historic year, as the process of desgregation begins, great things can happen in our democracy. For now, not only in the North and in the East and in the West, but also in the South — throughout our wonderful America — there is the real posibility that our children may acquire in these important, early, formative years, attitudes towards others which will prepare them to live in and contirubute to a world united for humanity's own good.

The teacher shares richly in the formation of moral character. It is a sacred trust to have the children of our citizenry in one's care. It means the teacher shapes the America of tomorrow's generation and in no small measure the citizens of tomorrow's world.

I would like to salute these teachers whose work is too little recognized in our society so greatly concerned with the things of the world. The most important events occurring this year in the world may well be said to be taking place in the classrooms of the schools of America.

How significant to be the teacher of a boy who tomorrow may be our Dwight Eisenhower or our Ralph Bunche, our Russell Conwell or our Booker T. Washington.

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Pittsburgh Courier Sep. 9

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Despite Imperfections U. S. Is Land Of Great Opportunity

Gratitude should be written large on the hearts of the American people. Did you ever stop to consider what a wonderful thing our American culture is?

Think now not simply of marvelous strides in the area of science — the splitting of the atom, traveling faster than sound, or research against the inroads of disease. Do not stop in your appraisall for our greatness by pointing to the skyscrapers of New York, the multitude of churches in our cities, "of the amber waves of grain" of our mid-west. Natural resources, mechanical things and material civilization do not characterize the real meaning of this or of any other country.

To speak of the true significance of American life, one must mention our basic freedoms: freedom of worship, freedom of speech freedom from want and freedom from fear. We must point to the greatest systems of public education in the world, even if only recently declased to be opened to all children on an equal, unsegregated basis.

We must remark on our religious heritage, in this nation founded on God and the human conscience. The providence and guidance of God have been ours since the beginning. The right of opportunities for all citizens and a great democratic system of government are also at the heart of all we call "American." We have a national philosophy of life built on beliefs in people—their worth, their possibilities, their integrity, and their right to govern themselves.

What constitutes our civilization Not merely the conquering of space, time and distance; not mere possession of things, of power or of money. Rather, it is our belief in the speiritual value of mankind.

Here in this land is a refuge where man can find peace of mind calmness of spirit, strength of soul. source and it goes far beyond the material to basic, intangible meanings. In this country, people have a chance. It is a land of golden opportunity.

We should have a sense of humility amidst our gratitude when we think of the privilege which is ours to live in America. How fortunate to be a citizen of the United States!

Perhaps there is no other expression of the feeling of which I write quite like that in the inscription on the Statue of Liberty, France's tribute to the meaning of the American way of life, and a symbol of the freedom, the opportunities and the open heart of America:

"Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses of yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest tossed to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!' "

Sometimes those of us who have lived here all of our lives see only the inequalities which exist and too easily forget that, despite these passing maladjustments in our society, this is still "the land of the free." Nowhere else in the world do the young enjoy such promise as is afforded here, or the old have such security.

In these days while I am laid aside more often and feel less strength surging through my body than in previous years, this sort of stock-taking or evaluation goes on in my mind. "Count your Blessings!" re-echoes in my thinking. The blessings for me, and indeed, for all of us, have been many and they are great.

Our people should recall the day of a generation ago and compare them with the opportunities all about us today. And, we should look ahead and realize we have only begun to find our place. Let us claim our rightful place: this is our American way. Let us excel therein: this, too, is of the American spirit. But let us always keep intact the right of others to find their places, also, as they struggle to do so. This is not merely a land of opportunity, but a land of opportunity for all. Truly, I thank God for America!

Chicago Defender Pittsburgh Courier 12-4-54

Trenton, N. J. Will Always Recall Fond Memories For Mrs. Bethune

A few weeks ago, I set aside the routines of my desk, and travelled to Trenton, N. J., taking leave during the refreshing stillness of a dawning Sunday morning.

I went in answer to the call of the organized women of Shiloh Baptist church under the leadership of Mrs. Audrey M. Woodson, the wife of the minister of that church.

In the very beginning, I want to pay a tribute to Rev. Woodson and his courageous wife and their staff of workers for the marvelous leadership they are giving in their field of Christian education and uplift to the people of Trenton.

I spoke at the War Memorial building since these arduous women, under whose auspices I came, were unable to find a church large enough to hold the people whom they desired to come.

As I walked into that beautiful War Memorial building at eleven o'clock that Sunday morning, the spacious auditorium was packed with people from all the little surrounding towns and cities. The platform was bedecked with beautiful flowers and the official staff of the women's organization with their leader, Mrs. Woodson, presided over the occasion with marked pride and dignity.

The sight of the people, the commanding edifice and the pervading spiritual atmosphere brought great warmth to my heart and immediately I felt within me an overwhelming inspiration to share with them the varied experiences of my life expressive of the theme . . .

"These are the days in which courage counts;

Let us face ourselves and our responsibilities squarely!"

I wanted them to believe in themselves and in the fact that it is possible to lift one's self in spite of limitations.

I urged them to realize the necessity for our use of the franchise and that we do so to the fullest possible extent in order that we might more ably counteract those who do not or cannot exercise this right in other sections of the country.

It is more and more important that an increasing number of our citizens participate in the making of good local, state and national government.

Two great invitations were mine for the afternoon of this day which had begun so inspiringly. There was the Golden Award dinner for our dear friend Ralph Bunche at the Waldorf Astoria in New York City and then there was the community tea to be held in Trenton. Both were of vital importance.

I found myself wiring into New York my regrets, and remaining with the throngs in Trenton, many seeing me and hearing me for the first time. It was a glorious afternoon.

The young teachers of the community, after having done exacting research work, presented a brief, but interesting skit of my own life. The best music from among them was offered. Their tea table was a scene of beauty and culture.

My eyes sparkled, and my heart beat warmly as I realized the advancement of my people in these areas of cultural development.

It was midnight when I finally reached New York City, where the next day, I rested. I did spend some time with my telephone, speaking with a number of many interesting New York friends regarding matters of mutual importance to us in the areas of civic development.

It was here later that day, while speaking with a person of the United Nations, the ticker brought in to him the news that the Supreme Court had made the unanimous decision to ban segregation in the public schools.

My first impulse was to exclaim:

"Let all the people praise Thee, O Lord,

Let ALL the people praise Thee!"

It was a glorious moment of the realization of a long dream! it was the long waited for answer to many, many prayers extended upper over the years. It was the answer to the inquiry as to whether right should prevail over wrong.

I was invited to express my feelings over the radio in New York. These were feelings of gratitude and humility — that the inevitable had been realized and that with calmness and confidence we were now to accept the momentous challenge to join the democracy of our country and the world in implementing this decision in all the areas of life.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mrs. Bethune will relate more of her experiences on this trip next week.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Mrs. Bethune Discusses Southern Reaction To Supreme Court Decision

Unwritten reaction in the South to the recent Supreme court decision banning segregation in the public schools confirms my faith that, by and large, the human spirit is big and the American people are intelligent.

Of course we hear of some remarks, some unpleasant quotations and a few incidents of a rebellious and unlawful nature.

I am happy to say that most of these are not instances of arrogance and violence on the part of Negroes. This is to our everlasting credit. I am proud of the quiet, modest way in which my people received the news of this decision. And why not?

We have God and justice on our side. We do not need to resort to acts which are in bad taste. We should ignore the smallness which here and there expresses itself.

We move undisturbed in spirit out into our new world. People with limited views will be left behind, as Moses left the laggers in the wilderness while he forged ahead with those who were willing to make progres. The spirit of man must grow or it will perish.

As I say, then, the incidents and unfavorable attitudes are exceptional. Being as kind as possible, let us give those who speak against this decision credit for having strong convictions.

Of course, no individual is privileged to persist in a course of action contrary to the supreme law of the land, or to engage in rebellious acts. We know that people who have not only conviction but also courage will eventually "join the human race" on this matter.

It is a fact that the unwritten reaction throughout the South is even more wholesome than we had dared hope.

Fortunately, there are many leaders of real stature who are showing the genius of their greatness in this hour. From time to time, in this column, I will point out instances of this which I think deserve our notice and admiration.

Today, I point with pride and appreciation to the "Conference on Public School Inegration in Maryland," held June 19, 1954, at Morgan State College in Maryland and attended by important educational leaders of that state.

Especially significant in connection with this conference is the following, which came to my desk from the meeting and is titled, "Excerpts from the Statement of the State Superintendent and the State Board of Education:"

"The Supreme Court of the land has spoken.

"It is the duty and responsibility of State Board of Education to do all within its power to work out the problem 'seemingly and in order' and in such manner that the rights and privileges of no individuals are impaired by arbitrary or capricious methods. . .

"Any program of implementation will be based upon professional and human considerations and not with coercive designs or methods.

"The public school system of Maryland has always been known for its high professional attitude and for its unbiased and unprejudiced treatment of all children."

The following statement by the planners of the conference might well serve as a Magna Charta for the educational authorities of all the states:

"The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered the decision that segregation in public education is in violation of our national constitution.

"The principals, supervisors and presidents of Negro schools in Maryland recognize that no other decision was possible if the enduring and universal principles enunciated in our constitution were followed to the ultimate.

"And because we believe that this is the beginning of a new era of human relations in this state, citizens of Maryland have had their faith and belief in democracy strengthened.

"Each in his own way, Negro and white will now have the opportunity to contribute to the good of society in terms of individual qualifications.

"We recognize that the transfer from a dual system to a democratically organized system may give rise to many problems of adjustment. This conference goes on record as pledging Negro educational leaders to unstinted effort to make democracy work at this time.

"We believe that the leaders represented at this conference will take immediate steps to prepare the general public, teachers, administrators, and pupils for integrated schools.

"We believe, further, that all the other educational leaders of the state will want to stand shoulder to shoulder with them in a cooperative effort to meet this situation in a democratic

way. We ask only an opportunity to serve the common good.

I would like to commend and congratulate all who planned and participated in this conference. I want to say to all that this is the way to solve human problems and to create a b e t t e r society, a stronger democracy.

I believe America can be trusted with her own destiny and the future of the human race is safe and secure with leadership l i k e this. In further columns, I will point out other encouraging and forward-looking illustrations of this spirit.

of color of the personalities who make it, minority groups must have a voice, an organ of expression.

No press will represent an integrated society until it is no longer true that white America knows so much less about what the Negro is thinking, saying and doing than the Negro knows about the activities of the white people of our land.

For many whites, the Negro segment of the population represents "the American dilemma."

And while we are not advocating the perpetuation of the proverbial

place, he will think of "an American press" rather than a Negro press or a white press.

The reporting of news will not be concerned with over-emphasis upon racial identity of the subject of the news; this would be included only as some specific identification demanded it.

We speak of the day when individuals will look at other individuals as human beings first.

May I express my gratitude for the press, public relations and advertising conference held in New York a few weeks ago. Surely, that

MARY McLEOD Bethune

The Supreme Court Decision Imposes New Responsibility On Negro Press

(Continued from last week)

I have looked at the efforts toward integration and have given much credit to the editors and feature writers of the columns in the Negro newspapers. From Black Metropolis, by Drake and Clayton, I read this very significant statement:

"With the outbreak of the Second World War, the Negro press emerged as one of the most powerful forces among Negroes in America. These papers became the 'racial watchdogs' and, with a unanimity that surprised Negroes as much as it did the rest of the country, their editors began a campaign for the complete integration of Negroes into all war-related activities. The Negro newspapers called conferences and their representatives haunted the offices of the White House, the Congress and the Pentagon with a set of clear-cut demands; No segregation in the armed forces; no discrimination in industry; the progressive abolition of exclusion and subordination in civilian life . . . they continued . . . a fight for the victory of democracy at home as well as abroad."

As the Negro press looks at its new job, it is sure to find that there is now more than ever an area of continued usefulness for its campaigns toward democracy.

Until we have that "fully integrated American society," and news is printed as news regardless

"Jim-Crow Sheet," we are wanting to impress ourselves that the time is not yet ripe for us to abolish the Negro press since the voice of a significant minority must still speak.

Now is the time to use that institution to make all America conscious of the contribution of the Negro to our American culture. can culture. Now is the time to claim through a clear journalistic approach our American heritage.

Now is the time to further implement the international scene for the good of a greater perspective in order that from the important history I have cited for you, the Negro press may have a lasting place in the "fully integrated American society" and may deserve the place because of the work which it can ac do to achieve that society.

Our leaders in the Negro press may find that this is a time for refinement or for a restatement of goals. They will eliminate those things which tend to exploit race relations.

They will report accurately the attitudes and feelings in our group always seeking to harmonize the two groups in our society rather than playing one group and its interests against the interests and ambitions of the other.

It will redefine its activities in terms of meeting the goals of the harmonious achievement of integration in our society.

As the Negro finds his rightful

was a step in the right direction.

We can be confident that these leaders are facing squarely their new challenge and their new responsibility and that they will discover the voice they must speak and the truth they must advocate in a day like this.

May God grant them wisdom and power to fill courageously instrategically theirs and theirs alone.

Pub. 7-17-54

MARY McLEOD Bethune

The Summer Commencement At Bethune Cookman College

Following upon my significant experience at the World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament at Caux, Switzerland and the honors accorded me immediately after in Canada, I returned to the Mary McLeod Bethune Foundation on the college campus to attend our Summer Session Commencement.

The choral renditions of the "Gloria" from Mozart's "Twelfth Mass" and the 'Hallelujah Chorus from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" under the directorship of Prof. Thomas D. Demps set forth like a gem the challenging address of Dr. William Albert Rush, director of the Departmnt of Public Relations and Finance of the Methodist Board of Education, Nashville, Tennessee.

I found a common ground in my thinking between the Re-Armament Assembly and the provocative address by Dr. Rush. Both were cast in the framework of world cititenship.

Dr. Rush, a significant leader in education and a churchman of first importance, began his talk with reference to the recent Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools of our great nation. He said that the decision "makes history but also reflects it."

It seemed to me that Dr. Rush demonstrated himself to be keenly sensitive to world trends as he set this decision in the light of the social process. For we a r e moving toward a new day.

Our speaker challenged us all as he went on to ask the graduates three questions: "What are you planning to do with your life?", Why are you planning to do this? and "How are you so planning?"

Peace, democracy and social progress, Dr. Rush said, are indivisible: as long as one-half of the human race is unable to read the declaration of its own rights, we have much to do before we have a free world.

He stood squarely with Thomas Jefferson in declaring "eternal hostility against any tyranny over the human mind," and with Marjorie Reeves, English educator who said recently at the Convocation of Christian Colleges that "service to God is the only perfect freedom."

Central in the thinking represented in this profound address was the clear statement that the fundamental purpose of life is usefulness. A clue was gleaned from Aristotle that "the greatest happiness in life is to be derived from the conscious pursuit of a great purpose." A poetic touch was added by the "quotation:

**"You ask me what is the supreme happiness here below—
It is listening to the song of a little girl**

Who goes down the road after having asked me the way."

Projecting our minds back as far as Seneca, Dr. Rush cited from the Roman author: "Our forefathers have done much but they have not finished anything. We won't finish them either, but we can make many things better."

The most searching question put by our speaker was, "Are you becoming what God intended you to become?" Warning all against "the plains of hesitation where bleach the bones of countless millions" who wearied in human progress and sat down to rest, never rising again, Dr. Rush urged us on to simple formula of success which is couched in the three words given him by a prominent industrialist — "and then some."

The Methodist educator said the world needs the "plus service" of such a philosophy of life, and not only in business; to do more than is required, to render real service, "and then some."

In this, my eightieth year, I see many signs of new hope for mankind which make my heart glad. Conference like that at Caux, leaders like Dr. Rush and well-prepared young people graduating from our institutions of higher education constitute a formula which with God's good help will yet cure this old world of so many of its ills.

Pub. 8-28-54

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Writer Says Our Fate In '54 Lies Within Ourselves, Not In Time Or Circumstance

Last Friday was the first day in a New Year.

What magic there is in that phrase. New Year. . How our spirits soar on now. The old is past — a fresh beginning is at hand. A door has been closed. All the unworthy aspirations, the petty philosophies, and every thing we do not wish to picture as part of ourselves has been locked in the past. Dec. 31st was final. Whats done is done! Whatever we did not do last year will some how or other be done this year.

A New Year ! ! January opens the door to a great new year. It is unseen, untested, unpredictable but some how we know it will be beautiful and successful. This year we will become the person of our dreams. This year we will become the person we always imagined ourselves to be — all we thought we would have been last year. But this year it will be different. We have a new chance — a new lease on opportunity.

Yes there is magic in the New Year.

But there is danger in that magic ! There is always danger in any thinking which removes or lessens in any degree that important sense of responsibility which every individual must assume. A change in a calendar date works no magic on the human spirit. People who have been essentially bad in the past year will not be necessarily good in the new year.

Only in so far as there is a change in the human will does circumstance alter its immutable pattern to fit the soul's dreams. Circumstance is the reflection of the human will. Only when a man wants something so earnestly that he bends every vestige of his will and every aspect of his ability — only then does man change wishing into fact. No new year can change the hard work that every man and woman must do on him-self or herself.

Of course I believe that there are great powers out-side of and beyond man himself. My whole life has been made up of a series of such discoveries and affirmations.

I know there is a God and I know He will answer prayer. Yes there are powers beyond man. But those powers may not be summoned with any success until a person has used his abilities and directed his own spiritual energies to noble usage.

We look at a date on the calander as a starting point. We narrow it down to a point, and at the magic hour of midnite Dec. 31st we make obesance to time with all fanfare at our command. But time did not cease nor even begin again at midnight. We have merely placed an arbitrary point in the ceaseless flow of cause and effect. The placing of that point cannot change our lives. Only a change in ourselves may change our lives. The whole grand mystery and magic of life is after all wrapped up in the individual life of each one of us. "As a man thinketh — so is he."

Just as there is no magic in time, there is no magic in circumstances. One happening may not mean the resolution of all problems related to that happening.

For example, the fouth-coming decision of the Supreme Court with respect to segregation will not even resolve segregation in education.

I fear that too many of us are looking to a date on a calander, the day on which the Supreme Court hands down its decision, as the day on which segregation will have ended. We must not delude ourselves. A victory at law is not a victory in fact. There is yet a great job to be done in this country.

The major responsibility for that job does not lie with some organization like the NAACP. The NAACP completes the essential part of its job when it achieves the legal victory. The major responsibility for the complete victory over segregation lies with the people themselves. That victory will not come as a result of the magic of time or circumstance.

We must awaken again as a deeper respect for ourselves as American citizens, practice good citizenship in all avenues of life, acquire the communal dignity that come to a people whose objectives are high and whose conscience is clean.

When we change ourselves to this extent we shall face a New Year in fact — nay a New Millenium in history.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Mrs. Roosevelt's Book Says World Needs A Spiritual Re-Awakening

In 1952, my friend, Eleanor Roosevelt made a trip around the Middle East beginning at Lebanon and ending in the Philippines. Last year she published a book which gave an account of her trip. The book is called India and The Awakening East. It contains a great deal of information but it also conveys a remarkable message in human relations.

I think it is an important and highly significant publication and I would like to recommend that the young boys and girls in our high schools read it with care. For all Negro college students would recommend that India and The Awakening East become a major project for study and discussion.

This book tells a story of what is happening in the far flung places of the world. In addition it affords a splendid background on many of the major current problems in international relations. But what is most significant is that in two hundred and some odd pages Eleanor Roosevelt offers a way in which people of diverse cultures may live together in one world in peace, progress and unity.

It is important that Negro youth become interested in the great struggles that are now taking place in Asia and Africa. Our young people will live in a day in which the colored peoples of the world shall enjoy greater freedom and security. The youth of today will contribute the leadership which will bring these things to pass in the years to come. Youth must know the peoples of the world. They must thoroughly understand that long periods of colonial rule, color prejudice, religious fanaticism and international inequality are responsible for the attitudes of the greater percentage of the worlds population. They must know too that a mere common bond in color of the skin can never again be allowed to form the basis for the word 'brotherhood.' The future key to international relationships is personal relationships.

As Mrs. Roosevelt points out, there must be a revival of humanism, and a continual development of that humanism if countries are to mutually enjoy peace and prosperity.

One of the most striking statements in India and The Awakening East, and one which has a great personal meaning for me, tells of the changes that are taking place in the approach to international problems.

Mrs. Roosevelt feels that our spiritual intentions. This spiritualism in our lives means friendship, understanding, and equality of approach. The day is past when pacts and treaties can be counted upon to solve problems between different countries. We live in times when tolerance and real understanding must take the place of pacts and treaties.

I was very much interested in the heavy emphasis which the book placed on qualities of the human spirit. This was important to me because for many years I have tried to point up this very important aspect of living in a world like this and at a time like this. Only recently in the Dec. 26 publication of this column, I called upon my people to join in this year of 1954 in a great spiritual venture — to unite our unique spiritual resources as a race, to put our spiritual strength to work with a new objective, with conscious purpose and a sense of historic perspective.

This book by Mrs. Roosevelt is only one of many documents and sources of information which strongly indicate that the one thing needed most in the world today is a spiritual re-awakening. Every element in our national life should be evaluated in terms of spiritual values. It is for this reason that segregation and discrimination is and will fast disappear from our land. The modern world can have no place for anything that degrades the human spirit. Mankind has at long last come to know that peace among nations can only result from rightious intent and intelligent action— but at the bottom of all intelligent action there must be rightious intent.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Mrs. Bethune Says Negro Americans Can Learn Lesson From Women's College In Far Off Korea

The news that comes out of Korea these days is still full of tragedy and pathos. It should remind us of the great suffering that can result from the exercise of force.

On the other hand much of the news from Korea demonstrates the power of the human will in the pursuit of knowledge that leads to peace and security. One such news item interests me very deeply because it tells of the attempts now being made by a college to carry on its work under conditions of extreme hardship. I am speaking of the valiant endeavor of the Suk Myung Women's College.

This school was at one time one of the finest schools of its kind. Its property extended over some twenty-five hundred acres of land. The buildings were imposing stone structures with modern conveniences. Its faculty was well trained and had been carefully selected over a period of time.

The library contained some thirty thousand volumes. All in all Suk Myung Women's college could compare favorably with a small college in this country.

Today, however, all this has changed. The war swept over Seoul where the college was located. Many of its faculty fell into enemy hands and many of them are still 'missing.' The entire college family became refugees.

The students and remaining faculty moved to Pusan where today they occupy four shingle and paper shacks. The roofs of these 'buildings' are canvas tent tops and the floors are bare earth. There is no electricity, no telephones, and only two cold water faucets in the entire 'college.' Teaching materials are also limited and the students and faculty have to improvise a number of materials. Many of the important books have to be copied by hand because there are not enough books to accomodate the four hundred young women students.

The library was completely destroyed or lost during the ravages of war. Today only a scant two hundred books make up the 'library.' The building which is called the library had only one window and this is covered not with glass, but with a transparent screening. When crowded the library will accommodate 20 students.

I understand that dependable power supply for Korea has not yet been fully accomplished. For this reason many of the students have to study by day. The use of kerosene lamps, since the great fire, is something that is done with a great deal of caution and apprehension.

It is apparent that this school is trying to carry on the great search after knowledge under great conditions of hardship. And yet from 9:30 in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon these brave young women attend classes in home economics, English and Korean literature, fine arts, pharmacy, and political science. These students pay tuition—under these conditions—which is equivalent to two hundred and four or five dollars in United States currency.

This story, as I have said, is very close to my heart. It brings back many memories of our early days at Bethune-Cookman college. For this school too started under apparently impossible circumstances. We had a great faith. It is very evident that Suk Myung college is carrying on in faith. I have no doubt that this valiant Korean school will become not only what it was in the past but will rise to even greater stature and strength in the future.

The students at Suk Myung are today exposed to a great character building experience. From their present ranks will come strong women of the future who will rebuild their land, and recapture their culture from the chaos created by war. They will do this because they will see with their own eyes what faith and hard struggle can accomplish when one is willing to endure.

I commend this lesson to every young Negro man and woman whose heart is in the future even though tradegy has swept over the past.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Mrs. Bethune Says Negro Americans Have Defended The Principles of U.S. Constitution

As the events of these days unfold I am more and more conscious of a deep pride in my race. I am proud of the young men and women who are carrying forward the great fight for freedom. What they are doing will stand out in history.

For the struggle of the Negro has one characteristic which I think needs pointing up. Negroes have always fought for principles. Their fight in the past, like today, has always been for the basic principles of the national constitution — for the basic principles of the Christian religion — for human decency and the respect for human dignity.

The history of the Negro in this country has always shown a clear cut tendency of the race to defend principle. If in the course of this defense we have been required to attack unjust social practices and has been a secondary implement and a last resort in the defense of a universal principle.

For years, we have defended the principles incorporated in the constitution of the United States. We have been the "watch dog" of the American conscience. That task which seems to be our historic duty is still being carried forward with increasing effectiveness.

For years, we have defended and tried to implement the teachings of the Christian religion. We have tried to convince all those who subscribe to the teachings of Jesus that those teachings must be lived by all the people with all the people — that God is served only as man acts justly with his neighbor.

In the early days of the Christian church in this country we saw the basic principles of Christianity violated in a way which reflected on the fitness of the church to fulfill its mission. As a race we worshiped with our white brethern — but in segregated sections of the holy edifice. We knew this to be directly opposed to the teachings of the Christ.

We saw that the church was a hypocritical expression of Christian living. We, therefore, withdrew from those churches which practiced segregation and set up our own places of worship.

They were not buildings of grandeur or beauty — but in them the spirit was free. They were not segregated churches simply because they were 'all Negro.' They came about as an act of defense—defense of a Christian principle.

Today, the pendulum is swinging back and we can see signs, albeit far too faint, of the Christian church becoming the church of mankind — and not the church of a race. We are beginning to get the idea that separate churches for separate races is wrong.

One of the great hopes of my life has been to see salvation come to the church during my time. As long as the Christian church maintains eleven o'clock each Sunday morning as "the most segregated hour" in the year, the christian church will remain bound by a chain of hypocrisy that will continue to choke off its spiritual vitality and social effectiveness.

We have seen this through the years and afew great Christians have tried to do something about it. One of them is the Rev. Howard Thurman, now Dean of the School of Religion at Boston university. Years ago, Howard Thurman resigned a comfortable academic post at Howard university and went to San Francisco to carry on the great work of Christian living by all the people. His church knew no race or any other artificial barrier between people who serve one Maker in common aspiration and faith. That church has probably contributed more to the healthy thinking and living of San Francisco than any other one thing in that great city.

In the field of education, we have been waging a long and tireless battle of defense and at last we have forced basic principles out in the open. In a healthy society basic principles belong out in the open. Here again our fight for the right is part of a historic movement which is going forward all over the world. This is reflected in a recent happening at the United Nations.

Early in January, the United Nations Sub-committee on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, by a unanimous vote, adopted a project which will result in a worldwide investigation of discriminatory policy in education. The inquiry will be objective. It will be interested in all types of discriminatory practices as well as policies. This decision by a sub-committee of the United Nations is of great significance; but in the long run that significance will be over-shadowed by the cooperation that will be given by all nations concerned.

The NAACP and its brilliant legal staff together with the multitude of expert minds that contributed to the fight for the constitutional principles involved in the education of the youth of our land, are to be highly commended for the historic service they have done the United States at this time in its history.

If the Supreme Court decides for the NAACP case, our country will be able to participate in the forthcoming study of the U. N. Subcommittee with a cleaner conscience.

We must continue to fight for principle because it is the only battle which is just and consistent with human decency and human dignity. Its the only king of battle that results in lasting peace.

Yes, We All Talk

By MARCUS H. BOULWARE

Negro Dialect

QUESTION: "What is Negro dialect, and is it different from Southern dialect?" Please discuss this point in your column.—Mrs. F. J.

ANSWER: I might shock you if I said that Southern dialect is neither Southern nor dialect. What we generally regard as "Negro dialect" or "hillbilly speech" is more likely to be the Queen's English of the time of Shakespeare, Marlowe, Addison and Swift, Dryden, or even the erudite Dr. Johnson.

Suppose Sir Walter Raleigh, Uncle Remus, Queen Elizabeth and a black Southern slave were invited to a faculty tea, they would understand one another well enough, but they would have no idea of what the professors were talking about.

In one of our folk tales, Uncle Remus said: "Ez de tale was gun to me, I gin it unter you." Sir Walter Raleigh would understand since this would be about what he would have said himself. Robert Burns, the poet, talked in a similar manner—"our billies gi'en us a' a jink."

You have read the poem of the young Negro plantation crooner in one of Dunbar's poems. As he stood beneath the magnolia tree in the moonlight, he said to his love: "Linda Lou, ah love you and ah want you to be mah wife. Let us jine hands and heahts."

Would he be using Southern speech? Yes, it may be so; but at the same time, he would be using the talk of the immaculate Pope and fastidious Dryden.

One writer says, "But why labor the point? Southern talk has aristocratic ancestry and can be traced on the dialectal family tree." Dialect is indeed a living thing, coming from the lips of the people.

* * *

READERS: For my model speech "Sought Gained," send two stamps and a self-addressed envelope. Write Dr. Marcus H. Boulware, 516 McMannen Street, Durham, N. C.

Our Public Schools, The Backbones Of The Nation

By EARL S. BRAXTON

A FEW days ago, some officials of several parent-teachers associations were deploring the fact that only a handful of parents and lay people in the community attend these meetings.

It seems as if they can find time to go to any place except the schools, in spite of the fact that these gatherings are one of the most important places where knowledge about the things the schools are doing can be gained.

Of course, many parents consider all of this talk about educational practices and principles as pure "educational bunk." But if we are to keep this America of ours a great and strong nation, it behooves each parent and citizen to become interested in his schools and make a sincere effort to support them in all of their undertakings.

MR. BRAXTON

* * *

THIS COUNTRY is great and strong for many reasons. It is large and possesses some of the richest farmlands in the world. It has valuable forests, great rivers and lakes. Beneath its surfaces are many rich minerals. These natural gifts of nature have made us great, but these alone would not be enough. To be a great nation, a country must have strong and intelligent people.

Fortunately, from the day the first colonists landed upon our shores, strong and intelligent people came to this country to live. They brought with them the knowledge and skill of the countries from which they came. People from all parts of the world have found a haven here. The adjustment for some has been hard; for others, easy.

* * *

SCHOOL IS one of the places where large numbers of boys and girls associate with each other. Here, they have the opportunity to practice getting along well with each other. Here, they have an opportunity to see that each person has some real talent or ability. Here, thoughtfulness and courtesy are the rule. If these characteristics become habitual, one has indeed made real progress toward success and permanent happiness.

Today in many schools, pupils have developed these characteristics to such an extent that they can be trusted, usually, to get along well without long lists of rules and unusually strict supervision by teachers. In such schools, pupils are gaining valuable experience for living in a democracy. They are learning how to govern themselves and to understand and respect the rights of others.

* * *

SENDING children to school is no trivial matter and should not be considered as such. To attend PTA meetings, visit the classrooms, provide children with the necessary equipment for schoolwork, to feed and clothe the young ones properly, to criticize constructively, praise, when praise is in order, and to provide teachers with a decent salary is no little job.

It is almost a superhuman task which requires the cooperation of everyone concerned. Support your schools, and by all means don't neglect to send the children to school daily.

31a 1954

NEGRO (EARL S. BRAXTON)

Journal & Guide

Sat. 10-30-54

Hurricane Hazel Could Be A Warning To Mankind

By EARL S. BRAXTON

A recent news release stated that Hurricane Hazel, which swept through the eastern section of the United States and parts of Canada last week, killed approximately 155 persons and caused damages which ran into the hundreds of million dollars. Thus, this phenomena of nature and handiwork of God joined the ranks of Barbara, Carol, Dolly, Edna, and other hurricanes which have battered the East Coast this season.

Norfolk, Va.

While it is not the writer's intention to become a prophet of gloom and despair, it is almost impossible to believe anything contrary to the fact that God is displeased with the actions of mankind and is using these acts to wake the human race up to the fact that people everywhere must act right and carry out the biddings of the Master or pay the consequences through death and destruction.

MR. BRAXTON

As the winds, which reached proportions of more than 100 miles an hour, howled through the trees, shaking the foundations of substantially-built buildings, lifting roofs off other buildings; hurling them blocks away, breaking out heavy plate glass windows, tossing ships made of steel on the rolling seas against the rocks and breaking them into bits, snapping power lines as easily as one would break a thread apart, blowing street lamps, signs, human beings, vehicles, telegram poles, and other so-called immovable objects, I wonder how many people really recognized these as a display of God's power and wrath and made resolutions to rededicate their lives to Christ and begin practicing the many Christian principles to which they have only given lip service in the past?

* * *

Editorial P.

IMAGINE the agony which must have been when the Humber River in Canada turned into a raging torrent that trapped victims in homes and automobiles; sweeping away nineteen homes on a single street. Or, on the local scene, think about the sorrow and gloom which surely surrounds the families of the six people who met death during the "Big Blow".

The big question which looms very largely before those who suffered probably is "Why did it happen to us? Why couldn't it have been someone else? Why did our city get hit so much worse than others?"

* * *

IT IS ONLY natural that these questions arise and many thousands, no doubt, have called upon science to give the answers. While these may be good and highly reliable, there are many more aspects of the problem for which science has no answers. Who can answer these questions, fully, leaving no reasons for doubts? No one but God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, the "Big Three" who reign above.

But the sad part is the fact that many people will never get their questions answered because they have never made contact with these three. When the proper contacts are made, changes will come and the hearts of men everywhere will recognize the fact that all men are brothers and peace will reign if that belief, along with trust in God, will guide each and every act.

* * *

THE HURRICANES of bigotry, hate, selfishness, jealousy, envy, caste and class, prejudices, etc., have been reigning for years. The effects of all of these have been slowly decaying a great civilization.

How can these be wiped away and forgotten? Simply by inviting God into the individual hearts of men and asking His help in the practicing of brotherly love and other Chrstian principles.

No Cover Charge

Courier P. 9
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By George F. Brown

Sat. 1-23-54

TV Is the Thing

THE MASTER MINDS in television never thought they could thank snow for helping sell their shows and to remove doubt that the industry is growing up. But that is just what happened last week. Bowing to the big snows that blanketed the nation (excluding, of course, California and Florida), gangs of people stayed at home and watched television. Just by luck there were several fine dramas presented that lead us to believe that television people think there are some mature minds in these United States. Plays that millions might otherwise have missed, if it had not been for the foul weather, included the excellent "The Remarkable Incident at Carson's Corners," "First Prize," and "The Last Days of Hitler." Far away the best was "Remarkable Incident," an absorbing drama about kids that put the people on trial for negligence, thoughtlessness, callousness and several other sins of commission and omission. It showed how circumstantial evidence can lead the unthinking and hotheaded into acts of violence that they would have regretted. If millions of people saw it, there is no point in reviewing the play here. It should be repeated, though.

For the kids and the grown ones, too, there is always "The Lone Ranger." The boxing shows cannot be good all the time, mainly because the scripts are not always written in advance.

* * *

Bits About 'Em

Dr. Ralph Bunche and his family were seen on Edward R. Murrow's "Person to Person" on television last Friday, a nice nudge to pride . . . "King of the Khyber Rifles" has one of the neatest messages against racial intolerance ever shown in the move is. The message gets over yet the picture is entertaining at all times. It's the same old bugaboo about a half-caste and an Anglo-Saxon woman, at that! daring not to fall in love. But it is well-handled and does not preach. Twentieth Century-Fox has always been tops in exposing

Lena Horne

social evils. "Pinky" and Gentleman's Agreement" were among the most hailed. What did't set well was the fact that pictures of this nature take the license to use words that some racial groups object to but were supposed to accept because the films lashed out at bias. How can you sugar-coat name-calling? Few racial groups like to be called objectionable names either in praise or derogation. And all Negroes know what name they hate to be called. Nuf sed? In "King of the Khyber Rifles" this never cropped up and the message was put over beautifully. The whole things was summed up thus: The half-caste captain could fight and die for Britain but could not dance at the Queen's birthday ball. Right is a hell of a thing to overcome. But the flicker is still entertaining, with all kinds of suspense and love interest and battle scenes and breathtaking color . . . Because Lena Horne epitomizes fine art in her work and because she is a work of art, we give you the Fine Arts Cocktail a la Lena Horne: 1 teaspoon fine granulated sugar, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, 3 ounces of whisky, ginger ale, two cubes of ice. Mix in highball glass. It goes down real cool and smooth just like a Lena Horne ballad.

* * *

Ann Nichols, pianist and dancing star, is currently appearing at Chez Emile, Quebec City, Canada. They like Ann up yonder . . . My dog sled telegraph reports that songstress Rosita Davis was last seen in Montreal. She spent a lot of last year in Canada . . . And Tish Goode just naturally lives there now where she is as popular as money with our neighbors to the North . . . Overheard: "A fellow I heard about became a movie star over night. What worried him was that he didn't know where he'd spent the night."

* * *

Bandleader Walt Harper has signed a waxing contract with Gem Records. Walt is the brother of Ernie Harper, one of the smoother toasts of Chicago, but Walt is in Pittsburgh . . . There is a place in Hollywood that sells clothes that stars wear in their pictures. That's so if anyone says they like your dress or your suit, you can say, "Oh, this was worn by so-and-so in his or her latest picture" . . . Note that the West Indies are getting big pitches from the magazines as winter vacation havens. They don't mention that you got to have loot to get there . . . She: "Psychiatry is the study of the mind. I've always been fascinated by the human mind." He: "I'm glad to know that. I'll get you one for your birthday" . . . With no cover charge.

TRAVEL versus Discrimination

By BILLY BUTLER

(This is the first of a series of articles in which we will endeavor to analyze the effect travelers are having upon integration and understanding among peoples.)

Travel is educational and enlightening. However, some of us differ regarding the identity of the recipient of these benefits. It is generally conceived that the traveler is being "educated and enlightened." This is not always true, particularly where members of some minority groups are concerned.

Each year an ever increasing number of refined, cultured and educated Negroes find it necessary to travel for business or convenient to travel for pleasure. This group includes thousands of ambassadors of good-will (whether they know it or not) who frequently make lasting friendships with other travelers, thereby forming an extremely potent and effective force that is gradually chipping away at the very underpinnings of racial segregation and discrimination.

Mr. Butler

Mr. Handy

* * *

PERSONS ACCUSTOMED to traveling learn to take things in stride. There are many unique methods of receiving moral satisfaction by peaceful means when unpleasant situations arise. To illustrate: a few years ago while in the company of the venerable W. C. Handy, "father of the blues," we pulled up to a roadside diner on the outskirts of Detroit, after a long and wearisome trip. A full ten minutes elapsed before a vacancy permitted the sightless Mr. Handy to be seated. After a seemingly interminable length of time the embarrassed counter man came over saying that our food would have to be consumed outside.

When the famed publisher of hit tunes and spirituals, as well as classical music, calmly ordered a dozen hamburgers with onions and all the trimmings, we wondered who was going to eat them. Our appetites had long since vanished. The clerk finally packed the sandwiches into a giant paper bag and handed them over the counter to Mr. Handy who, after paying the check, immediately handed them back, saying in a loud resonant voice, "Please tell the first twelve hungry white beggars (I think he said beggars) who come in here to accept these with the compliments of W. C. Handy, composer of the St. Louis Blues."

You could actually feel the growing resentment toward the clerk on the part of the awed patrons as the old composer, loved by everyone for having given so very much to ALL peoples, groped his way out.

Incidentally, we are happy to report that our recent trip to Michigan disclosed that one no longer has to carry the food out. Hooray for Handy!

* * *

YES, MANY travelers are doing their share to educate and enlighten. The money they spend helps to open doors that might otherwise remain closed. The high degree of intelligence and refinement which is apparent in so many helps keep those doors open for others. The public is gradually being taught that generalities can no longer be applied to us . . . that the old time-worn "you're different—you're not like the rest of them' has been said to to many thousands of us.

Mostly about WOMEN

—by MARION B. CAMPFIELD

FABULOUS, FESTIVE and sumptuous are just a few of the adjectives . . . coupled with glowing superlatives . . . they're employing these days to describe that lavish formal party which radio - minister the Rev. CLARENCE H. (First Church of Deliverance) COBBS hosted last Wednesday nite in his palatial, lush-plush mansion on S. Woodlawn ave.

Mrs. Campfield

ELABORATE FETE was his gracious way of complimenting those delovely ROYALITES . . . a glamorous annual event which is fast becoming one of the coveted highlights of the post-holiday season.

'Twas your "Mostly About Women" scribe's first opportunity to share festivities (shes usually out of town when parties are given) . . . and you can bet shes wracking the ol' gray matter for words and phrase's to column express the drama of the occasion . . .

Drama enhanced by the devastatingly glamorous fashions picture the femme contingent presented dancing, sipping and chatting with an equally handsomely groomed crowd of male escorts. The long formal gown was in the spotlight, with a majority of the males resplendent in "white tie 'n' tails," in deference to their host.

WHAT MORE PERFECT setting could one find for the gala event than his spacious, luxuriously appointed home? The fashionable crowd came tween 10 and the same hours (it's Mostly's guess there were 'tween 600 and 700 making merry) to enjoy the friendly fraternity of old acquaintances, to renew others and to make new ones.

The honorees table, with the name ROYALITES spelled out in ice; set with gleaming crystal and silver, stately candelabra holding lighted tapers, and the season's verdant greenery accenting its charm and beauty, was laden with tasty hors d'oeuvres and other delicacies.

Following a heartwarming presentation speech which cited the ROYALITES' contributions to and interest in FIRST CHURCH, their host presented each with a Schaeffer pen and pencil set in green banded with gold.

BUT BACK TO fashions' pix . . .

THE PARISIAN influence was predominant in the sleek contour sculptured creations of luxurious satin, lavishly bead embroidered, sophisticatingly subtle . . . in the exquisite, jewel-accented nylon tulles, the so flattering and softly feminine laces, sheers and chiffons; the lustrous, silk taffetas and brilliant array of beautiful, vivid color-tones.

GIVING A "LOOK-SEE" of Spring's decree in formal wear was the discreetly beautiful beige all-over tucked chantilly lace gown flaring into an intricate, subtly elegant nylon tulle pleated skirt which hosts assistant minister, the Rev. MATTIE THORNTON chose for the occasion.

"Mostly" soon gave up the impossible task of noting — for column-description — the exquisite and so dramatic creations milady donned, they were just that magnificent and lovely . . .

nor does she want to climb out on the proverbial limb to guest-list "who's who" . . . there's just not enough space, buh-lieve you, this scribe. Can only report (and reiterate) 'twas lavish and gala, but def'!

* * *

ANOTHER FORMAL FETE which no doubt will take the weekend spotlight this Saturday nite is the BACHELORS and BENEDICTS "Black and white" dancing party in Parkway ballroom. Popular male aggregation is insisting affair's "strictly formal" . . . which means they're expecting guests to adhere to their wishes and don white tie n' tails . . . with the femmes who frolic with 'em choosing floor-length creations . . . the "long and short" of the formal gown picture, notwithstanding.

ON SUNDAY IN same spot at 4 pe-em those winsome WINSOMETTES will regale another prettily gowned and meticulously dapper crowd with party provocatively titled "Cashbah Carnival." And those of you who've received club's so clever invite will agree with "Mostly" that it's unique, and that's an understatement.

Its authentic airplane reservations ticket holder—your "boarding pass" for Flight 17 with map of Morocco on which names of members are printed—and promises an unusually entertaining evening with "native dancing girls" and entertainment by "Pepe Le King" and his orchestra setting pace for picturesque fantasy. Date is Jan. 24; times 'tween 4 and 8 pe-em . . . and your "boarding pass" your invitation!

* * *

ADD SORROW NOTE: The death of BERTHA MOSELEY LEWIS, Chi schoolmarm and mother of CARY B. (CPA) LEWIS jr., who was apprarently victim of heart attack in her home stunned legion of friends of well-known socialite. Body was discovered Saturday in Drexel boulevard apartment where she lived alone; funeral arrangements had not been completed at column-deadline or Tuesday noon.

IT'S SO GRATIFYING when club groups deviate from usual party-giving to remember the less fortunate in our midst . . . and "Mostly's" congratulating those BLUE TIGERS this column-time! Latest in ranks of DEFENDER CHARITIES' friends took time out during formal dance last Friday nite in Parkway to make substantial contribution to its year-around fund for the underprivileged.

Thanx, fellows, JOHN PIERCE, prexy-founder who organized club of Morgan Parkers and southsiders 'round five years ago, promises club has many grand ideas on entertainment agenda for future.

Fete lured pretty and dapper crowd of merrymakers . . . as did the PIED PIPERETTES informal "thank you" dance in same spot Sunday pe-em, with the ENTRE NOUS, one of the Windy City's long established social and civic aggregations. Incidentally, could be this is the year for gor-je-us party frocks.

"Mostly" doesn't know when she's seen such consistently glamorous creations . . . and its so good to see the males are getting into the well-groomed act and correctly complimenting their femmes, whether occasions informal or formal.

31a 1954

NEGRO (MARGUERITE CARTWRIGHT)

A TEACHER TALKS

By MARGUERITE CARTWRIGHT

31a

CHANGES TO MEET SOCIAL NEEDS

THE abolition of segregated schools is actually just one further effort to meet the new social needs that are constant throughout the history of any school system. Social changes are inevitable, and reforms, modifications and adjustment to current needs are ever-present.

In this country and elsewhere, all schooling was at first under religious auspices. In New York state it was not until 1892 that regulations were set up which outlawed the use of city funds for teaching a particular religious dogma. It was near the beginning of the twentieth century before higher education ceased to be mainly the province of religious denominations.

Dr. Cartwright

Then the people began to see that to build future leaders, the state should exercise some control over standards. In 1901 a Board of Education was established for the whole city, with a uniform course of study—eight years in length, made up of the usual topics, and formal programs, with some provision for occupational training (such as cooking, typing, workshop practice, etc.). German, French and Latin were given as electives in the last year. As many children were employed, the hours for recreation centers were 7 to 10 P. M. During this period there were free classes in the English language, and beginnings in what we now know as adult education through various lectures to encourage greater interest in education. Often the school was the center of community life.

Courier

By 1930 there was a new emphasis. A curriculum was sought which would be geared to the child's developmental and social needs. The city experimented with this activity program in the early nineteen thirties. An extensive study was begun, planned by the Division of Elementary Education. It involved sixty-nine schools and over 70,000 children. The idea was to provide (1) purposeful planning; (2) individual guidance; (3) enriched curriculum and (4) significant child experience.

Of course, elements of all these things had been used previously, but now they became points of emphasis.

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Pittsburgh Pa

Formal recitation of subject matter, mass instruction, drill and mere verbalism were replaced by these more modern methods. Then an attempt was made to evaluate the experiments and determine whether these children learned more than children in other New York City schools. Most agreed that the result was inconclusive. Many children and teachers liked and gained much from the plan, while others held that the study proved little. But the emphasis continued to be on a curriculum which was oriented to social living and the needs and interests of the individual.

Sept. 11-27-54

By 1940, further changes were called for in the curriculum. Education in the field of conservation was seen as a need. Moreover, with improvements in communication and transportation, the exchange of cultural and national ideas was included. Emphasis was placed on the need to live as valuable, participating members of the family of nations. Education for living was seen as the vital need, as well as education for making a living.

Then in the late 40's and early 50's, more attention was given to the experience core, which we shall discuss briefly next time.

Around the World

By HORACE R. CAYTON

THE NEGRO problem in the United States is being solved; and solved with a rapidity with which we would have thought impossible a few years ago.

I am tired of those who will not admit this evident truth, and there are some.

Last week, I read that the Interstate Commerce Commission had received a recommendation from one of its own examiners that racial segregation on all trains and in all stations of railroads operating in interstate commerce be abolished.

Mr. Cayton

This form of segregation, stated the report to the ICC by its examiner, subjected Negro passengers to unreasonable disadvantages with respect to white passengers. It is possible that within a relatively short length of time this annoying form of segregation in the United States will be abolished.

IN THE same paper there was a story about the brutality and possible peonage involving twenty Negro sharecropper families on a cotton plantation near Macel, Miss.

There it was reported that Negroes who would not pick cotton, even when sick, were put into jail and/or beaten. Even a mother who had a sick child was abused because she wanted to stay home from the cotton field to attend.

The reaction of some of my friends to these two items surprised me. "There, you see," stated some of my pessimistic friends, "we have not solved the Negro problem. As long as they can keep Negroes in jail in Mississippi for not picking cotton we haven't solved it and perhaps will not."

* * *

I FIND it difficult to answer these people without emotion. Of course, America has not solved the Negro problem. None has stated that she has.

But these people overlook the larger story that involves the rights of all Negroes on all trains in the South, to focus all of their attention on the peonage case in Mississippi.

Let me say that the peonage case was bad. Further than that, such incidents will in all probability become more numerous. They will become more numerous because Negroes in the South will become more articulate about demanding citizenship rights, because the large newspapers and wire services will give them more space, and because law enforcement agencies, both locally and nationally will become more active in protecting the rights of Negroes.

But how some of the people I have talked to can fail to see that the Negro's position in the country in view of the Supreme Court school case, and, now, the ICC reports is difficult to understand.

* * *

I BELIEVE that some of them have lived so long under the crushing effects of race prejudice that they cannot admit even to themselves that an enormous wave of reform on this question has now gained such momentum that it will not and cannot be stopped.

It seems that to some groups of people there is an emotional identification with race prejudice which makes it difficult to conceive of great changes in this area even when they are witnessed.

I know that such a column as this will be misunderstood by these people. It will be simple to charge that the writer is too easily satisfied with a few small changes which still allow the mistreatment of many.

To them I would say, that is not the case. My goal still is the total destruction of every form of prejudice as soon as humanly possible.

* * *

BUT TO these overly pessimistic people I would say this. The Negro has too long lived with the tradition of failure. It is important for him in his fight for this complete freedom to feel that he can make winnings.

A group that has tasted only defeat will not continue to fight; a group that knows that it can make gains, has made gains, will fight harder and in areas where it would not fight before.

In America the Negro is winning his fight for equality. The backbone of segregation has been broken. There is still much more to be done, but our strength to do it will be augmented by the knowledge that we have won many battles.

Around the World

By HORACE R. CAYTON

IT WAS expected that the foes of integration in the South would eventually resort to retaliatory measures against those who are fighting segregation.

At present these groups who are opposing integration have applied the boycott rather than the bullwhip.

Mr. Cayton

This change in tactic alone indicates the extent to which integration is winning its fight.

Here is the pattern which this retaliation is taking. According to Dr. Emmett J. Stringer, state president for the NAACP in Mississippi, the following is the action of a citizens council which was organized to fight integration:

"We had a branch president, a merchant, who had to give up.

"A group of white men drove up to his store and told him to get in the car. He did, and they took him to his bank and there were the banker, his wholesaler and other people who gave him credit.

* * *

"THEY TOLD him they would give him no more. He had to give up, go bankrupt or get out."

Other activities of these semi-secret councils organized to oppose integration have been reported. In some localities the public utilities of militant Negro leaders have been cut off on a day's notice.

There are other instances where this type of Negro leader has been denied credit, thus making it impossible for the individual to remain in business. It is known that in some localities the movement is backed by some of the state's leading citizens—bankers, politicians, druggists, lawyers, planters, merchants and newspapermen.

The first of these councils was apparently organized in Indianola, Miss. At its first meeting the program of economic retaliation was outlined by Arthur J. Clark Jr., an attorney.

* * *

"IT IS the thought of our group that the solution of this problem may become easier if various agitators and the like could be removed from the communities in which they now operate. We propose to accomplish this through the careful application of economic pressures."

It should be noted, however, that the councils have carefully avoided, and apparently do not intend to use, violence of any kind.

That there should be some form of retaliation surprises no one. Further, it should be expected that as actual integration becomes closer and closer the demands for retaliation will be increased.

It would be impossible to have a change in the South as fundamental as that required by the Supreme Court decision without some emotional response from the people who have looked upon segregation as a sacred and holy thing.

* * *

THAT THESE forms of retaliation will not stop the program of integration goes without saying. Social forces have been released which cannot be stopped.

The United States has advertised to the world—the Voice of America beaming the news of the Supreme Court decision to Asia, Africa and beyond the Iron Curtain is just one instance—that the supreme authority of the nation had abolished segregation in the schools.

Now she cannot alter her position without becoming the laughing stock of the world.

But in the meantime a number of militant Negro leaders in the South will suffer. What can we say to them?

* * *

IT IS easy sitting here in New York to say that they must proceed to fight the fight regardless of the consequences. It is so easy to pass out advice to people when you, yourself, are not in danger.

Around the World

By HORACE R. CAYTON

GERMANS have always been able to change their racial attitudes to suit their purposes. Now we are witnessing the efforts of West Germany to court African students.

There is an interesting background to this present effort to obtain the understanding of young Africans. Germany has no African colonies. She lost both Tanganyika, to the British, and South West Africa, to South Africa. But this loss of colonies might prove of great advantage to Germany.

Mr. Cayton

Post-war trading experience overseas has disclosed that a European industrial nation without colonies has an advantage wherever colonial empires are resented. The Germans feel that colonialism is virtually a thing of the past.

Therefore, the Germans are not bothered by the rise of nationalism in Africa as are the French, English and Belgians.

* * *

REALIZING AS does most of the world that Africa is the next part of the world to undergo an industrial revolution, the Germans are preparing to open the channels which would give them an opportunity to compete in the African market.

This will come about, they reason, through attracting young Africans to German universities for training.

The program for training Africans is now under way. In Stuttgart soon an Africa House will be opened. From it will be sent African Negro students to study in German universities, technical schools and agricultural schools.

A year ago eighteen Negro students from the Gold Coast arrived in Stuttgart for a German-language short course and orientation. These students have now been sent from that center to German universities.

* * *

SIXTEEN MORE arrived from the Gold Coast last spring to study engineering and agriculture and twenty more from the Gold Coast are due in a few days to prepare to study medicine. And the African program of West Germany is just beginning.

The Negro under Hitler's Germany fared about as badly as the Jew. But in present-day Germany there is no color bar.

One writer stated: "When one talks of the color bar with Germans they tend to shake their heads and ask to have it explained again. They then remember that it is something they read about that exists in the United States."

The Germans feel that the more students from non-white countries that can be brought to Germany, the more friends Germany will have in those countries.

* * *

THESE, THEN, are Germany's two advantages: she is not a colonial country, and does not have a color bar.

In competition with a country like England, for example, Germany should be able to exercise these advantages to her own benefit. England is trying desperately to retain the good-will of its colonies. With the Gold Coast, and to an extent with Nigeria, she is willing to grant self-government rather than endanger relations with those countries.

But the image of England as the exploiting imperialistic country is always a handicap.

Likewise, the rapidly developing color bar in England tends to either discourage some African students from attending universities there, or operates to embitter those who do attend.

* * *

THE AFRICAN student who finds it impossible to rent a room while attending school, finds himself barred from many places of public entertainment and feels the scorn of many English people on the streets, on the buses and in the restaurants, will return to his home with little love for England or Englishmen.

So now Germany has joined with many other countries—India, the Iron Curtain countries, the United States, as well as the colonial countries—in seeing and trying to exploit the awakening continent of Africa.

With her advantages she should be able to become a force in this development.

As far as the Africans are concerned, this should be grist to their mills. The more countries there are that are competing for her trade the better her position will be, for that will break down the isolation from which Africa has suffered for many years.

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good and they have little faith in U. S. motivation in Asia.

Any callous demonstration by the U. S. that it looks upon an Asian people as expendable in the service of power politics could result in a wholesale joining up with the Communist cause by many of the small, dark nations of Asia, which now stand teetering on the brink between the two worlds of democracy and communism, or which have expressed a tongue-in-cheek friendship with the democracies.

The Southeast Asia Treaty is a fragile slip of paper as a bulwark against what darker signatories will be quick to call white imperialism in a new posture.

* * *

IN THE burning context of a real crisis, such as the Administration now faces, the admonitions of Negro leadership about the relationship between our practices at home and our policies abroad, are painfully clear.

Cayton

By HORACE CAYTON

Courier 9.? Sat. 10-9-54 Pittsburgh, Pa.

RACISM AND uranium! What is the relationship? South Africa's segregation policy and America's foreign policy! What is the connection? There is a relationship and a connection. How this relationship and connection is to be worked out remains to be seen.

Mr. Cayton

Here are some of the facts:

First, last week at the start of the current session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Secretary of State Dulles spoke about a new atomic program. This new proposal is now being worked out in Washington by the five original countries that the United States invited to an earlier conference: Britain, France, Canada, Australia and South Africa.

Second, South Africa is at present under even greater pressure in the United Nations for its racial policy than it has been before. Year after year the question of the manner in which Indian nationals are treated in South Africa is discussed.

THE INDIANS claim that the treatment of their nationals in that country is a violation of human rights, and creates a situation which will lead to conflict.

Before the General Assembly also is the treatment of Negroes in South Africa.

On these two questions the Arab countries, some South American countries and the Soviet bloc have given South Africa a terrific beating in the arena of world public opinion.

There is a third question: South West Africa. That territory was a former mandate of the League of Nations. South Africa has refused to admit it into the Trusteeship System of the United Nations. Recently she, in violation of the United Nations decree and the findings of the International Court of Justice, took over the country. This, too, is an issue of human rights to be discussed by the U. N.

* * *

THIRD, G. P. JOOSTE, chief of the South African delegation, told the General Assembly that the United Nations had no right to discuss these problems and gave the tried old argument that such a discussion would be an invasion of the domestic affairs of that nation.

Fourth, Mr. Jooste injected in his remarks about the possible criticism of South Africa by the U. N. a reference to Mr. Dulles speech about the atomic question.

The South African noted that his country had one of the most important deposits of fessionable material in the world and that the proposals made by Mr. Dulles were of "great interest" to his country. He promised more detailed reaction later.

Now add up these facts and what do you get? South Africa is trying to use the fact that there are large uranium deposits in her country to influence America's attitude toward her.

What she is saying is, "Look here if you want our uranium you had better not join in with the others in criticizing our racial policy."

* * *

AMERICA'S POLICY in the past has been timid. It is true that on occasion the United States has supported movements to bring some of these questions on the agenda of the United Nations for debate. But when the substance of the questions have come up for final vote this country has been far from clearcut in its position.

Just as in many colonial questions we have been afraid to offend our so-called allies.

But to threaten another person one must have alternative possibilities. If South Africa does not let us buy her uranium to whom will she sell it? Not to the Russian bloc. They would buy uranium, if they needed it, but they would play for the larger stakes of the support of the African people seeking for liberation from colonialism.

* * *

THE POINT is that South Africa cannot stand alone and has isolated herself from most of the nations of the world. She is the avid enemy of all native Africans.

She has antagonized India and the Asian world with her race policy. She has even undermined her position within the British Commonwealth of nations. Where then can she turn?

The United States does not have to bargain for uranium with the lives of the millions of black people in that country and in Africa. There is no place for South Africa to go. There are but two alternatives for South Africa's Nationalist party: extinction or a compromise with the idea of the equality of men.

Cayton

Pot May Boil in Congo

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-16-54 P. 17 31a

By HORACE R. CAYTON

AMIDST the social, economic and political tensions which extend throughout Africa, from Egypt and the Sudan in the north to South Africa in the south, little is heard of the Belgian Congo, a territory one-third the size of the United States.

Mr. Cayton

This is indeed "darkest Africa," the Africa of Stanley and Livingstone.

It is an Africa where farms are occasionally plagued by lions, where pygmies continue to hunt with bow and arrow and where many of the inhabitants occupy thatched huts in jungle clearings.

But, the Belgian Congo, replete in contradictions, is more than that. The territory is one of the world's richest producers of strategic materials. In 1952 its exports were 240 million dollars in strategic minerals alone.

In addition, there were exports of: 40 million dollars worth of cotton, 32 million dollars worth of coffee and 28 million dollars worth of palm oil.

* * *

CONSIDER THE Belgian Congo as a source of industrial and military necessities. It has 70 per cent of the world's cobalt—a material essential for the production of heat-resistant steel.

Fifty per cent of the free world's uranium is in a single mine in the territory.

Total imports and exports consisted of nearly 500,000 tons or $21,049,778 worth of business . . . natural resources are scarce, and two-thirds of the population is nomadic . . . The main source of wealth is the French-**Ethiopian** railroad which makes **Djbouti** a natural outlet for the land of **Haile Selassie** . . . One-third of **French Somaliland's** people live on the profits from this railroad . . The railroad is 486 miles long . . . with 60 miles of the road being in **French Somaliland.**

Sixty-two per cent of the world's industrial diamonds is found there, as well as 8 per cent of the world's copper and 8 per cent of its tin.

Today, the Congo is, perhaps, the wealthiest and best-paying of all the African colonies.

* * *

HOW DO THE Africans fare under these conditions? From one point of view not bad at all.

There is no other place in Africa where one would find a higher standard of living for the Africans, generally. Workers get all or part of their food free of charge.

There are hospitalization and educational benefits for workers as well. In some instances, where they work for large companies, they get housing free.

In the larger cities, such as Leopoldville, "African cities," with modern fixtures, are being built. Native Africans can enter skilled jobs and are not barred from "white collar" work.

* * *

THE AFRICAN of the Belgian Congo has found that his share of the income of the territory has risen steadily.

Now he is spending at least six times as much in real income as he did ten years ago. One report has it that there is a sale of 20,000 bicycles a month.

But what are the Africans of the territory foregoing for these more immediate benefits? Here are some of the damaging social facts:

About 80,000 Europeans, whites, control 12,000,000 Africans and intend to continue doing so. The Africans have no vote. Only a handful have ever been to a university or outside of the colony. Even moving pictures for the Africans are censored.

* * *

POLITICALLY, the Congo is run almost entirely by the Governor-General and 5,000 hand-picked civil servants.

The economy is dominated by five big cartels. One of these cartels paid dividends of forty million dollars in 1952.

So far, there is little evidence that either communism or rising nationalism has reached the Belgian Congo. Belgians hope that this will continue to be the case and feel that their policy of parentalism will work out.

But the question can well be raised as to whether in a continent unsettled by the demands of self-government that the Congo could escape.

* * *

SO FAR, the Belgians have isolated the Africans from the ideas of the Gold Coast as effectively as they have isolated them from those of Moscow. But how long can any people be kept out of the main streams of thought even by the ingenious Belgians?

The question really boils down to whether material advantages will replace what we may think of as the natural and universal desire for freedom and self-government.

My notion is that in the long run it will not. Then the Belgians will be in for a rude awakening in spite of a slightly higher standard of living for its African subjects.

31a 1954

(NEGRO) HORACE CAYTON

Cayton

A Tale of Treachery, or How Kenya Colony Died at Gathuini

By HORACE CAYTON

THIS is the story behind the betrayal of the Africans of Kenya. It is a recital of stupidity and duplicity.

It is, in part, an explanation of why the 5,000,000 Africans of Kenya do not, will not and cannot trust the 40,000 white European settlers. This is the story of the massacre at Gathuini.

Mr. Cayton

A short time ago, China, one of the Mau Mau chiefs, was captured by the Europeans. Perhaps to save his skin, or because he thought that some sort of peace was possible, China promised to work with the British in establishing contact with other Mau Mau chiefs and thus bring about some sort of peace.

* * *

BRITISH OFFICIALS grabbed at the suggestion. For them, it was a chance to win by negotiation what 6,000 troops and a squadron of heavy bombers had failed to win by war in the long and bloody Kenya struggle.

The negotiations with the chiefs would have been a great step toward peace, for a third to a half of the Mau Mau's active warriors were foregathered in the forest prepared to yield. It was then that the betrayal took place.

When China made the proposal, he was smuggled out of jail and flown to Nigeria. There he wrote letters to his colleagues and relayed the British offer of safe conduct to Mau Mau representatives if they would meet British officers to talk over a truce.

* * *

THEREAFTER followed the dramatic attempts to get in touch with the chiefs. Letters from China were left in hollow trees or in cleft sticks planted in forest clearings by two brave, unarmed British policemen. For days and weeks, there was no reply from the Mau Mau.

Finally, a dozen generals agreed with China the "white elders and the elders of the forest must meet to end the war."

"Operations China," as it was called, was under way.

The first conference was wrecked when 1,800 British and African infantrymen poured into the area to protect the British brass. Later, the Mau Maus sent several representatives to the British and negotiations for a meeting were arranged, as was a temporary truce.

"For the first time in a year," stated Time's correspondent, Alexander Campbell, "the rain-drenched forests lay silent; no bombs dropped; no rifles were fired."

* * *

A FEW WEEKS later, the Mau Mau began to assemble for the parley. The Mau Maus came down from their fastnesses in hundreds.

Chief Gatamuki's band headed for a wooded hill overlooking Gathuini. The Africans were forbidden by the truce agreement to enter the Kikuyu reserve. But, assembling after dark, Gatamuki's men pitched their camp 350 yards inside the boundary.

Technically, they may have made a mistake, but the very fact that they had come within the range of British guns was proof that they were sincere.

Let Correspondent Campbell take up the story from there. "The young British officers and Negro soldiers were spoiling for a fight. They had seen too many mutilated corpses to have faith in the surrender plan, and since Gatamuki was camped illegally, he was technically still fair game. During the night, the African riflemen were moved into position.

"In the morning, they opened fire with Sten guns, mortars and grenades. The Mau Mau fought back, but it was all over in a matter of minutes. Most of the Mau Mau fled, but behind them they left twenty-five dead, many wounded and General Gatamuki a prisoner. Protested Gatamuki: 'We were on our way to surrender.'

* * *

"**THE ACTION** was the death knell of Operation China. The news hit British headquarters like a tropical thunderstorm."

From then, the gauntlet was down. No Mau Maus appeared to surrender. The British announced a major offensive and troops swarmed onto Mount Kenya, driving the startled Mau Maus into ambush after ambush.

Many did not know that the truce had ended, and they died without knowing what hit them.

Was it an accident or a calculated move on the part of the British? Here is what one Mau Mau said: "The white man tricked us. Our brothers were lured to their deaths. Now we shall never surrender."

Dat-5-1-54

Cayton

Mau Mau Organization in Africa Still Retains Most of Its Original Mystery

By HORACE CAYTON

WHAT is Mau Mau? What does the word mean? How did it originate?

In spite of the fact that in a relatively short time these two three-letter words have come to strike terror to the white Europeans of the colony of Kenya . . . to cause alarm throughout Africa, to be of great concern to the British Parliament and the Colonial Office, and to be known to newspaper readers throughout the world . . . little is known of the movement, its origin or meaning.

Mr. Cayton

Here are some of the few known facts. The Mau Mau movement is largely confined to the Kikuyu tribe which is one of the most advanced of East Africa's 220 tribes. Its members seem to be mostly in the Rift Valley, a vast geological fault that runs like a monstrous trench through the plateau of Kenya. Members of the Mau Mau are male and take an oath when joining.

* * *

THESE ARE a few facts that are known. But in spite of the extensive attention it has received—the committees, officials, policemen, soldiers and journalists that have observed, studied and examined the movement—Mau Mau still retains most of its original mystery. No one, not even a majority of the members themselves, know what the name means.

Santha Rama Rau, an Indian journalist, made a guess "that Mau Mau was evolved from the initials of the members of the African Union."

A more fanciful idea, this writer stated, was that Mau Mau was a corruption of "miaow-miaow," because the terrorists sometimes left a strangled cat at the scene of an atrocity as a symbol of their society.

Perhaps the best guess is that Mau Mau is an anagram of Uma Uma, which in the Kikuyu language means "Get out! Get out." Certainly this injunction describes the burden of the argument which the Mau Mau are directing toward the white Europeans. But still no one knows the origin of the name for sure. Jomo Kenyatta, the only Mau Mau to emerge as anything approaching a national leader, stated when he was on trial that he had "no idea what Mau Mau means."

* * *

BUT ORIGIN of name is just one of the mysteries surrounding the movement. No one really knows the extent of Mau Mau membership, a fact that has led to the encouragement of the shooting down of any Kikuyu caught in an embarrassing position on the grounds that he might be a Mau Mau. Estimates vary from 95 per cent of the Kikuyu tribe to only 5 per cent are members. If the former estimate is anywhere near accurate, it would man that more than a million people belong—a formidable foe for the British.

Many people allege that they do not know the purposes of Mau Mau and that these purposes have remained obscure as the name. One obvious concern is the land question. The English settlers appropriated the huge productive plateau straddling the equator in the middle of Kenya when they arrived in that territory around the turn of the century.

In the last fifty years the population of the Kikuyu tribe has grown enormously and the land set aside for their occupation can no longer contain them. As the Kikuyu believe these lands were leased and not sold, they now want them back. This to the English settler is utter nonsense. But the land hunger of the Kikuyus will not be appeased.

* * *

ANOTHER VERSION of the purpose of Mau Mau is that it is a strong and sudden return to magic and old beliefs of the power of tribal chiefs and witch doctors in revolt from the teachings of the missionaries. The controls of the old African culture were broken down, leaving the Africans a prey to the compulsive fears of an uncertain existence without the solace of the old gods and not enough knowledge and confidence in the new religion of the settlers. The result has been that, in his confusion, the Africans have revolted and returned to their old beliefs.

Some more cynical analysts have thought that Mau Mau is a form of gangsterism. It is pointed out that the dues have arisen from seven shillings to sixty-shillings and fifty cents, about nine dollars. Someone, it is reasoned, is making money from the movement.

It is pointless, however, to look for any one reason for the Mau Mau. The movement is the response of people who have tired of political suppression, economic exploitation and group and individual humiliation. Those who would search for a single reason hope, when finding it, to be able to change some one thing and have the situation return to normal. They refuse, are unable, to realize that millions of people are tired to the point of revolt at being ruled by a handful of Europeans.

Dat 5-29-54

Cayton

Jomo Kenyatta Will Soon Be Free But the Mau Mau War Continues

By HORACE CAYTON

THE TRIAL of Jomo Kenyatta, the only African to emerge as anything approaching an East African leader, was held in an obscure village in a wilderness of Kenya.

It began on Dec. 3, 1952. This trial was supposed to have ended the Mau Mau movement. It resulted in world-wide publicity, and the conviction of and seven-year sentencing of Kenyatta.

Mr. Cayton

Since then the murders have continued, the movement apparently has grown and spread out beyond the boundaries of Kenya. Now it is admitted that for years this section of Africa will live in constant, unrelenting conflict.

Where was the failure? Why did not the majesty of the Queen's law establish order? Perhaps some of the facts surrounding the trial will make clear the reason for the tragic failure.

KENYATTA WAS charged with "management of an unlawful society, Mau Mau, which is dangerous to the good government of the colony." He was further charged: "use of physical force or by threat or intimidation to compel persons in Kenya to take an oath, or engagement in the nature of an oath, purporting to bind those taking it to act, or not to act, in any particular way."

No European, or white, lawyer would take Kenyatta's case. At this point, D. N. Pritt, an English lawyer of considerable reputation and a Labor M. P. for fifteen years, announced that he would become Kenyatta's chief counsel.

Pritt flew to Kenya and declared that the charges against Kenyatta were "the vaguest allegations of conspiracy I have ever seen in forty years' experience." The case then became a cause celebre and several lawyers from India and West Africa joined the defense team.

TO ALL of the defense lawyers, but Pritt, hotels, clubs, wayside inns and restaurants were closed. It was difficult for them to eat a meal together or travel together first-class on a train.

It soon developed in the trial that Kenyatta had become a person of great importance to the Africans.

The Kenya Independent Schools were alleged to have been established by followers of him. It was brought out that hymns, hymns introduced by Christian missionaries, had been changed to hymns of worship to Kenyatta.

"Jomo" was substituted for "Jesus," and "white people," or the British, for "the wicked. That it might be more logical to the African to sing to the praise of their only great leader rather than to the deities of the English religion did not occur to the British.

But it was vivid evidence of the great hold which Kenyatta had over the people. The conviction of him, then, thought the British, was made doubly necessary.

* * *

THE BRITISH attitude toward the Africans soon became clear.

It was this: Why aren't they grateful? Without us the Africans would still be engaged in tribal wars. There would be no schools, no hospitals, no roads. Just why were not the Africans grateful?

Kenyatta was questioned for ten days. He stated: "The wages given to our people were so low that we lived in a sort of serfdom. Formerly a man could walk and feel like a man. All that was changed and we were subjected to the color bar and all kinds of humiliations. When you have taken somebody's land . . ." at that point Kenyatta's voice broke and he could not go on.

Why are you not grateful? Why have you taken our land? Those were the two questions which lay behind the trial of Jomo Kenyatta. Those were the two questions which had brought Mau Mau into being.

* * *

WHY WOULD the Kenya settlers believe that the trial of a man would solve the unrest of the Africans or stop the Mau Mau movement? Because, I believe, they feel so utterly right in their position that they cannot understand what the Africans yearn for.

This is but the beginning, not the end, of the age-old story of man's injustice to man.

In a few years Kenyatta will be out of prison and the Mau Mau movement, or some other movement of its kind, will still be in existence. This is the tragic truth.

Cayton

By HORACE CAYTON

THE PROBLEM of the Negro teacher is a difficult one.

Whether they will be the next important professional group to be integrated, such as Negro nurses, or the victims of a program moving toward desegregation, remains to be seen.

It is felt by many observers that with the shift toward racial integration of students, there will not follow a similar enlargement of teaching opportunities for Negro teachers.

Mr. Cayton

If the Negro teachers are to go on teaching, these observers reason, the North will have to give them jobs. Judged by the present use of Negro teachers in the North, openings will be scarce.

* * *

THE SOUTH is the land of opportunity for the Negro teachers at the present time. A recent article in "U. S. News and World Report" presents some facts and figures on the number of Negro teachers throughout the country which indicate the importance of the South as a field for Negro teachers.

Mississippi alone has as many Negro teachers in its schools as do the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Kansas put together.

North Carolina employs as many Negro teachers as do the seven States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, California and Indiana, all put together.

These figures, "U. S. News and World Report" explains, cover all teachers employed in the states below college level, in both public and private schools.

* * *

IN THE non-segregated states, Eastern, Western and Middle-west, thirty-one have a total of 722,487 white teachers and 10,248 Negro teachers.

Thus, of the 86,638 Negro teachers in the country approximately 12 per cent are in the North and 88 per cent in the South.

There are 1,032,806 white teachers in the country: approximately 70 per cent are in non-segregated states and 30 per cent in the segregated states.

The disadvantageous position of the Negro teacher in Northern states is shown when some segregated and non-segregated states are compared.

* * *

STATES THE article: "Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and New York have about one million Negro residents each . . . The four Southern States have segregated school systems. New York's system, legally, is non-segregated.

"Mississippi has more than three Negro teachers for each one in New York. Alabama and Georgia employ almost five for each one in New York."

Obviously, the advantage for teaching positions which the South holds for Negroes arises from the segregated schools of that section of the country. Whatever teaching Negro children get is from colored teachers. In the North, with its mixed schools, many Negroes are taught by white teachers.

The question is whether Negro teachers, as desegregation progresses, will be employed in the mixed systems of the North and South.

* * *

IN THE North, so far, there has been considerable resistance to hiring Negro teachers except in the large urban centers.

But, as teachers are notoriously underpaid and overworked, there is the possibility that these jobs will become more and more unattractive to white teachers and allow positions for Negroes to occupy.

Then, there is the possibility of using Negro teachers in mixed schools in the South. Again, many observers feel that this will not take place to any large degree.

Curiously, however, I found that Southern Negro teachers who attended New York universities for further training during the summer were quite hopeful on this score.

* * *

I REMEMBER a conversation with one attractive young teacher who said: "Well, Southerners don't mind our taking care of their babies. It is just a step to teaching their children. When they get acquainted with us they will like us."

It is this possibility that holds out the best hope for the Negro teachers. As paradoxical as it may seem, there is more chance to break down the present barriers in the South than to penetrate the sometimes almost closed system of the North.

Cayton

South Africa Begins to Pay Costs Of Keeping Negroes in Servitude

By HORACE CAYTON

SOUTH AFRICA has been successful in keeping four-fifths of its population in semi-servitude. Now she is beginning to pay the cost.

It seemed like such a lovely system to the whites on the top of that upside down cake; for the one-fifth who by fortunate circumstances had pale skins. It was such a jolly arrangement that some of them began to think that it had been ordained by God, and that they were God's chosen people. But now comes the check and it looks like those same people would have to pick it up.

Mr. Cayton

There are two problems, and they are intertwined, that face the South African rulers: the lack of capital and the shortage of labor. Both are directly and indirectly connected to the country's racial policy.

SOUTH AFRICA has plenty of natural resources: minerals such as manganese, chrome, gold and uranium and agricultural products. But to develop these resources she needs capital.

Fifty-one per cent of the country's exports are mineral and gold alone accounts for 40 per cent of that amount.

There are new gold fields to be developed, some are now ready for operation, but to do this, capital is needed. Expansion is also possible in the field of uranium extraction, a by-product of gold. These two developments, gold and uranium, would relieve the losses now being suffered in manufacturing and trading.

But the real trouble, according to Dr. M. H. DeKock, is not getting foreign capital, but obtaining both skilled and unskilled labor.

AND WHY the labor shortage? The answer is simple, the color bar in industry which makes it possible for the Negro to do only the unskilled work.

In the older mine fields, for example, where costs are increasing, Negro workers are leaving an industry which holds for them no hope but continued exploitation. At present these fields are working at 80 per cent of capacity.

If Negroes are kept just as unskilled laborers, and if they continue to leave the industry at the rate they are now leaving, it will be necessary to either change the color line or close some of the older, low-grade mines.

The first step—the abolishment of the color line—the South African Government seems determined not to do. The second alternative, the shutting down of some gold mines, would cause exports to drop further, making the question of foreign capital that much more serious.

In the new gold fields in the province of the Orange Free State, the labor situation is just as serious.

* * *

JOHANNESBURG DAILY papers carry full-page advertisements pleading for white men to go to work for good wages and good housing.

The advertisements are public confession of the economic dead end into which maintenance of the color bar has led this country.

The color bar in industry has recently been challenged in nearby Rhodesia where the white miners voted to abolish it. It is being challenged by the United States Mining Company that controls half of the Northern Rhodesia copper belt.

There is no doubt that Northern Rhodesia, which is competing with South Africa, is making more progress with the racial problem. But it is also sure that anything that happens in Rhodesia will have its ramifications in South Africa. Sooner or later the racial bar in industry will disappear.

Cayton

South African Whites Are United To Deny Black Men His Freedom

By HORACE CAYTON

THERE have been two failures in South Africa: On one hand the apartheid program of the Nationalist party, and on the other, the passive resistance movement of the Africans.

Both have failed to achieve their purpose. At present we have a realignment of forces on both sides and the adoption and development of new ideologies and methods of struggle.

Mr. Cayton

In this grim tragedy, the cast — Negroes and the whites led by the Boers—remains the same, the plot—the struggle of freedom against repression — continues, but the action takes a different form.

GRADUALLY, THE whites of South Africa have closed ranks and have put white domination before all else.

Dr. Malan, leader of the Nationalist party and arch advocate of apartheid, has now come to occupy a position of respect, sometimes even of a certain affection, with the British-oriented, Union party members who once opposed his program for the complete separation of racial groups.

A year ago these Union party members could hardly find words to express their hostility toward him.

The change in the attitude of Union party members is due to two causes. In the first place most South Africans have smarted under the criticism of world public opinion.

The much publicized attitude of the United Nations, where South Africa was criticized and condemned for its treatment of persons of Indian orgin, the apartheid program,

and the Southwest African question, has infuriated all South Africans.

* * *

AS MUCH abuse of "ignorant foreign liberals" is heard in the ranks of the United party as among the Nationalists. White South Africa appears to be on the way to being fused into unity in common rejection of the black man's claim to equality.

The second reason for the unifying of the South Africans is the redefinition of the Nationalist's policy of apartheid, or racial separation.

Dr. Malan and his party officially no longer stand for apartheid in the sense of eventual territorial separation of the races and the setting up of some sort of separate autonomus states system. Instead, emphasis is frankly and firmly on white supremacy in a mixed society with a system of racial upper and lower caste segregation similar to the traditional system in the American South.

This arrangement the English-speaking group, whose forefathers came to South Africa to make their fortunes, find more satisfactory than apartheid. They do not want to be separated from their cheap black labor. Their original complaint with racial separation was economic, not moral.

* * *

THERE ARE still two minority white groups who believe in the gradual achievement of complete racial equality in the multi-racial society: the South African Labor party, the Trades and Crafts Council and affiliated labor unions and the New Liberal party.

But these groups are small, isolated and ignored. As the definition of a Communist in that country tends to be more or less synonymous with an opponent of the principle of white domination, these parties are often dismissed by calling them Communist.

Cayton

Mau Maus Win a Significant Victory In Kenya as British Make Concessions

By HORACE CAYTON

THE MAU MAUS in Kenya have won a significant victory.

They have forced the British to make a tremendous concession, a concession which admits the defeat of white supremacy as a theory of government. Eventually, it will lead to the defeat of the actual practice of white supremacy.

Mr. Cayton

The British have known for some time that concessions would have to be made in Kenya. Nine months ago, Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton went to the colony. He then proposed that an African minister be brought into the Kenya Government along with three Europeans and two Asians.

This would be the first time an African had been given full administrative responsibility in East or Central Africa.

THIS WAS a great co[…] sion for an Eastern or […] tral African territory to […] In West Africa, there is […] ownership of land by Europeans. In the Gold Coast and Nigeria, for example, relatively few Europeans live in the territory. There are to be found the advanced struggles for liberation.

There white supremacy is not a ruling philosophy. The question is not whether the Gold Coast or Nigeria will gain political freedom, but when.

In Eastern and Central Africa, Europeans, although relatively few in number, own great areas of land. There, also, because of the better climate, many Europeans live and consider the territory their homeland. There the idea and belief in white supremacy has, until now, been unchallenged.

So the bringing of an African minister into the Kenya Government challenges the governmental philosophy of Kenya and of all East and Central Africa. The idea was fought vigorously by the European residents of Kenya who saw in this move the beginning of the end of their advantageous position.

* * *

BUT FINALLY, when the colonists were whipped into line, made to accept a beginning step toward a democratic government, both they and the English found out that the Africans of Kenya were going to be difficult. The British and Colonial Secretary Lyttelton were shocked to learn that Africans were not going to accept this concession.

No African representing a responsible group would accept the appointment.

There are, perhaps, two reasons for the African's refusal. In the first place, although the appointment of an African Minister is a great concession in view of the former attitude of the British and Kenyan colonists, to the Africans it is much too small a gesture.

Five million people looking for their freedom simply are not satisfied with one representative who would be ineffective at best. In the second place, the Mau Mau terrors still exist, and they have decreed that no African should take or hold office in a white supremacy government.

A person accepting appointment under these conditions would be courting death.

THE MAU MAU is looking for larger concessions and will not be appeased. To an extent, greater than the British would have us believe, this attitude is reflected by large sections of the population who are not members of the Mau Mau.

However, the plan—the fact that it was offered and the fact that Africans refused—is of great political significance. It means that the idea of white supremacy is beginning to break even in East and Central Africa.

It also means that the Africans are not willing to accept small gains—it is as if the Negroes of the United States would refuse a Cabinet position in order to hold out for greater gains.

* * *

BETWEEN THE colonists, who were determined to hold on to all of their advantages, and the Africans, who were determined to achieve equality, Secretary Lyttelton had a difficult time.

These negotiations were, he said, "the toughest asignment" of his life. They are, however, just a glimpse of what is to come in the future.

What is to happen in Kenya is difficult, almost impossible, to predict. Mr. Lyttelton was generally optimistic about the possibility of his plan working out and that it would decrease Mau Mau activities.

Cayton

A Tale of Treachery, or How Kenya Colony Died at Gathuini

By HORACE CAYTON

THIS is the story behind the betrayal of the Africans of Kenya. It is a recital of stupidity and duplicity.

It is, in part, an explanation of why the 5,000,000 Africans of Kenya do not, will not and cannot trust the 40,000 white European settlers. This is the story of the massacre at Gathuini.

Mr. Cayton

A short time ago, China, one of the Mau Mau chiefs, was captured by the Europeans. Perhaps to save his skin, or because he thought that some sort of peace was possible, China promised to work with the British in establishing contact with other Mau Mau chiefs and thus bring about some sort of peace.

* * *

BRITISH OFFICIALS grabbed at the suggestion. For them, it was a chance to win by negotiation what 6,000 troops and a squadron of heavy bombers had failed to win by war in the long and bloody Kenya struggle.

The negotiations with the chiefs would have been a great step toward peace, for a third to a half of the Mau Mau's active warriors were foregathered in the forest prepared to yield. It was then that the betrayal took place.

When China made the proposal, he was smuggled out of jail and flown to Nigeria. There he wrote letters to his colleagues and relayed the British offer of safe conduct to Mau Mau representatives if they would meet British officers to talk over a truce.

* * *

THEREAFTER followed the dramatic attempts to get in touch with the chiefs. Letters from China were left in hollow trees or in cleft sticks planted in forest clearings by two brave, unarmed British policemen. For days and weeks, there was no reply from the Mau Mau.

Finally, a dozen generals agreed with China the "white elders and the elders of the forest must meet to end the war."

"Operations China," as it was called, was under way.

The first conference was wrecked when 1,800 British and African infantrymen poured into the area to protect the British brass. Later, the Mau Maus sent several representatives to the British and negotiations for a meeting were arranged, as was a temporary truce.

"For the first time in a year," stated Time's correspondent, Alexander Campbell, "the rain-drenched forests lay silent; no bombs dropped; no rifles were fired."

* * *

A FEW WEEKS later, the Mau Mau began to assemble for the parley. The Mau Maus came down from their fastnesses in hundreds.

Chief Gatamuki's band headed for a wooded hill overlooking Gathuini. The Africans were forbidden by the truce agreement to enter the Kikuyu reserve. But, assembling after dark, Gatamuki's men pitched their camp 350 yards inside the boundary.

Technically, they may have made a mistake, but the very fact that they had come within the range of British guns was proof that they were sincere.

Let Correspondent Campbell take up the story from there. "The young British officers and Negro soldiers were spoiling for a fight. They had seen too many mutilated corpses to have faith in the surrender plan, and since Gatamuki was camped illegally, he was technically still fair game. During the night, the African riflemen were moved into position.

"In the morning, they opened fire with Sten guns, mortars and grenades. The Mau Mau fought back, but it was all over in a matter of minutes. Most of the Mau Mau fled, but behind them they left twenty-five dead, many wounded and General Gatamuki a prisoner. Protested Gatamuki: 'We were on our way to surrender.'

* * *

"THE ACTION was the death knell of Operation China. The news hit British headquarters like a tropical thunderstorm."

From then, the gauntlet was down. No Mau Maus appeared to surrender. The British announced a major offensive and troops swarmed onto Mount Kenya, driving the startled Mau Maus into ambush after ambush.

Many did not know that the truce had ended, and they died without knowing what hit them.

Was it an accident or a calculated move on the part of the British? Here is what one Mau Mau said: "The white man tricked us. Our brothers were lured to their deaths. Now we shall never surrender."

31a 1954

NEGRO (M.N, CHRISTOPHER)

The Education Decision

Informer Houston, Texas

By

Sat. 10-16-54 31a P.10

31a Negro

N. M. Christopher

In the last issue it was stated that extra-legal tactics would be used in the fight against integrating the schools, and that this method would be used by the local school community. The daily newspapers make that point very true. The news points out that local citizens and students have held demonstrations directed against local school authorities in several places in the border states. Far more such demonstrations may be expected in the deep South. What these incidents indicate, and the methods employed in dealing with them are of paramount importance to the whole nation.

In the first place, such demonstrations by citizens indicate either the will of the community or the tolerated will of a minority within the community. If the will of the communities involved was expressed in these incidents, the Star Spangled Banner is seen, not "in the dawn's early light," but in the dusk of the approaching night. If the will of a small minority was expressed, the problem of integration is identified and the battle of integration is on. Here-to-fore, such a battle has been called the "fourth battle of Gettysburg."

But these demonstrations seemed one-sided. No group, not even Negroes, staged counter-demonstrations. This does not mean that counter-demonstrations were necessary. But it does mean that those who favor the decision of the Court either will oppose them from under cover or not at all. Whether school authorities held conferences with all factors of the community the news did not say. Separate schools for the races are unconstitutional, and all school authorities should support and all democratic citizens should espouse the Constitution. School authorities must have the cooperation of all civil authorities from the president of the United States to the humblest officer in the farthest hamlet, if democracy is to have its fullest meaning. But every one knows that this is not the case. It has never been the case in any land of class or color. But the human spirit still moves toward the great realization that somehow, somewhere, it will come into its own.

The United States will not escape Russian propaganda on all such incidents. Communists may even help to push up such race conflicts, especially so, when the nation is so very vulnerable on the issues of race. There are those who believe that the decision of the Court was a sport of face-lifting for the United States. Others view the decision as a dictum of true democracy. Whatever the motive, the decision came at long last, more than a hundred years after the first lawsuit based on separate schools. The kitten of Roberts V. City of Boston in 1849 has now become such a cat that the Court reserved for itself further litigation on how to bell the cat. May-be, all such demonstrations may help the members of the Court to come to an adequate decision in December. It is hoped that the coming decree will have sufficient teeth to gnaw loose the ties of the past, and hold all states, local districts and individuals who defy its decisions for contempt of court.

The methods of dealing with those demonstrations are identical with those dealings with Hitler prior to World War II. The tutility of such methods is proclaimed by inestimatable destruction and death. " You cannot bargain with Hitler" became the common saying. The htory of the United States indiccates that you cannot bargain with the South, with the forces of evil, or with lawlessness, without paying for the same fourfold at a later date.

Moreover, no one should be misled by these outbursts. The thunder-head far back against the horizon is not prophetic of a coming deluge. They generally sprinkle a small area and peter out. In many places integration of schools is coming about without incident. The decision of the Supreme Court does not mean that separate schools will not exist, but that forced separate schools after May 17, 1917 are unlawful. In most things it seems that a truism of the South is that nothing is good unless it is unlawful.

But one great fact of the American way of life is that, when all the people understand that a thing must be done, they most always find ways and means of doing it. That is the quality that makes democracy great. The American people must be convinced that the nation must make democracy work for all the people, or else the American way of life will collapse. The integration of all things public for all the people, who make up the public, will save the nation in the gathering storm that thunders from Asia.

In the next issues I shall proceed with further analysis of the education decision.

WITH THE LAWMAKERS

83rd Congress Fails To Face Anti-Segregation Issue

by Robert S. Cobb

According to Honorable William T. Granahan, member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, congress failed to face the issue of segregation in transportation. In his remarks to congress on August 19 closing date, Mr. Granahan, who introduced the measure known as HR 8160 made remarks relative to the failure of his measure. He indicated that congress had wasted much time on this and similar measures and congress will have to start all over again next January. Mr. Granahan stated that the bill could have been passed as it was recommended favorably by the committee on Interstate and Foreign commerce. HR 8160 reads in part:

"A bill providing relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation."

"Be it enacted, etc., that all persons traveling within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, advantages and privileges of any public conveyance operated by a commission carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce and all the facilities furnished or connected therewith, subject only to conditions and limitations applicable alike to all persons without discrimination or segregation based on race, color, religion or national origin."

The bill also carries a penalty of $1,000 for violation of the provisions of the act and shall also be subject to a suit by the injured person or by his estate, in an action in law, suit in equity, or other proper proceedings for damages or preventive or declaratory or other relief.

Justice Lawrence M. Hyde and Atty. General John M. Dalton both addressed sessions of the NBA which convened Kansas City last week. Justice Hyde spoke on the Lawyer's responsibility for freedom and democracy and General Dalton in his luncheon talk at Streets Hotel stated that the U. S. Constitution is a safeguard for all of our rights. He lamented the fact that the Constitution of the U.S. has some "snipers." Both addresses were favorably received.

WITH THE LAWMAKERS

To Clamp Down On Horror Comics

by Robert S. Cobb

CIRCUIT Attorney Edward L. Dowd of St. Louis is preparing bills for the next session of the Missouri General Assembly to present to the Senate's Criminal Law Revision Committee of which Honorable Albert Spradlings is chairman. Mr. Dowd's bills would clamp down on "horror" comics books with provisions for prosecution of those who sell same. He will also propose a bill which would increase the penalty for those who sell narcotics from two to twenty-five years imprisonment.

Selling narcotics to minors would carry a sentence of life imprisonment and would provide for seizure of cars used in the sale of the same.

The majority leader of the U. S. House of Representatives, Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, has asked that President Eisenhower "pep" up his campaign speeches like he did the one in Hollywood Bowl on September 23.

Dorothy Thompson writing in the Kansas City Times of October 6, under the caption "Desegregation Takes Time," gave the following opinion in part: "Long ingrained traditions and prejudices cannot be wiped out by judicial decrees. Any attempt to enforce interracial associations more intimate than a majority of any community desires will not alleviate but exasperate racial tensions. The sufferers will be the Negroes, and years of steady progress in Negro advancement can be undone."

Elsewhere in her column the columnist thought the Supreme Court decision "but another example of the folly of idealistic zeal overreaching its aim."

Many persons felt also that President Lincoln made a mistake when he freed the Negro. We feel that we should use all peaceful and legal means to see that integration actually becomes a reality.

We agree with the writer to this extent only that Negroes in certain sections of the country will suffer hardships. However, no great progress is made without suffering and handicaps. Early emancipated slaves suffered from hunger, cold and lack of education. Their suffering caused their posterity to now be enjoying the blessing of life.

The lowly Nazarene suffered and died that we may have life and have it more abundantly. Early Christians suffered and died also because the Christians' religion was ridiculed and opposed. Had they not suffered hardships Christians would not today enjoy freedom of religion and worship as they choose. We feel that the columnist was just a little too apathetic about the whole matter.

In the passing of Mrs. Estella Damel of Jefferson City widow of the late J. W. Damel formerly of Lincoln University a great character has departed. Mrs. Damel was a tower of strength in civic and club affairs. Before the present Community Chest came into existence Mrs. Damel implored the County Court to help the destitute Negroes of Cole County. They responded and the first check she received was only $100 which was used wisely and kept exact records. When she passed she yet had the cancelled check together with a record as to how it was spent. She and her late husband were instrumental in establishing our local Community Center and she served for many years as financial secretary of the center. The center's present budget from the Community Chest is $3000 and a day nursery is maintained. She was a charter member of the local Modern Priscilla Art and Charity Club; she, indeed, helped to make our city a better place in which to live. Her influence in the community will be greatly missed by all

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Continues on Reel 138